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THE REPUBLICATION, in its entirety, of the *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,* is a service project undertaken by the National Historical Society in the interest of libraries and scholars who have long needed a reissue of this indispensable work. Each of the 128 volumes is published in full, including the *Index,* and all are heavily bound in buckram for long and continued use. This and other volumes of the set are available only from the National Historical Society.

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication

SERIES I—VOLUME XLVI—IN THREE PARTS.

PART 1—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1894.

PREFACE.

The work of preparing the records of the war for public use was begun under the resolution of Congress of May 19, 1864, by Adjt. Gen. E. D. Townsend, U. S. Army, who caused copies to be made of reports of battles on file in his office and steps to be taken to collect missing records.

Under the provisions of joint resolution No. 91, of 1866, Hon. Peter H. Watson was appointed to supervise the preparation and formulate a plan for the publication of the records, but he did no work and drew no pay under this appointment, which expired July 27, 1868, by limitation of the resolution. This resolution also repealed the former one and work ceased.

The first decisive step taken in this work was the act of June 23, 1874, providing the necessary means "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directing him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders, not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order." Appropriations have been made from time to time for continuing such preparation. Under this act the preliminary work was resumed by General Townsend, who first outlined the plan on which the records are printed, though it appears that originally he contemplated publishing to the world only the more important military reports.

Subsequently, under meager appropriations, it was prosecuted in a somewhat desultory manner by various subordinates of the War Department until December 14, 1877, when the Secretary of War, perceiving that the undertaking needed the undivided attention of a single head, detailed Lieut. Col. Robert N. Scott, U. S. Army, to take charge of the bureau and devote himself exclusively to the work.

The act of June 23, 1874, greatly enlarged upon the first crude scheme of publication. On this more comprehensive basis it was determined that the volumes should include not only the battle reports, but also "all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value." Colonel Scott system-

atized the work and the plan and presented the records in the following order of arrangement, which has been adhered to by his successors:

The first series will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, etc., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The second series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The third series will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the first and second series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The fourth series will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the third series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

The first volume of the records was issued in the early fall of 1880. The act approved June 16, 1880, provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year;" and that "of said number 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments." Under this act Colonel Scott proceeded to publish the first five volumes of the records.*

*All subsequent volumes have been distributed under the act approved August 7, 1882, which provides that:

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one, of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be

Col. Robert N. Scott died March 5, 1887, before the completion of the work, which, during a ten years' service, he had come to love so dearly. At his death some twenty-six books only had been issued, but he had compiled a large amount of matter for forthcoming volumes; consequently his name as compiler was retained in all the books up to and including Vol. XXXVI, although his successors had added largely to his compilations from new material found after his demise.

The Secretary of War, May 7, 1887, assigned Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, U. S. Army, to duty as the successor of Colonel Scott. He had continued in charge about two years, when, in the act approved March 2, 1889, it was provided—

That hereafter the preparation and publication of said records shall be conducted, under the Secretary of War, by a board of three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the Army, and two civilian experts, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, the compensation of said civilian experts to be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of War appointed Maj. George B. Davis, judge-advocate, U. S. Army, as the military member, and Leslie J. Perry, of Kansas, and Joseph W. Kirkley, of Maryland, as the civilian expert members of said board. The board assumed direction of the publication at the commencement of the fiscal year 1889, its first work beginning with Serial No. 36 of Vol. XXIV.

Each volume includes a copious and accurate index, and for the further convenience of investigators there will be, in addition, a general index to the entire set when complete in a volume by itself.

Nothing is printed in these volumes except duly authenticated contemporaneous records of the war. The scope of the board's work is to decide upon and arrange the matter to be published; to correct and verify the orthography of the papers used, and occasionally to add a foot-note of explanation.

GEO. B. DAVIS, *Major and J. A., U. S. A.*,
LESLIE J. PERRY, *Civilian Expert*,
JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY, *Civilian Expert*,
Board of Publication.

Approved:

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1891.

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covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address, the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

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January 1–June 30, 1865.

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2, 1865.—Scout from Benvard's Mills to South Quay, Va.
3–17, 1865.—Expedition to and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., and its dependencies.
7, 1865.—The Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, leaves the Shenandoah Valley, Va., en route to Savannah, Ga.
11, 1865.—Capture of U. S. Forces at Beverly, W. Va.
11–15, 1865.—Scout from New Creek through Greenland Gap to Franklin, W. Va.
12, 1865.—The State of North Carolina merged into the Department of the South.
16, 1865.—The State of North Carolina designated as the District of North Carolina in the Department of the South.
18, 1865.—Affair near Lovettsville, Va.
19, 1865.—Reconnaissance to Myrtle Sound and skirmish at Half-Moon Battery, N. C.
31, 1865.—The Department of North Carolina constituted, to consist of the State of North Carolina, and Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, assigned to its command.
Feb. 1, 1865.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William W. Morris, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Middle Department.
3, 1865.—Affair near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
4–6, 1865.—Expedition from Winchester, Va., to Moorefield, W. Va.
5, 1865.—Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
6–7, 1865.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House to Brentsville, Va.
9, 1865.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Confederate Armies.
11, 1865.—Affair at Williamsburg, Va.
11–15, 1865.—Expedition from Bermuda Hundred to Fearnsville and Smithfield, Va.
13–17, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Russell (near Winchester) to Edenburg and Little Fort Valley, Va., and skirmishes.
15–16, 1865.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House to Aldie and Middleburg, Va.

*Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this Summary no circumstantial reports are on file.

Feb. 18–19, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Averell (near Winchester) into Loudoun County, Va., and skirmish (19th) at Ashby's Gap.
Scout in Prince William County, Va.
21, 1865.—Raid on Cumberland, Md.
23–24, 1865.—Expedition from Yorktown to West Point, Va.
26, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Department of West Virginia, and temporarily of all the troops of the Middle Military Division not under the immediate command of Major-General Sheridan.
27–Mar. 28, 1865.—Expedition from Winchester to the front of Petersburg, Va.
27–Apr. 23, 1865.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.
Mar. 3–8, 1865.—Operations about Warrenton, Bealeton Station, Sulphur Springs, Salem, and Centerville, Va.
5–8, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Monroe to Fredericksburg, Va.
7, 1865.—Skirmish near Flint Hill, Va.
10–11, 1865.—Expedition from Suffolk, Va., to Murfree's Depot, N. C., with skirmish (10th) at South Quay, Va.
11–13, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Monroe into Westmoreland County, Va., with skirmish (12th) near Warsaw, Va.
12, 1865.—Skirmish near Peach Grove, Va.
12–14, 1865.—Scout in Loudoun County, Va.
14–16, 1865.—Scout from Philippi to Carrick's Ford, W. Va.
14–17, 1865.—Scout from New Creek to Moorefield, W. Va.
18, 1865.—Skirmish near Dranesville, Va.
22, 1865.—Skirmish near Patterson's Creek Station, W. Va.
28–April 11, 1865.—Expedition from Deep Bottom, Va., to near Weldon, N. C., with skirmishes.
29–April 9, 1865.—The Appomattox (Virginia) Campaign.
Apr. 3, 1865.—President Abraham Lincoln visits Petersburg, Va.
4, 1865.—Capture of the steamer Harriet De Ford, near Fair Haven, Chesapeake Bay, Md.
President Abraham Lincoln visits Richmond, Va.
8–10, 1865.—Scout from Vienna into Loudoun County, Va.
Scout from Fairfax Court-House into Loudoun County, Va.
10, 1865.—Skirmishes near Burke's Station and at Arundel's Farm, Va.
14, 1865.—President Abraham Lincoln murderously assaulted by J. Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C.
15, 1865.—Death of President Abraham Lincoln from injuries received at the hands of J. Wilkes Booth.
15–23, 1865.—Scout through the counties of Randolph and Pocahontas, W. Va., and of Bath and Highland, Va.
19, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Middle Department.
The Military Division of the James organized, to consist of the Department of Virginia and such parts of North Carolina not occupied by the command of General Sherman, and including the Army of the Potomac, and Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the division.
22, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Military Division of the James.
23–29, 1865.—Expedition from Burkeville and Petersburg to Danville and South Boston, Va.
26, 1865.—Capture of J. Wilkes Booth and David E. Herold, at Garrett's Farm, near Port Royal, Va.

Apr. 26-May 5, 1865.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.
May 6-14, 1865.—Expedition from Richmond to Staunton and Charlottesville, Va.
23, 1865.—The Army of the Potomac reviewed in the city of Washington, D. C.
June 1-13, 1865.—Expedition through Pocahontas and Pendleton Counties, W. Va., and Highland County, Va.
8, 1865.—The Sixth Army Corps reviewed in the city of Washington, D. C.
27, 1865.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic; Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, to the Department of the East; Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, to the Middle Department; Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Augur, to the Department of Washington; and Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, to the Department of Virginia.
30, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, relinquishes command of the Military Division of the James.

JANUARY 1-APRIL 3, 1865.—The Richmond (Virginia) Campaign.*

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Jan. 2, 1865.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Fifth Army Corps.
Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.
8, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and Army of the James, vice Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, relieved.
9, 1865.—Skirmish near Disputanta Station.
11, 1865.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Army of the Potomac.
12, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Ninth Army Corps.
15, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.
17, 1865.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Sixth Army Corps.
23-24, 1865.—Action at Fort Brady, James River.
24, 1865.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, in temporary command of the Ninth Army Corps.
25, 1865.—Skirmish near Powhatan.
27, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Fifth Army Corps.
30, 1865.—Scout to Long Bridge and Bottom's Bridge.
Feb. 2, 1865.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Ninth Army Corps.
5-7, 1865.—Battle of Hatcher's Run (otherwise known as Dabney's Mill, Armstrong's Mill, Rowanty Creek, and Vaughan Road).
6, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia.
14, 1865.—Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, resumes command of the Sixth Army Corps.

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* Continued from Vols. XL and XLII, and, in addition to the separate events here enumerated, embracing the siege of Petersburg and Richmond.

Mar. 25, 1865.—Assault on Fort Stedman.
Action at the Watkins House.
Action at Fort Fisher.
29, 1865.—Engagement at Lewis' Farm, near Gravelly Run.*
Skirmish at the junction of the Quaker and Boydton Roads.*
Skirmish on the Vaughan Road, near Hatcher's Run.*
30, 1865.—Skirmishes on the line of Hatcher's Run and Gravelly Run.*
Skirmish near Five Forks.*
31, 1865.—Engagement at the White Oak Road, or White Oak Ridge.*
Action at Hatcher's Run, or Boydton Road.*
Action at Crow's House.*
Engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House.*

Apr. 1, 1865.—Battle of Five Forks.*
Skirmish at the White Oak Road.*
2, 1865.—Engagement at Sutherland's Station, South Side Railroad.*
Assault upon and capture of fortified lines in front of Petersburg.*
Skirmish at Gravelly Ford, on Hatcher's Run.*
Action at Scott's Cross-Roads.*
3, 1865.—Occupation of Richmond and Petersburg by the Union forces.*

REPORTS, ETC.†

No. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Armies of the United States, including operations March, 1864–May, 1865.

No. 2.—Abstract from tri-monthly returns, showing the "present for duty equipped," or effective strength of the armies operating against Richmond, under Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, for January 31, February 28, March 20, March 31, and April 10, 1865.

No. 3.—Return of casualties in the Union Forces at Hatcher's Run (otherwise known as Dabney's Mill, Armstrong's Mill, Rowanty Creek, and Vaughan Road) and Fort Stedman.

No. 4.—Itineraries of the Army of the Potomac, Sheridan's Cavalry Command, and the Army of the James.

No. 5.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

No. 6.—Bvt. Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of operations January 14–February 25.

No. 7.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of operations March 11–18.

No. 8.—Maj. Frank W. Hess, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 9.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Siege Train, of operations January 1–March 31.

No. 10.—Maj. George Ager, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 11.—Capt. Henry H. Pierce, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Fort Brady, of operations January 23–25.

No. 12.—Capt. William C. Faxon, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Fort Emery, of operations March 25.

No. 13.—Lieut. Henry A. Pratt, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Batteries Parsons and Wilcox, of operations January 23–24.

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* Reports of events subsequent to March 28 are included in the Appomattox Campaign, for which see p. 557.

† See also report of Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, p. 607; of Asst. Surg. Elias J. Marsh, p. 618; and of Asst. Surg. Charles Smart, p. 692.

No. 14.—Lieut. Frank D. Bangs, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 5, of operations March 25.

No. 15.—Lieut. Henry D. Patterson, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Fort Morton, of operations March 25.

No. 16.—Lieut. Ebenezer P. Mason, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery Sawyer, of operations January 23–24.

No. 17.—Lieut. John O'Brien, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 4, of operations March 25.

No. 18.—Lieut. Robert Lewis, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Company L, of operations March 25.

No. 19.—Lieut. Azro Drown, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 9, of operations March 25.

No. 20.—Lieut. William H. H. Bingham, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 21.—Lieut. James H. Casey, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 22.—Lieut. Charles N. Silliman, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery Spofford, of operations January 24.

No. 23.—Lieut. George Booth, Ninth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 24.—Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright, Fourteenth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 25.—Bvt. Maj. Christian Woerner, Third Battery New Jersey Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 26.—Capt. Samuel A. McClellan, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 27.—Lieut. Thomas C. Rice, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 28.—Lieut. Valentine H. Stone, Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 29.—Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations February 5–11.

No. 30.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

No. 31.—Col. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 32.—Capt. Patrick H. Bird, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 33.—Capt. William H. Terwilliger, Sixty-third New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 34.—Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 35.—Capt. John Smith, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 36.—Col. George von Schack, Seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 37.—Col. Augustus Funk, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 38.—Maj. Jacob Scheu, Seventh New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 39.—Maj. John McE. Hyde, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 40.—Lieut. Col. Henry M. Karples, Fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 41.—Lieut. Col. Lewis W. Husk, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 42.—Capt. I. Hart Wilder, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 43.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 44.—Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 45.—Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 46.—Lieut. Col. George C. Anderson, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 47.—Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 48.—Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 49.—Capt. Alfred A. Rhinehart, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 50.—Maj. Seward F. Gould, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations February 5–7.

No. 51.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations February 5–11.

No. 52.—Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 25.

No. 53.—Col. William A. Olmsted, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 54.—Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

No. 55.—Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 56.—Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Curtis, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 57.—Lieut. Col. George W. La Point, Seventh Michigan Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 58.—Capt. Frank Houston, First Minnesota Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

No. 59.—Lieut. Col. James A. Jewell, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 60.—Capt. Charles H. Dygert, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

No. 61.—Col. John H. Stover, One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

No. 62.—Lieut. Col. Clement E. Warner, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 63.—Col. Mathew Murphy, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth National Guard Artillery), commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5.

No. 64.—Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 65.—Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 66.—Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

No. 67.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations February 5–7.

No. 68.—Brig. Gen. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 5–9.

No. 69.—Capt. John W. Shafer, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 70.—Col. Russell B. Shepherd, First Maine Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 71.—Lieut. Col. Madison M. Cannon, Fortieth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 72.—Capt. James McKenna, Seventy-third New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 73.—Lieut. Col. Nathan H. Vincent, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 74.—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Weygant, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 75.—Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 76.—Capt. John B. Fite, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 77.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George W. West, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 78.—Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 79.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–6 and March 25

No. 80.—Capt. James F. Mansfield, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 81.—Lieut. Col. Charles C. Rivers, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 82.—Col. Francis Price, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

No. 83.—Maj. Henry Hartford, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, of operations February 5–7 and March 25–26.

No. 84.—Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations February 5.

No. 85.—Capt. Charles F. Gage, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 86.—Lieut. Col. Abram L. Lockwood, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 87.—Maj. Walter F. Scott, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 88.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

No. 89.—Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations February 5–11.

No. 90.—Lieut. Edward S. Smith, Fifteenth Battery New York Light Artillery, commanding section Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations February 6–11.

No. 91.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations February 5–7.

No. 92.—Surg. T. Rush Spencer, U. S. Army, Medical Director, of operations February 5–April 30.

No. 93.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Sickel, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, of operations February 5–7.

No. 94.—Brig. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 95.—Col. Allen L. Burr, One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 96.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 97.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 98.—Capt. George R. Abbott, First Battalion Maine Sharpshooters, of operations March 25.

No. 99.—Lieut. Col. Walter G. Morrill, Twentieth Maine Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 100.—Lieut. Col. James A. Cunningham, Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 101.—Maj. William O. Colt, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 102.—Lieut. Col. Chauncey P. Rogers, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 103.—Lieut. Col. Eli G. Sellers, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 104.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry O'Neill, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

No. 105.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations February 5–7.

No. 106.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Frederick Winthrop, Fifth New York Veteran Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 107.—Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 108.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Gwyn, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 109.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, of operations February 5–6.

No. 110.—Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 6–9.

No. 111.—Capt. Aaron Bright, jr., Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

No. 112.—Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–6.

No. 113.—Maj. Henry J. Sheafer, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 6–9.

No. 114.—Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

No. 115.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert H. Fitzhugh, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 116.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps, of operations February 5–8.

No. 117.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 118.—Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 119.—Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, of operations March 25.

No. 120.—Lieut. Col. John G. Parr, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 121.—Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy, Second Vermont Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 122.—Lieut. Col. Horace W. Floyd, Third Vermont Infantry, commanding Third and Fourth Vermont Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 123.—Lieut. Col. Ronald A. Kennedy, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 124.—Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, Sixth Vermont Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 125.—Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 126.—Lieut. Col. George B. Damon, Tenth Vermont Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division, of operations March 25.

No. 127.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 128.—Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hill, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 129.—Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 130.—Bvt. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 131.—Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 132.—Lieut. Col. Thomas W. McKinnie, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 133.—Maj. William G. Williams, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 134.—Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

No. 135.—Asst. Surg. Samuel Adams, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, of operations March 1–31.

No. 136.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 25.

No. 137.—Bvt. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 138.—Capt. Ira L. Evans, First Michigan Sharpshooters, of operations March 25.

No. 139.—Capt. John C. Boughton, Second Michigan Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 140.—Capt. Albert A. Day, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 141.—Lieut. Col. Adolph Becker, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 142.—Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 143.—Maj. Samuel K. Schwenk, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 144.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 145.—Bvt. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 146.—Capt. Joseph F. Carter, Third Maryland Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 147.—Capt. John F. Burch, Third Maryland Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 148.—Capt. John M. Deane, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 149.—Lieut. Col. Julius M. Tucker, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 150.—Maj. Ezra P. Gould, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 151.—Maj. George M. Randall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 152.—Maj. Norman J. Maxwell, One hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 153.—Maj. Thomas Mathews, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry (Engineers), of operations March 25.

No. 154.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations February 5–10 and March 25.

No. 155.—Col. Charles W. Diven, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 156.—Lieut. Col. William H. H. McCall, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 157.—Lieut. Col. Mish T. Heintzelman, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 158.—Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

No. 159.—Col. Joseph A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 160.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations March 25.

No. 161.—Maj. Theodore Miller, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Inspector of Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 162.—Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Battery Maine Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 163.—Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 164.—Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth Battery New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 165.—Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh Battery New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 166.—Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth Battery New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 167.—Capt. John R. Cooper, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 15, of operations March 25.

No. 168.—Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

No. 169.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Division, of operations February 5–7.

No. 170.—Col. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 171.—Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 172.—Lieut. Col. William A. Corrie, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 173.—Lieut. Col. John K. Robison, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

No. 174.—Col. Oliver B. Knowles, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 175.—Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the James, of operations January 30.

No. 176.—Bvt. Maj. Peter S. Michie, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Department of Virginia, of operations February 4–March 18.

No. 177.—Lieut. William R. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Engineer, of operations January 1–31.

No. 178.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

No. 179.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of operations February 5–8 and March 25.

No. 180.—Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 181.—Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations February 6 and March 25.

No. 182.—Col. William R. Peck, Louisiana Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

No. 1.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Armies of the United States, including operations March, 1864–May, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., July 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the armies of the United States from the date of my appointment to command the same:

From an early period in the rebellion I had been impressed with the idea that active and continuous operations of all the troops that could be brought into the field, regardless of season and weather, were necessary to a speedy termination of the war. The resources of the enemy and his numerical strength were far inferior to ours, but as an offset to this we had a vast territory, with a population hostile to the Government, to garrison, and long lines of river and railroad communications to protect, to enable us to supply the operating armies.

The armies in the East and West acted independently and without concert, like a balky team, no two ever pulling together, enabling the enemy to use to great advantage his interior lines of communication for transporting troops from east to west, re-enforcing the army most vigorously pressed, and to furlough large numbers, during seasons of inactivity on our part, to go to their homes and do the work of producing for the support of their armies. It was a question whether our numerical strength and resources were not more than balanced by these disadvantages and the enemy's superior position.

From the first I was firm in the conviction that no peace could be had that would be stable and conducive to the happiness of the people, both North and South, until the military power of the rebellion was entirely broken. I therefore determined, first, to use the greatest number of troops practicable against the armed force of the enemy, preventing him from using the same force at different seasons against first one and then another of our armies, and the possibility of repose for refitting and producing necessary supplies for carrying on resistance; second, to hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy and his resources until, by mere attrition, if in no other way, there should be nothing left to him but an equal submission with the loyal section of our common country to the constitution and laws of the land. These views have been kept constantly in mind, and orders given and campaigns made to carry them out. Whether they might have been better in conception and execution is for the people, who mourn the loss of friends fallen, and who have to pay the pecuniary cost, to say. All I can say is, that what I have done has been done conscientiously, to the best of my ability, and in what I conceived to be for the best interests of the whole country.

At the date when this report begins the situation of the contending forces was about as follows: The Mississippi River was strongly garrisoned by Federal troops from Saint Louis, Mo., to its mouth. The line of the Arkansas was also held, thus giving us armed possession of all west of the Mississippi, north of that stream. A few points in Southern Louisiana, not remote from the river, were held by us, together with a small garrison at and near the mouth of the Rio Grande. All the balance of the vast territory of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas was in the almost undisputed possession of the enemy, with an army of probably not less than 80,000 effective men that could

have been brought into the field had there been sufficient opposition to have brought them out. The let-alone policy had demoralized this force, so that probably but little more than one-half of it was ever present in garrison at any one time. But the one-half, or 40,000 men, with the bands of guerrillas scattered through Missouri, Arkansas, and along the Mississippi River, and the disloyal character of much of the population, compelled the use of a large number of troops to keep navigation open on the river and to protect the loyal people to the west of it. To the east of the Mississippi we held substantially with the line of the Tennessee and Holston Rivers, running eastward to include nearly all of the State of Tennessee. South of Chattanooga a small foothold had been obtained in Georgia, sufficient to protect East Tennessee from incursions from the enemy's force at Dalton, Ga. West Virginia was substantially within our lines. Virginia, with the exception of the northern border, the Potomac River, a small area about the mouth of James River covered by the troops at Norfolk and Fort Monroe, and the territory covered by the Army of the Potomac lying along the Rapidan, was in the possession of the enemy. Along the sea-coast footholds had been obtained at Plymouth, Washington, and New Berne, in North Carolina; Beaufort, Folly and Morris Islands, Hilton Head, Fort Pulaski, and Port Royal, in South Carolina; Fernandina and Saint Augustine, in Florida. Key West and Pensacola were also in our possession, while all the important ports were blockaded by the Navy. The accompanying map, a copy of which was sent to General Sherman and other commanders in March, 1864, shows by red lines the territory occupied by us at the beginning of the rebellion and at the opening of the campaign of 1864, while those in blue are the lines which it was proposed to occupy.*

Behind the Union lines there were many bands of guerrillas and a large population disloyal to the Government, making it necessary to guard every foot of road or river used in supplying our armies. In

* The map referred to is Colton's New Guide Map of the United States and Canada, edition of 1863, and is marked in pencil as follows:

First. Red line along the Potomac, from its mouth to Williamsport; thence along Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Oakland; thence, via Elizabethtown, to Ceredo, Versailles, and Brandenburg, and along the Ohio River to Cairo; thence up the Mississippi to vicinity of Saint Louis, up the Missouri to the Kansas line, and thence in southwesterly direction into Indian Territory.

Second. Red line along the Rappahannock, from its mouth to Rappahannock Station; thence, via Madison Court-House and Manassas Gap, to Winchester; thence southwest to the headwaters of the Guyandotte, and along the Cumberland Mountains to vicinity of the Tennessee line; thence south to the Smoky Mountains; thence through Tunnel Hill, Guntersville, and Corinth, to Oxford, Miss., and thence along the railroad to Lake Ponchartrain and along the Gulf shore to Pascagoula.

Third. Red line from Vermillion Bay to Bayou Bartholomew, in Drew County, Ark., and thence northwesterly into Indian Territory.

Fourth. Red line about Pensacola and along Santa Rosa Island.

Fifth. Red line about Jacksonville and Fernandina, Fla.

Sixth. Red line along the coast from Savannah to Charleston.

Seventh. Red line from Federal Point, along the coast, to New River Inlet, N. C.; thence, via Pollocksville, Washington, Plymouth, and Suffolk, to Saluda, Va., and thence, via Gloucester Court-House, to the Chesapeake Bay.

Eighth. Blue line from Saluda, Va., via Richmond and the James River, to Lynchburg; thence, via Liberty, to the Blue Ridge, and along there and the Smoky Mountains to connect with red line No. 2.

Ninth. Blue line from New Berne to Raleigh, N. C.

Tenth. Blue line from Tunnel Hill to Atlanta, Ga.

Eleventh. Blue line from Atlanta, via Milledgeville, to Savannah.

Twelfth. Blue line from Atlanta, via Montgomery and Selma, to Mobile.

Thirteenth. Blue line from Sabine Pass to Shreveport, La., and thence northwesterly into the Indian Territory.

the South a reign of military despotism prevailed, which made every man and boy capable of bearing arms a soldier, and those who could not bear arms in the field acted as provosts for collecting deserters and returning them. This enabled the enemy to bring almost his entire strength into the field.

The enemy had concentrated the bulk of his forces east of the Mississippi into two armies, commanded by Generals R. E. Lee and J. E. Johnston, his ablest and best generals. The army commanded by Lee occupied the south bank of the Rapidan, extending from Mine Run westward, strongly intrenched, covering and defending Richmond, the rebel capital, against the Army of the Potomac. The army under Johnston occupied a strongly intrenched position at Dalton, Ga., covering and defending Atlanta, Ga., a place of great importance as a railroad center, against the armies under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. In addition to these armies, he had a large cavalry force under Forrest in Northeast Mississippi; a considerable force of all arms in the Shenandoah Valley and in the western part of Virginia and extreme eastern part of Tennessee, and also confronting our sea-coast garrisons and holding blockaded ports where we had no foothold upon land. These two armies, and the cities covered and defended by them, were the main objective points of the campaign.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, embracing all the armies and territory east of the Mississippi River to the Alleghanies, and the Department of Arkansas, west of the Mississippi, had the immediate command of the armies operating against Johnston.

Maj. Gen. George G. Meade had the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac, from where I exercised general supervision of the movements of all our armies.

General Sherman was instructed* to move against Johnston's army, to break it up, and to go into the interior of the enemy's country as far as he could, inflicting all the damage he could upon their war resources; if the enemy in his front showed signs of joining Lee, to follow him up to the full extent of his ability, while I would prevent the concentration of Lee upon him if it was in the power of the Army of the Potomac to do so. More specific written instructions were not given, for the reason that I had talked over with him the plans of the campaign, and was satisfied that he understood them and would execute them to the fullest extent possible.

Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, then on an expedition up Red River against Shreveport, La. (which had been organized previous to my appointment to command), was notified by me on the 15th of March of the importance it was that Shreveport should be taken at the earliest possible day, and that if he found that the taking of it would occupy from ten to fifteen days' more time than General Sherman had given his troops to be absent from their command, he would send them back at the time specified by General Sherman, even if it led to the abandonment of the main object of the Red River expedition, for this force was necessary to movements east of the Mississippi; that should his expedition prove successful, he would hold Shreveport and the Red River with such force as he might deem necessary, and return the balance of his troops to the neighborhood of New Orleans, commencing no move for the further acquisition of territory unless it was to make that then held by him more easily held; that it might be a part of the spring campaign

*See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 245.

to move against Mobile; that it certainly would be if troops enough could be obtained to make it without embarrassing other movements; that New Orleans would be the point of departure for such an expedition; also, that I had directed General Steele to make a real move from Arkansas, as suggested by him (General Banks), instead of a demonstration, as Steele thought advisable.

On the 31st of March, in addition to the foregoing notification and directions, he was instructed as follows:

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS:

First. If successful in your expedition against Shreveport, that you turn over the defense of the Red River to General Steele and the navy.

Second. That you abandon Texas entirely, with the exception of your hold upon the Rio Grande. This can be held with 4,000 men, if they will turn their attention immediately to fortifying their positions. At least one-half of the force required for this service might be taken from the colored troops.

Third. By properly fortifying on the Mississippi River, the force to guard it from Port Hudson to New Orleans can be reduced to 10,000 men, if not to a less number. Six thousand more would then hold all the rest of the territory necessary to hold until active operations can again be resumed west of the river. According to your last returns, this would give you a force of over 30,000 effective men with which to move against Mobile. To this I expect to add 5,000 men from Missouri. If, however, you think the force here stated too small to hold the territory regarded as necessary to hold possession of, I would say concentrate at least 25,000 men of your present command for operations against Mobile. With these, and such additions as I can give you from elsewhere, lose no time in making a demonstration, to be followed by an attack upon Mobile. Two or more iron-clads will be ordered to report to Admiral Farragut. This gives him a strong naval fleet with which to co-operate. You can make your own arrangements with the admiral for his co-operation, and select your own line of approach. My own idea of the matter is that Pascagoula should be your base; but, from your long service in the Gulf Department, you will know best about the matter. It is intended that your movements shall be co-operative with movements elsewhere, and you cannot now start too soon. All I would now add is that you commence the concentration of your forces at once. Preserve a profound secrecy of what you intend doing, and start at the earliest possible moment.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Major-General Meade was instructed* that Lee's army would be his objective point; that wherever Lee went he would go also. For his movement two plans presented themselves: One to cross the Rapidan below Lee, moving by his right flank; the other above, moving by his left. Each presented advantages over the other with corresponding objections. By crossing above, Lee would be cut off from all chance of ignoring Richmond or going north on a raid. But if we took this route, all we did would have to be done while the rations we started with held out; besides, it separated us from Butler, so that he could not be directed how to co-operate. If we took the other route, Brandy Station could be used as a base of supplies until another was secured on the York or James Rivers. Of these, however, it was decided to take the lower route.

The following letter of instruction was addressed to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler:

FORT MONROE, VA., *April 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

GENERAL: In the spring campaign, which it is desirable shall commence at as early a day as practicable, it is proposed to have co-operative action of all the armies in the field, as far as this object can be accomplished.

It will not be possible to unite our armies into two or three large ones to act as so many units, owing to the absolute necessity of holding on to the territory already taken from the enemy. But, generally speaking, concentration can be practically

*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 827.

effected by armies moving to the interior of the enemy's country from the territory they have to guard. By such movements they interpose themselves between the enemy and the country to be guarded, thereby reducing the number necessary to guard important points, or at least occupy the attention of a part of the enemy's force, if no greater object is gained. Lee's army and Richmond being the greater objects toward which our attention must be directed in the next campaign, it is desirable to unite all the force we can against them. The necessity of covering Washington with the Army of the Potomac, and of covering your department with your army, makes it impossible to unite these forces at the beginning of any move. I propose, therefore, what comes nearest this of anything that seems practical: The Army of the Potomac will act from its present base, Lee's army being the objective point. You will collect all the forces from your command that can be spared from garrison duty—I should say not less than 20,000 effective men—to operate on the south side of James River, Richmond being your objective point. To the force you already have will be added about 10,000 men from South Carolina, under Major-General Gillmore, who will command them in person. Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith is ordered to report to you, to command the troops sent into the field from your own department. General Gillmore will be ordered to report to you at Fortress Monroe, with all the troops on transports, by the 18th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Should you not receive notice by that time to move, you will make such disposition of them and your other forces as you may deem best calculated to deceive the enemy as to the real move to be made.

When you are notified to move, take City Point with as much force as possible. Fortify, or rather intrench, at once, and concentrate all your troops for the field there as rapidly as you can. From City Point directions cannot be given at this time for your further movements.

The fact that has already been stated—that is, that Richmond is to be your objective point, and that there is to be co-operation between your force and the Army of the Potomac—must be your guide. This indicates the necessity of your holding close to the south bank of the James River as you advance. Then, should the enemy be forced into his intrenchments in Richmond, the Army of the Potomac would follow, and by means of transports the two armies would become a unit.

All the minor details of your advance are left entirely to your direction. If, however, you think it practicable to use your cavalry south of you, so as to cut the railroad about Hicksford about the time of the general advance, it would be of immense advantage.

You will please forward for my information, at the earliest practicable day, all orders, details, and instructions you may give for the execution of this order.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 16th these instructions were substantially reiterated.* On the 19th [18th†], in order to secure full co-operation between his army and that of General Meade, he was informed that I expected him to move from Fort Monroe the same day that General Meade moved from Culpeper. The exact time I was to telegraph him as soon as it was fixed, and that it would not be earlier than the 27th of April; that it was my intention to fight Lee between Culpeper and Richmond if he would stand; should he, however, fall back into Richmond, I would follow up and make a junction with his (General Butler's) army on the James River; that, could I be certain he would be able to invest Richmond on the south side, so as to have his left resting on the James above the city, I would form the junction there; that circumstances might make this course advisable anyhow; that he should use every exertion to secure footing as far up the south side of the river as he could, and as soon as possible after the receipt of orders to move; that if he could not carry the city, he should at least detain as large a force there as possible. In co-operation with the main movements against Lee and Johnston I was desirous of using all other troops necessarily kept in departments remote from the fields of immediate operations, and also those kept in the background for the protection of our extended lines between the loyal States and the armies operating against them.

* See Vol. XXXIII, p. 885.
† See Vol. XXXIII, p. 904.

A very considerable force, under command of Major-General Sigel, was so held for the protection of West Virginia and the frontiers of Maryland and Pennsylvania. While these troops could not be withdrawn to distant fields without exposing the North to invasion by comparatively small bodies of the enemy, they could act directly to their front and give better protection than if lying idle in garrison. By such movement they would either compel the enemy to detach largely for the protection of his supplies and lines of communication or he would lose them.

General Sigel was therefore directed to organize all his available force into two expeditions, to move from Beverly and Charleston, under command of Generals Ord and Crook, against the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Subsequently, General Ord having been relieved at his own request, General Sigel was instructed, at his own suggestion, to give up the expedition by Beverly and to form two columns—one under General Crook, on the Kanawha, numbering about 10,000 men, and one on the Shenandoah, numbering about 7,000 men. The one on the Shenandoah to assemble between Cumberland and the Shenandoah, and the infantry and artillery advanced to Cedar Creek, with such cavalry as could be made available at the moment, to threaten the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley, and advance as far as possible; while General Crook would take possession of Lewisburg with part of his force and move down the Tennessee railroad, doing as much damage as he could, destroying the New River bridge and the salt-works at Saltville, Va.*

Owing to the weather and bad condition of the roads operations were delayed until the 1st of May, when, everything being in readiness and the roads favorable, orders were given for a general movement of all the armies not later than the 4th of May. My first object being to break the military power of the rebellion and capture the enemy's important strongholds, made me desirous that General Butler should succeed in his movement against Richmond, as that would tend more than anything else, unless it were the capture of Lee's army, to accomplish this desired result in the East. If he failed, it was my determination, by hard fighting, either to compel Lee to retreat or to so cripple him that he could not detach a large force to go north and still retain enough for the defense of Richmond. It was well understood by both Generals Butler and Meade before starting on the campaign that it was my intention to put both their armies south of the James River in case of failure to destroy Lee without it.

Before giving General Butler his instructions I visited him at Fort Monroe, and in conversation pointed out the apparent importance of getting possession of Petersburg and destroying railroad communication as far south as possible. Believing, however, in the practicability of capturing Richmond, unless it was re-enforced, I made that the objective point of his operations. As the Army of the Potomac was to move simultaneously with him, Lee could not detach from his army with safety, and the enemy did not have troops elsewhere to bring to the defense of the city in time to meet a rapid movement from the north of James River.

I may here state that, commanding all the armies as I did, I tried, as far as possible, to leave General Meade in independent command of the Army of the Potomac. My instructions for that army were all through him, and were general in their nature, leaving all the details

* See Vol. XXXIII, pp. 874, 901, and 911.

and the execution to him. The campaigns that followed proved him to be the right man in the right place. His commanding always in the presence of an officer superior to him in rank has drawn from him much of that public attention that his zeal and ability entitle him to, and which he would otherwise have received.

The movement of the Army of the Potomac commenced early on the morning of the 4th of May, under the immediate direction and orders of Major-General Meade, pursuant to instructions. Before night the whole army was across the Rapidan (the Fifth and Sixth Corps crossing at Germanna Ford, and the Second Corps at United States [Ely's] Ford, the cavalry, under Major-General Sheridan, moving in advance), with the greater part of its trains, numbering about 4,000 wagons, meeting with but slight opposition. The average distance traveled by the troops that day was about twelve miles. This I regarded as a great success, and it removed from my mind the most serious apprehensions I had entertained, that of crossing the river in the face of an active, large, well-appointed, and ably commanded army, and how so large a train was to be carried through a hostile country and protected. Early on the 5th the advance corps (the Fifth, Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren commanding) met and engaged the enemy outside his intrenchments near Mine Run. The battle raged furiously all day, the whole army being brought into the fight as fast as the corps could be got upon the field, which, considering the density of the forest and narrowness of the roads, was done with commendable promptness.

General Burnside, with the Ninth Corps, was, at the time the Army of the Potomac moved, left with the bulk of his corps at the crossing of the Rappahannock River and Alexandria railroad, holding the road back to Bull Run, with instructions not to move until he received notice that a crossing of the Rapidan was secured, but to move promptly as soon as such notice was received. This crossing he was apprised of on the afternoon of the 4th. By 6 o'clock of the morning of the 6th he was leading his corps into action near the Wilderness Tavern, some of his troops having marched a distance of over thirty miles, crossing both the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. Considering that a large proportion (probably two-thirds) of his command was composed of new troops, unaccustomed to marches and carrying the accouterments of a soldier, this was a remarkable march.

The battle of the Wilderness was renewed by us at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and continued with unabated fury until darkness set in, each army holding substantially the same position that they had on the evening of the 5th. After dark the enemy made a feeble attempt to turn our right flank, capturing several hundred prisoners and creating considerable confusion. But the promptness of General Sedgwick, who was personally present and commanded that part of our line, soon reformed it and restored order. On the morning of the 7th reconnaissances showed that the enemy had fallen behind his intrenched lines, with pickets to the front, covering a part of the battle-field. From this it was evident to my mind that the two days' fighting had satisfied him of his inability to further maintain the contest in the open field, notwithstanding his advantage of position, and that he would await an attack behind his works. I therefore determined to push on and put my whole force between him and Richmond, and orders were at once issued for a movement by his right flank. On the night of the 7th the march was commenced toward Spotsylvania Court-House, the Fifth Corps moving on the most direct road. But the enemy having become apprised of our movement, and having

the shorter line, was enabled to reach there first. On the 8th General Warren met a force of the enemy which had been sent out to oppose and delay his advance, to gain time to fortify the line taken up at Spotsylvania. This force was steadily driven back on the main force, within the recently constructed works, after considerable fighting, resulting in severe loss to both sides. On the morning of the 9th General Sheridan started on a raid against the enemy's lines of communication with Richmond. The 9th, 10th, and 11th were spent in maneuvering and fighting, without decisive results. Among the killed on the 9th was that able and distinguished soldier, Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, commanding the Sixth Army Corps. Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright succeeded him in command. Early on the morning of the 12th a general attack was made on the enemy in position. The Second Corps, Major-General Hancock commanding, carried a salient of his line, capturing most of Johnson's division, of Ewell's corps, and twenty pieces of artillery. But the resistance was so obstinate that the advantage gained did not prove decisive. The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th were consumed in maneuvering and awaiting the arrival of re-enforcements from Washington. Deeming it impracticable to make any further attack upon the enemy at Spotsylvania Court-House, orders were issued on the 18th with a view to a movement to the North Anna, to commence at 12 o'clock on the night of the 19th. Late in the afternoon of the 19th Ewell's corps came out of its works on our extreme right flank, but the attack was promptly repulsed with heavy loss. This delayed the movement to the North Anna until the night of the 21st, when it was commenced. But the enemy, again having the shorter line and being in possession of the main roads, was enabled to reach the North Anna in advance of us, and took position behind it. The Fifth Corps reached the North Anna on the afternoon of the 23d, closely followed by the Sixth Corps. The Second and Ninth Corps got up about the same time, the Second holding the railroad bridge and the Ninth lying between that and Jericho Ford. General Warren effected a crossing the same afternoon, and got a position without much opposition. Soon after getting into position he was violently attacked, but repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. On the 25th General Sheridan rejoined the Army of the Potomac from the raid on which he started from Spotsylvania, having destroyed the depots at Beaver Dam and Ashland Stations, four trains of cars, large supplies of rations, and many miles of railroad track; recaptured about 400 of our men on their way to Richmond as prisoners of war; met and defeated the enemy's cavalry at Yellow Tavern; carried the first line of works around Richmond, but finding the second line too strong to be carried by assault, recrossed to the north bank of the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, under heavy fire, and moved by a detour to Haxall's Landing, on the James River, where he communicated with General Butler. This raid had the effect of drawing off the whole of the enemy's cavalry force, making it comparatively easy to guard our trains.

General Butler moved his main force up the James River, in pursuance of instructions, on the 4th of May, General Gillmore having joined him with the Tenth Corps. At the same time he sent a force of 1,800 cavalry, by way of West Point, to form a junction with him wherever he might get a foothold, and a force of 3,000 cavalry, under General Kautz, from Suffolk, to operate against the roads south of Petersburg and Richmond. On the 5th he occupied, without opposition, both City Point and Bermuda Hundred, his movement being a

complete surprise. On the 6th he was in position with his main army and commenced intrenching. On the 7th he made a reconnaissance against the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, destroying a portion of it after some fighting. On the 9th he telegraphed as follows:

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Bermuda Landing, May 9, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With 1,700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy, and have safely brought them to our present position. These were colored cavalry, and are now holding our advance pickets toward Richmond. General Kautz, with 3,000 cavalry from Suffolk, on the same day with our movement up James River, forced the Blackwater, burned the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here, intrenched ourselves, destroyed many miles of railroad, and got a position which, with proper supplies, we can hold out against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard with a large portion of his force was left south by the cutting of the railroads by Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under Hill I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well-contested fight. General Grant will not be troubled with any further re-enforcements to Lee from Beauregard's force.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General.

On the evening of the 13th and morning of the 14th he carried a portion of the enemy's first line of defenses at Drewry's Bluff, or Fort Darling, with small loss. The time thus consumed from the 6th lost to us the benefit of the surprise and capture of Richmond and Petersburg, enabling, as it did, Beauregard to collect his loose forces in North and South Carolina, and bring them to the defense of those places. On the 16th the enemy attacked General Butler in his position in front of Drewry's Bluff. He was forced back, or drew back, into his intrenchments between the forks of the James and Appomattox Rivers, the enemy intrenching strongly in his front, thus covering his railroads, the city, and all that was valuable to him. His army, therefore, though in a position of great security, was as completely shut off from further operations directly against Richmond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked. It required but a comparatively small force of the enemy to hold it there. On the 12th General Kautz with his cavalry was started on a raid against the Danville railroad, which he struck at Coalfield, Powhatan, and Chula Stations, destroying them, the railroad track, two freight trains, and one locomotive, together with large quantities of commissary and other stores; thence crossing to the South Side road, struck it at Wilson's, Wellsville, and Blacks and Whites Stations, destroying the road and station-houses; thence he proceeded to City Point, which he reached on the 18th. On the 19th of April, and prior to the movement of General Butler, the enemy, with a land force under General Hoke and an iron-clad ram, attacked Plymouth, N. C., commanded by General H. W. Wessells, and our gun-boats there, and after severe fighting the place was carried by assault, and the entire garrison and armament captured. The gun-boat Southfield was sunk and the Miami disabled.*

The army sent to operate against Richmond having hermetically sealed itself up at Bermuda Hundred, the enemy was enabled to bring the most, if not all, the re-enforcements brought from the south by Beauregard against the Army of the Potomac. In addition to this re-enforcement, a very considerable one, probably not less than 15,000

* See Vol. XXXIII, p. 278.

men, was obtained by calling in the scattered troops under Breckinridge from the western part of Virginia. The position at Bermuda Hundred was as easy to defend as it was difficult to operate from against the enemy. I determined, therefore, to bring from it all available forces, leaving enough only to secure what had been gained, and accordingly, on the 22d, I directed that they be sent forward, under command of Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, to join the Army of the Potomac. On the 24th of May the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and from this time forward constituted a portion of Major-General Meade's command.

Finding the enemy's position on the North Anna stronger than either of his previous ones, I withdrew on the night of the 26th to the north bank of the North Anna, and moved via Hanovertown to turn the enemy's position by his right. Generals Torbert and Merritt's divisions of cavalry, under Sheridan, and the Sixth Corps led the advance; crossed the Pamunkey River at Hanovertown after considerable fighting, and on the 28th the two divisions of cavalry had a severe but successful engagement with the enemy at Haw's Shop. On the 29th and 30th we advanced, with heavy skirmishing, to the Hanover Court-House and Cold Harbor road, and developed the enemy's position north of the Chickahominy. Late on the evening of the last day the enemy came out and attacked our left, but was repulsed with very considerable loss. An attack was immediately ordered by General Meade along his whole line, which resulted in driving the enemy from a part of his intrenched skirmish line. On the 31st General Wilson's division of cavalry destroyed the railroad bridges over the South Anna River, after defeating the enemy's cavalry. General Sheridan, on the same day, reached Cold Harbor, and held it until relieved by the Sixth Corps and General Smith's command, which had just arrived, via White House, from General Butler's army.

On the 1st day of June an attack was made at 5 p. m. by the Sixth Corps and the troops under General Smith, the other corps being held in readiness to advance on the receipt of orders. This resulted in our carrying and holding the enemy's first line of works in front of the right of the Sixth Corps and in front of General Smith. During the attack the enemy made repeated assaults on each of the corps not engaged in the main attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss in every instance. That night he made several assaults to regain what he had lost in the day, but failed. The 2d was spent in getting troops into position for an attack on the 3d. On the 3d of June we again assaulted the enemy's works in the hope of driving him from his position. In this attempt our loss was heavy, while that of the enemy, I have reason to believe, was comparatively light. It was the only general attack made from the Rapidan to the James which did not inflict upon the enemy losses to compensate for our own losses. I would not be understood as saying that all previous attacks resulted in victories to our arms, or accomplished as much as I had hoped from them, but they inflicted upon the enemy severe losses, which tended in the end to the complete overthrow of the rebellion.

From the proximity of the enemy to his defenses around Richmond it was impossible by any flank movement to interpose between him and the city. I was still in a condition to either move by his left flank and invest Richmond from the north side, or continue my move by his right flank to the south side of the James. While the former might have been better as a covering for Washington yet a full survey of all the

ground satisfied me that it would be impracticable to hold a line north and east of Richmond that would protect the Fredericksburg railroad—a long, vulnerable line which would exhaust much of our strength to guard, and that would have to be protected to supply the army, and would leave open to the enemy all his lines of communication on the south side of the James. My idea, from the start, had been to beat Lee's army north of Richmond if possible; then, after destroying his lines of communication north of the James River, to transfer the army to the south side and besiege Lee in Richmond or follow him south if he should retreat. After the battle of the Wilderness it was evident that the enemy deemed it of the first importance to run no risks with the army he then had. He acted purely on the defensive behind breast-works, or feebly on the offensive immediately in front of them, and where, in case of repulse, he could easily retire behind them. Without a greater sacrifice of life than I was willing to make, all could not be accomplished that I had designed north of Richmond. I therefore determined to continue to hold substantially the ground we then occupied, taking advantage of any favorable circumstances that might present themselves, until the cavalry could be sent to Charlottesville and Gordonsville to effectually break up the railroad connection between Richmond and the Shenandoah Valley and Lynchburg, and when the cavalry got well off to move the army to the south side of the James River, by the enemy's right flank, where I felt I could cut off all his sources of supply except by the canal.

On the 7th two divisions of cavalry, under General Sheridan, got off on the expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, with instructions to Hunter, whom I hoped he would meet near Charlottesville, to join his forces to Sheridan's, and after the work laid out for them was thoroughly done to join the Army of the Potomac by the route laid down in Sheridan's instructions. On the 10th [9th] of June General Butler sent a force of infantry under General Gillmore, and of cavalry under General Kautz, to capture Petersburg if possible, and destroy the railroad and common bridges across the Appomattox. The cavalry carried the works on the south side and penetrated well in toward the town, but were forced to retire. General Gillmore, finding the works which he approached very strong, and deeming an assault impracticable, returned to Bermuda Hundred without attempting one. Attaching great importance to the possession of Petersburg, I sent back to Bermuda Hundred and City Point General Smith's command by water, via the White House, to reach there in advance of the Army of the Potomac. This was for the express purpose of securing Petersburg before the enemy, becoming aware of our intention, could re-enforce the place. The movement from Cold Harbor commenced after dark on the evening of the 12th; one division of cavalry, under General Wilson, and the Fifth Corps crossed the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, and moved out to White Oak Swamp, to cover the crossings of the other corps. The advance corps reached James River, at Wilcox's Landing and Charles City Court-House, on the night of the 13th.

During three long years the Armies of the Potomac and Northern Virginia had been confronting each other. In that time they had fought more desperate battles than it probably ever before fell to the lot of two armies to fight, without materially changing the vantage ground of either. The Southern press and people, with more shrewdness than was displayed in the North, finding that they had failed to capture Washington and march on to New York, as they had boasted they would do, assumed that they only defended their capital and Southern

territory. Hence, Antietam, Gettysburg, and all other battles that had been fought were by them set down as failures on our part and victories for them. Their army believed this. It produced a morale which could only be overcome by desperate and continuous hard fighting. The battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, bloody and terrible as they were on our side, were even more damaging to the enemy, and so crippled him as to make him wary ever after of taking the offensive. His losses in men were probably not so great, owing to the fact that we were, save in the Wilderness, almost invariably the attacking party, and when he did attack it was in the open field. The details of these battles, which for endurance and bravery on the part of the soldiery have rarely been surpassed, are given in the report of Major-General Meade, and the subordinate reports accompanying it.* During the campaign of forty-three days, from the Rapidan to James River, the army had to be supplied from an ever-shifting base by wagons, over narrow roads, through a densely wooded country, with a lack of wharves at each new base from which to conveniently discharge vessels. Too much credit cannot, therefore, be awarded to the quartermaster and commissary departments for the zeal and efficiency displayed by them. Under the general supervision of the chief quartermaster, Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls, the trains were made to occupy all the available roads between the army and our water base, and but little difficulty was experienced in protecting them.

The movement in the Kanawha and Shenandoah Valleys, under General Sigel, commenced on the 1st of May. General Crook, who had the immediate command of the Kanawha expedition, divided his forces into two columns, giving one, composed of cavalry, to General Averell. They crossed the mountains by separate routes. Averell struck the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, near Wytheville, on the 10th, and proceeding to New River and Christiansburg, destroyed the road, several important bridges and depots, including New River bridge, forming a junction with Crook at Union on the 15th. General Sigel moved up the Shenandoah Valley, met the enemy at New Market on the 15th, and after a severe engagement was defeated with heavy loss, and retired behind Cedar Creek. Not regarding the operations of General Sigel as satisfactory, I asked his removal from command, and Major-General Hunter was appointed to supersede him. His instructions were embraced in the following dispatches to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff of the Army:

NEAR SPOTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA., *May 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

* * * * * * *

The enemy are evidently relying for supplies greatly on such as are brought over the branch road running through Staunton. On the whole, therefore, I think it would be better for General Hunter to move in that direction; reach Staunton and Gordonsville or Charlottesville, if he does not meet too much opposition. If he can hold at bay a force equal to his own, he will be doing good service.

* * * * * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

JERICHO FORD, VA., *May 25, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

If Hunter can possibly get to Charlottesville and Lynchburg, he should do so, living on the country. The railroads and canal should be destroyed beyond possibility of repairs for weeks. Completing this he could find his way back to his original base, or from about Gordonsville join this army.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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*See Vol. XXXVI, Part I.

General Hunter immediately took up the offensive, and moving up the Shenandoah Valley, met the enemy on the 5th of June at Piedmont, and after a battle of ten hours routed and defeated him, capturing on the field of battle 1,500 men, 3 pieces of artillery, and 300 stand of small-arms. On the 8th of the same month he formed a junction with Crook and Averell at Staunton, from which place he moved direct on Lynchburg, via Lexington, which place he reached and invested on the 16th day of June. Up to this time he was very successful, and but for the difficulty of taking with him sufficient ordnance stores over so long a march through a hostile country, he would no doubt have captured that (to the enemy) important point. The destruction of the enemy's supplies and manufactories was very great. To meet this movement under General Hunter, General Lee sent a force, perhaps equal to a corps, a part of which reached Lynchburg a short time before Hunter. After some skirmishing on the 17th and 18th, General Hunter, owing to a want of ammunition to give battle, retired from before the place. Unfortunately, this want of ammunition left him no choice of route for his return but by way of Kanawha. This lost to us the use of his troops for several weeks from the defense of the North. Had General Hunter moved by way of Charlottesville, instead of Lexington, as his instructions contemplated, he would have been in a position to have covered the Shenandoah Valley against the enemy, should the force he met have seemed to endanger it. If it did not, he would have been within easy distance of the James River Canal, on the main line of communication between Lynchburg and the force sent for its defense. I have never taken exception to the operations of General Hunter, and I am not now disposed to find fault with him, for I have no doubt he acted within what he conceived to be the spirit of his instructions and the interests of the service. The promptitude of his movements and his gallantry should entitle him to the commendation of his country.*

To return to the Army of the Potomac: The Second Corps commenced crossing the James River on the morning of the 14th by ferryboats at Wilcox's Landing. The laying of the pontoon bridge was completed about midnight of the 14th, and the crossing of the balance of the army was rapidly pushed forward by both bridge and ferry. After the crossing had commenced I proceeded by a steamer to Bermuda Hundred to give the necessary orders for the immediate capture of Petersburg. The instructions to General Butler were verbal, and were for him to send General Smith immediately, that night, with all the troops he could give him without sacrificing the position he then held. I told him that I would return at once to the Army of the Potomac, hasten its crossing, and throw it forward to Petersburg by divisions as rapidly as it could be done; that we could re-enforce our armies more rapidly there than the enemy could bring troops against us. General Smith got off as directed, and confronted the enemy's pickets near Petersburg before daylight next morning, but, for some reason that I have never been able to satisfactorily understand, did not get ready to assault his main lines until near sundown. Then, with a part of his command only, he made the assault, and carried the lines northeast of Petersburg from the Appomattox River, for a distance of over two miles and a half, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners. This was about 7 p. m. Between the line thus captured and Petersburg there were no other works, and there was no evidence that

*For subordinate reports of Sigel's and Hunter's operations, see Vol XXXVII, Part I.

the enemy had re-enforced Petersburg with a single brigade from any source. The night was clear, the moon shining brightly, and favorable to further operations. General Hancock, with two divisions of the Second Corps, reached General Smith just after dark, and offered the service of these troops as he (Smith) might wish, waiving rank to the named commander, who he naturally supposed knew best the position of affairs and what to do with the troops. But instead of taking these troops and pushing at once into Petersburg, he requested General Hancock to relieve a part of his line in the captured works, which was done before midnight. By the time I arrived the next morning the enemy was in force. An attack was ordered to be made at 6 o'clock that evening by the troops under Smith and the Second and Ninth Corps. It required until that time for the Ninth Corps to get up and into position. The attack was made as ordered, and the fighting continued with but little intermission until 6 o'clock the next morning, and resulted in our carrying the advance and some of the main works of the enemy to the right (our left) of those previously captured by General Smith, several pieces of artillery, and over 400 prisoners. The Fifth Corps having got up, the attacks were renewed and persisted in with great vigor on the 17th and 18th, but only resulted in forcing the enemy to an interior line, from which he could not be dislodged. The advantages in position gained by us were very great. The army then proceeded to envelop Petersburg toward the South Side Railroad, as far as possible, without attacking fortifications. On the 16th the enemy, to re-enforce Petersburg, withdrew from a part of his intrenchment in front of Bermuda Hundred, expecting, no doubt, to get troops from north of the James to take the place of those withdrawn before we could discover it. General Butler, taking advantage of this, at once moved a force on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. As soon as I was apprised of the advantage thus gained, to retain it I ordered two divisions of the Sixth Corps, General Wright commanding, that were embarking at Wilcox's Landing, under orders for City Point, to report to General Butler, at Bermuda Hundred, of which General Butler was notified, and the importance of holding a position in advance of his present line urged upon him.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Butler was forced back to the line the enemy had withdrawn from in the morning. General Wright, with his two divisions, joined General Butler on the forenoon of the 17th, the latter still holding with a strong picket-line the enemy's works. But instead of putting these divisions into the enemy's works to hold them, he permitted them to halt and rest some distance in the rear of his own line. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy attacked and drove in his pickets and reoccupied his old line. On the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st a lodgment was effected by General Butler, with one brigade of infantry, on the north bank of the James, at Deep Bottom, and connected by pontoon bridge with Bermuda Hundred.

On the 19th General Sheridan, on his return from his expedition against the Virginia Central Railroad, arrived at the White House just as the enemy's cavalry was about to attack it, and compelled it to retire. The result of this expedition was that General Sheridan met the enemy's cavalry near Trevilian Station on the morning of the 11th of June, whom he attacked and, after an obstinate contest, drove from the field in complete rout. He left his dead and nearly all his wounded in our hands, and about 400 prisoners and several hundred horses. On the 12th he destroyed the railroad from Trevilian Station to Louisa

Court-House. This occupied until 3 p. m., when he advanced in the direction of Gordonsville. He found the enemy re-enforced by infantry, behind well-constructed rifle-pits, about five miles from the latter place, and too strong to successfully assault. On the extreme right, however, his reserve brigade carried the enemy's works twice, and was twice driven therefrom by infantry. Night closed the contest. Not having sufficient ammunition to continue the engagement, and his animals being without forage (the country furnishing but inferior grazing), and hearing nothing from General Hunter, he withdrew his command to the north side of the North Anna, and commenced his return march, reaching White House at the time before stated. After breaking up the depot at that place he moved to the James River, which he reached safely after heavy fighting. He commenced crossing on the 25th, near Fort Powhatan, without further molestation, and rejoined the Army of the Potomac.

On the 22d General Wilson, with his own division of cavalry, of the Army of the Potomac, and General Kautz's division of cavalry, of the Army of the James, moved against the enemy's railroads south of Richmond. Striking the Weldon railroad at Reams' Station, destroying the depot and several miles of the road, and the South Side road about fifteen miles from Petersburg, to near Nottoway Station, where he met and defeated a force of the enemy's cavalry, he reached Burkeville Station on the afternoon of the 23d, and from there destroyed the Danville railroad to Roanoke bridge, a distance of twenty-five miles, where he found the enemy in force, and in a position from which he could not dislodge him. He then commenced his return march, and on the 28th met the enemy's cavalry in force at the Weldon railroad crossing of Stony Creek, where he had a severe but not decisive engagement. Thence he made a detour from his left, with a view of reaching Reams' Station, supposing it to be in our possession. At this place he was met by the enemy's cavalry, supported by infantry, and forced to retire, with a loss of his artillery and trains. In this last encounter General Kautz, with a part of his command, became separated and made his way into our lines. General Wilson, with the remainder of his force, succeeded in crossing the Nottoway River, and coming in safely on our left and rear. The damage to the enemy in this expedition more than compensated for the losses we sustained. It severed all connection by railroad with Richmond for several weeks.

With a view of cutting the enemy's railroad from near Richmond to the Anna Rivers, and making him wary of the situation of his army in the Shenandoah, and, in the event of failure in this, to take advantage of his necessary withdrawal of troops from Petersburg to explode a mine that had been prepared in front of the Ninth Corps and assault the enemy's lines at that place, on the night of the 26th of July the Second Corps and two divisions of the Cavalry Corps and Kautz's cavalry were crossed to the north bank of the James River and joined the force General Butler had there. On the 27th the enemy was driven from his intrenched position, with the loss of four pieces of artillery. On the 28th our lines were extended from Deep Bottom to New Market road, but in getting this position were attacked by the enemy in heavy force. The fighting lasted for several hours, resulting in considerable loss to both sides. The first object of this move having failed, by reason of the very large force thrown there by the enemy, I determined to take advantage of the diversion made, by assaulting Petersburg before he could get his force back there. One division of the Second Corps was withdrawn on the night of the 28th, and moved

during the night to the rear of the Eighteenth Corps, to relieve that corps in the line, that it might be foot-loose in the assault to be made. The other two divisions of the Second Corps and Sheridan's cavalry were crossed over on the night of the 29th, and moved in front of Petersburg. On the morning of the 30th, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the mine was sprung, blowing up a battery and most of a regiment, and the advance of the assaulting column, formed of the Ninth Corps, immediately took possession of the crater made by the explosion, and the line for some distance to the right and left of it, and a detached line in front of it, but for some cause failed to advance promptly to the ridge beyond. Had they done this, I have every reason to believe that Petersburg would have fallen. Other troops were immediately pushed forward, but the time consumed in getting them up enabled the enemy to rally from his surprise (which had been complete) and get forces to this point for its defense. The captured line thus held being untenable and of no advantage to us, the troops were withdrawn, but not without heavy loss. Thus terminated in disaster what promised to be the most successful assault of the campaign.*

Immediately upon the enemy ascertaining that General Hunter was retreating from Lynchburg by way of the Kanawha River, thus laying the Shenandoah Valley open for raids into Maryland and Pennsylvania, he returned northward, and moved down that valley. As soon as this movement of the enemy was ascertained, General Hunter, who had reached the Kanawha River, was directed to move his troops without delay, by river and railroad, to Harper's Ferry; but owing to the difficulty of navigation, by reason of low water and breaks in the railroad, great delay was experienced in getting there. It became necessary, therefore, to find other troops to check this movement of the enemy. For this purpose the Sixth Corps was taken from the armies operating against Richmond, to which was added the Nineteenth Corps, then, fortunately, beginning to arrive in Hampton Roads from the Gulf Department, under orders issued immediately after the ascertainment of the result of the Red River expedition.

The garrisons of Baltimore and Washington were at this time made up of heavy artillery regiments, 100-day's men, and detachments from the Invalid Corps. One division, under command of General Ricketts, of the Sixth Corps, was sent to Baltimore, and the remaining two divisions of the Sixth Corps, under General Wright, were subsequently sent to Washington. On the 3d of July the enemy approached Martinsburg; General Sigel, who was in command of our forces there, retreated across the Potomac at Shepherdstown, and General Weber, commanding at Harper's Ferry, crossed the river and occupied Maryland Heights. On the 6th the enemy occupied Hagerstown, moving a strong column toward Frederick City. General Wallace, with Ricketts' division and his own command, the latter mostly new and undisciplined troops, pushed out from Baltimore with great promptness and met the enemy in force on the Monocacy, near the crossing of the railroad bridge. His force was not sufficient to insure success, but he fought the enemy nevertheless, and although it resulted in a defeat to our arms, yet it detained the enemy and thereby served to enable General Wright to reach Washington with two divisions of the Sixth Corps, and the advance of the Nineteenth Corps before him. From Monocacy the enemy moved on Washington, his cavalry advance reaching Rock-

* For subordinate reports of operations against Petersburg and Richmond from June 13 to July 31, 1864, see Vol. XL, Part I.

ville on the evening of the 10th. On the 12th a reconnaissance was thrown out in front of Fort Stevens, to ascertain the enemy's position and force. A severe skirmish ensued, in which we lost about 280 in killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was probably greater. He commenced retreating during the night. Learning the exact condition of affairs at Washington, I requested by telegraph, at 11.45 p. m. on the 12th, the assignment of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright to the command of all the troops that could be made available to operate in the field against the enemy, and directed that he should get outside of the trenches with all the force he could, and push Early to the last moment. General Wright commenced the pursuit on the 13th. On the 18th the enemy was overtaken at Snicker's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, when a sharp skirmish occurred; and on the 20th General Averell encountered and defeated a portion of the rebel army at Winchester, capturing four pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. Learning that Early was retreating south toward Lynchburg or Richmond, I directed that the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps be got back to the armies operating against Richmond, so that they might be used in a movement against Lee before the return of the troops sent by him into the Valley, and that Hunter should remain in the Shenandoah Valley, keeping between any force of the enemy and Washington, acting on the defensive as much as possible. I felt that if the enemy had any notion of returning the fact would be developed before the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps could leave Washington. Subsequently the Nineteenth Corps was excepted from the order to return to the James.

About the 25th it became evident that the enemy was again advancing upon Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the Sixth Corps, then at Washington, was ordered back to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry. The rebel force moved down the Valley, and sent a raiding party into Pennsylvania, which, on the 30th, burned Chambersburg and then retreated, pursued by our cavalry, toward Cumberland. They were met and defeated by General Kelley, and with diminished numbers escaped into the mountains of West Virginia. From the time of the first raid the telegraph wires were frequently down between Washington and City Point, making it necessary to transmit messages a part of the way by boat. It took from twenty-four to thirty-six hours to get dispatches through and return answers back, so that often orders would be given, and then information would be received showing a different state of facts from those on which they were based, causing a confusion and apparent contradiction of orders that must have considerably embarrassed those who had to execute them, and rendered operations against the enemy less effective than they otherwise would have been. To remedy this evil, it was evident to my mind that some person should have the supreme command of all the forces in the Departments of West Virginia, Washington, Susquehanna, and the Middle Department, and I so recommended.

On the 2d of August I ordered General Sheridan to report in person to Major-General Halleck, Chief of Staff, at Washington, with a view to his assignment to the command of all the forces against Early. At this time the enemy was concentrated in the neighborhood of Winchester, while our forces, under General Hunter, were concentrated on the Monocacy, at the crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, leaving open to the enemy Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. From where I was, I hesitated to give positive orders for the movement of our forces at Monocacy, lest by so doing I should expose Washing-

ton.* Therefore, on the 4th, I left City Point to visit Hunter's command, and determine for myself what was best to be done. On arrival there, and after consultation with General Hunter, I issued to him the following instructions:

MONOCACY BRIDGE, MD., *August 5, 1864—8 p. m.*

Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER:

GENERAL: Concentrate all your available force without delay in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, leaving only such railroad guards and garrisons for public property as may be necessary. Use, in this concentration, the railroad, if by so doing time can be saved. From Harper's Ferry, if it is found that the enemy has moved north of the Potomac in large force, push north, following him and attacking him wherever found; follow him if driven south of the Potomac as long as it is safe to do so. If it is ascertained that the enemy has but a small force north of the Potomac, then push south with the main force, detaching, under a competent commander, a sufficient force to look after the raiders, and drive them to their homes. In detaching such a force, the brigade of cavalry now en route from Washington, via Rockville, may be taken into account.

There are now on the way to join you three other brigades of the best of cavalry, numbering at least 5,000 men and horses. These will be instructed, in the absence of further orders, to join you by the south side of the Potomac. One brigade will probably start to-morrow. In pushing up the Shenandoah Valley, where it is expected you will have to go first or last, it is desirable that nothing should be left to invite the enemy to return. Take all provisions, forage, and stock wanted for the use of your command; such as cannot be consumed, destroy. It is not desirable that the buildings should be destroyed; they should rather be protected; but the people should be informed that so long as an army can subsist among them recurrences of these raids must be expected, and we are determined to stop them at all hazards. Bear in mind the object is to drive the enemy south, and to do this you want to keep him always in sight. Be guided in your course by the course he takes.

Make your own arrangements for supplies of all kinds, giving regular vouchers for such as will be taken from loyal citizens in the country through which you march.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The troops were immediately put in motion, and the advance reached Halltown that night.

General Hunter having, in our conversation, expressed a willingness to be relieved from command, I telegraphed to have General Sheridan, then at Washington, sent to Harper's Ferry by the morning train, with orders to take general command of all the troops in the field, and to call on General Hunter, at Monocacy, who would turn over to him my letter of instructions. I remained at Monocacy until General Sheridan arrived, on the morning of the 6th, and after a conference with him in relation to military affairs in that vicinity, I returned to City Point by way of Washington. On the 7th of August the Middle Department and the Departments of West Virginia, Washington, and Susquehanna were constituted into the "Middle Military Division," and Major-General Sheridan was assigned to temporary command of the same. Two divisions of cavalry, commanded by Generals Torbert and Wilson, were sent to Sheridan from the Army of the Potomac. The first reached him at Harper's Ferry about the 11th of August. His operations during the month of August and the fore part of September were both of an offensive and defensive character, resulting in many severe skirmishes, principally by the cavalry, in which we were generally successful, but no general engagement took place. The two armies lay in such a position—the enemy on the west bank of Opequon Creek, covering Winchester, and our forces in front of Berryville—

* For subordinate reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley and Maryland up to August 3, 1864, see Vol. XXXVII, Part I.

that either could bring on a battle at any time. Defeat to us would lay open to the enemy the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for long distances before another army could be interposed to check him. Under these circumstances I hesitated about allowing the initiative to be taken. Finally, the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which were both obstructed by the enemy, became so indispensably necessary to us, and the importance of relieving Pennsylvania and Maryland from continuously threatened invasion so great, that I determined the risk should be taken. But fearing to telegraph the order for an attack without knowing more than I did of General Sheridan's feeling as to what would be the probable result, I left City Point on the 15th of September to visit him at his headquarters, to decide, after conference with him, what should be done. I met him at Charlestown, and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success that I saw there were but two words of instruction necessary—Go in! For the convenience of forage the teams for supplying the army were kept at Harper's Ferry. I asked him if he could get out his teams and supplies in time to make an attack on the ensuing Tuesday morning. His reply was that he could before daylight on Monday. He was off promptly to time, and I may here add that the result was such that I have never since deemed it necessary to visit General Sheridan before giving him orders. Early on the morning of the 19th General Sheridan attacked General Early at the crossing on the Opequon Creek, and after a most sanguinary and bloody battle, lasting until 5 o'clock in the evening, defeated him, with heavy loss, carrying his entire position from Opequon Creek to Winchester, capturing several thousand prisoners and five pieces of artillery. The enemy rallied and made a stand in a strong position at Fisher's Hill, where he was attacked and again defeated with heavy loss on the 20th [22d]. Sheridan pursued him with great energy through Harrisonburg, Staunton, and the gaps of the Blue Ridge. After stripping the upper Valley of most of the supplies and provisions for the rebel army, he returned to Strasburg and took position on the north side of Cedar Creek.

Having received considerable re-enforcements, General Early again returned to the Valley, and on the 9th of October his cavalry encountered ours near Strasburg, where the rebels were defeated, with the loss of eleven pieces of artillery and 350 prisoners. On the night of the 18th the enemy crossed the mountains which separate the branches of the Shenandoah, forded the North Fork, and early on the morning of the 19th, under cover of the darkness and the fog, surprised and turned our left flank, capturing the batteries which enfiladed our whole line. Our troops fell back with heavy loss and in much confusion, but were finally rallied between Middletown and Newtown. At this juncture General Sheridan, who was at Winchester when the battle commenced, arrived on the field, arranged his lines just in time to repulse a heavy attack of the enemy, and immediately assuming the offensive, he attacked in turn with great vigor. The enemy was defeated with great slaughter and the loss of most of his artillery and trains and the trophies he had captured in the morning. The wreck of his army escaped during the night and fled in the direction of Staunton and Lynchburg. Pursuit was made to Mount Jackson. Thus ended this the enemy's last attempt to invade the North via the Shenandoah Valley. I was now enabled to return the Sixth Corps to the Army of the Potomac, and send one division from Sheridan's army to the Army of the James, and another to

Savannah, Ga., to hold Sherman's new acquisitions on the sea-coast, and thus enable him to move without detaching from his force for that purpose.*

Reports from various sources led me to believe that the enemy had detached three divisions from Petersburg to re-enforce Early in the Shenandoah Valley. I therefore sent the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, of the Army of the Potomac, and a force of General Butler's army, on the night of the 13th of August, to threaten Richmond from the north side of the James, to prevent him from sending troops away, and, if possible, to draw back those sent. In this move we captured six pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners, detained troops that were under marching orders, and ascertained that but one division (Kershaw's) of the three reputed detached had gone. The enemy having withdrawn heavily from Petersburg to resist this movement, the Fifth Corps, General Warren commanding, was moved out on the 18th and took possession of the Weldon railroad. During the day he had considerable fighting. To regain possession of the road the enemy made repeated and desperate assaults, but was each time repulsed with great loss. On the night of the 20th the troops on the north side of the James were withdrawn, and Hancock and Gregg returned to the front of Petersburg. On the 25th the Second Corps and Gregg's division of cavalry, while at Reams' Station destroying the railroad, were attacked, and after desperate fighting a part of our line gave way and five pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. By the 12th of September a branch railroad was completed from the City Point and Petersburg Railroad to the Weldon railroad, enabling us to supply without difficulty, in all weather, the army in front of Petersburg. The extension of our lines across the Weldon railroad compelled the enemy to so extend his that it seemed he could have but few troops north of the James for the defense of Richmond. On the night of the 28th the Tenth Corps, Major-General Birney, and the Eighteenth Corps, Major-General Ord commanding, of General Butler's army, were crossed to the north side of the James, and advanced on the morning of the 29th, carrying the very strong fortifications and intrenchments below Chaffin's Farm, known as Fort Harrison, capturing fifteen pieces of artillery and the New Market road and intrenchments. This success was followed up by a gallant assault upon Fort Gilmer, immediately in front of the Chaffin's Farm fortifications, in which we were repulsed with heavy loss. Kautz's cavalry was pushed forward on the road to the right of this, supported by infantry, and reached the enemy's inner line, but was unable to get farther. The position captured from the enemy was so threatening to Richmond that I determined to hold it. The enemy made several desperate attempts to dislodge us, all of which were unsuccessful, and for which he paid dearly. On the morning of the 30th General Meade sent out a reconnaissance, with a view to attacking the enemy's line if it was found sufficiently weakened by withdrawal of troops to the north side. In this reconnaissance we captured and held the enemy's works near Poplar Spring Church. In the afternoon troops moving to get to the left of the point gained were attacked by the enemy in heavy force and compelled to fall back until supported by the forces holding the captured works. Our cavalry, under Gregg, was also attacked, but repulsed the enemy with great loss. On the 7th of October the enemy attacked Kautz's cavalry north

* For subordinate reports of operations in the Shenandoah Valley from August 4 to December 31, 1864, see Vol. XLIII, Part I.

of the James and drove it back, with heavy loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the loss of all the artillery—eight or nine pieces. This he followed up by an attack on our intrenched infantry line, but was repulsed with severe slaughter. On the 13th a reconnaissance was sent out by General Butler, with a view to drive the enemy from some new works he was constructing, which resulted in very heavy loss to us.

On the 27th the Army of the Potomac, leaving only sufficient men to hold its fortified line, moved by the enemy's right flank. The Second Corps, followed by two divisions of the Fifth Corps, with the cavalry in advance and covering our left flank, forced a passage of Hatcher's Run, and moved up the south side of it toward the South Side Railroad, until the Second Corps and part of the cavalry reached the Boydton plank road where it crosses Hatcher's Run. At this point we were six miles distant from the South Side Railroad, which I had hoped by this movement to reach and hold. But finding that we had not reached the end of the enemy's fortifications, and no place presenting itself for a successful assault by which he might be doubled up and shortened, I determined to withdraw to within our fortified lines. Orders were given accordingly. Immediately upon receiving a report that General Warren had connected with General Hancock I returned to my headquarters. Soon after I left the enemy moved out across Hatcher's Run, in the gap between Generals Hancock and Warren, which was not closed as reported, and made a desperate attack on General Hancock's right and rear. General Hancock immediately faced his corps to meet it, and after a bloody combat drove the enemy within his works, and withdrew that night to his old position. In support of this movement General Butler made a demonstration on the north side of the James, and attacked the enemy on the Williamsburg road and also on the York River Railroad. In the former he was unsuccessful; in the latter he succeeded in carrying a work which was afterward abandoned, and his forces withdrawn to their former position.

From this time forward the operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond, until the spring campaign of 1865, were confined to the defense and extension of our lines and to offensive movements for crippling the enemy's lines of communication and to prevent his detaching any considerable force to send south.* By the 7th of February our lines were extended to Hatcher's Run, and the Weldon railroad had been destroyed to Hicksford.

General Sherman moved from Chattanooga on the 6th of May, with the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, commanded, respectively, by Generals Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield, upon Johnston's army at Dalton; but finding the enemy's positions at Buzzard Roost, covering Dalton, too strong to be assaulted, General McPherson was sent through Snake [Creek] Gap to turn it, while Generals Thomas and Schofield threatened it in front and on the north. This movement was successful. Johnston, finding his retreat likely to be cut off, fell back to his fortified position at Resaca, where he was attacked on the afternoon of May 15. A heavy battle ensued. During the night the enemy retreated south. Late on the 17th his rear guard was overtaken near Adairsville, and heavy skirmishing followed. The next morning, however, he had again disappeared. He was vigorously pursued and was overtaken at Cassville on the 19th, but, during the

* For subordinate reports of operations against Petersburg and Richmond from August 1 to December 31, 1864, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

ensuing night, retreated across the Etowah. While these operations were going on, General Jefferson C. Davis' division, of Thomas' army, was sent to Rome, capturing it with its forts and artillery and its valuable mills and foundries. General Sherman having given his army a few days' rest at this point, again put it in motion on the 23d for Dallas, with a view of turning the difficult pass at Allatoona. On the afternoon of the 25th the advance, under General Hooker, had a severe battle with the enemy, driving him back to New Hope Church, near Dallas. Several sharp encounters occurred at this point. The most important was on the 28th, when the enemy assaulted General McPherson at Dallas, but received a terrible and bloody repulse.

On the 4th of June Johnston abandoned his intrenched position at New Hope Church and retreated to the strong positions of Kenesaw, Pine, and Lost Mountains. He was forced to yield the two last-named places and concentrate his army on Kenesaw, where, on the 27th, Generals Thomas and McPherson made a determined but unsuccessful assault. On the night of the 2d of July Sherman commenced moving his army by the right flank, and on the morning of the 3d found that the enemy, in consequence of this movement, had abandoned Kenesaw and retreated across the Chattahoochee.

General Sherman remained on the Chattahoochee to give his men rest and get up stores until the 17th of July, when he resumed his operations, crossed the Chattahoochee, destroyed a large portion of the railroad to Augusta, and drove the enemy back to Atlanta. At this place General Hood succeeded General Johnston in command of the rebel army, and, assuming the offensive-defensive policy, made several severe attacks upon Sherman in the vicinity of Atlanta, the most desperate and determined of which was on the 22d of July. About 1 p. m. of this day the brave, accomplished, and noble-hearted McPherson was killed. General Logan succeeded him, and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, and until he was superseded by Major-General Howard, on the 26th, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division. In all these attacks the enemy was repulsed with great loss. Finding it impossible to entirely invest the place, General Sherman, after securing his line of communications across the Chattahoochee, moved his main force round by the enemy's left flank upon the Montgomery and Macon roads, to draw the enemy from his fortifications. In this he succeeded, and, after defeating the enemy near Rough and Ready, Jonesborough, and Lovejoy's, forcing him to retreat to the south, on the 2d of September occupied Atlanta, the objective point of his campaign. About the time of this move the rebel cavalry, under Wheeler, attempted to cut his communications in the rear, but was repulsed at Dalton and driven into East Tennessee, whence it proceeded west to McMinnville, Murfreesborough, and Franklin, and was finally driven south of the Tennessee. The damage done by this raid was repaired in a few days. During the partial investment of Atlanta, General Rousseau joined General Sherman with a force of cavalry from Decatur, having made a successful raid upon the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad and its branches near Opelika. Cavalry raids were also made by Generals McCook, Garrard, and Stoneman to cut the remaining railroad communication with Atlanta. The first two were successful; the latter disastrous.

General Sherman's movement from Chattanooga to Atlanta was prompt, skillful, and brilliant. The history of his flank movements and battles during that memorable campaign will ever be read with

an interest unsurpassed by anything in history. His own report, and those of his subordinate commanders accompanying it, give the details of that most successful campaign.* He was dependent for the supply of his armies upon a single-track railroad from Nashville to the point where he was operating. This passed the entire distance through a hostile country, and every foot of it had to be protected by troops. The cavalry force of the enemy under Forrest, in Northern Mississippi, was evidently waiting for Sherman to advance far enough into the mountains of Georgia to make a retreat disastrous, to get upon this line and destroy it beyond the possibility of further use. To guard against this danger Sherman left what he supposed to be a sufficient force to operate against Forrest in West Tennessee. He directed General Washburn, who commanded there, to send Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, in command of this force, to attack him. On the morning of the 10th of June General Sturgis met the enemy near Guntown, Miss., was badly beaten, and driven back in utter rout and confusion to Memphis, a distance of about 100 miles, hotly pursued by the enemy. By this, however, the enemy was defeated in his designs upon Sherman's line of communications. The persistency with which he followed up this success exhausted him, and made a season for rest and repairs necessary. In the meantime Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, with the troops of the Army of the Tennessee that had been sent by General Sherman to General Banks, arrived at Memphis on their return from Red River, where they had done most excellent service. He was directed by General Sherman to immediately take the offensive against Forrest. This he did with the promptness and effect which has characterized his whole military career. On the 14th of July he met the enemy at Tupelo, Miss., and whipped him badly. The fighting continued through three days. Our loss was small compared with that of the enemy. Having accomplished the object of his expedition, General Smith returned to Memphis.† During the months of March and April this same force under Forrest annoyed us considerably. On the 24th of March it captured Union City, Ky., and its garrison, and on the 24th [25th] attacked Paducah, commanded by Col. S. G. Hicks, Fortieth Illinois Volunteers. Colonel Hicks, having but a small force, withdrew to the forts near the river, from where he repulsed the enemy and drove him from the place. On the 13th of April part of this force, under the rebel General Buford, summoned the garrison of Columbus, Ky., to surrender, but received for reply from Colonel Lawrence, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, that, being placed there by his Government with adequate force to hold his post and repel all enemies from it, surrender was out of the question. On the morning of the same day‡ Forrest attacked Fort Pillow, Tenn., garrisoned by a detachment of Tennessee cavalry and the First Regiment Alabama Colored Troops, commanded by Major Booth. The garrison fought bravely until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy carried the works by assault, and, after our men threw down their arms, proceeded to an inhuman and merciless massacre of the garrison. On the 14th General Buford, having failed at Columbus, appeared before Paducah, but was again driven off.§

* For subordinate reports of the Atlanta campaign, see Vol. XXXVIII, Parts I, II, and III.

† For subordinate reports of Sturgis' and A. J. Smith's expeditions, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, pp. 85 and 250.

‡ A mistake. Forrest attacked Fort Pillow on April 12.

§ For subordinate reports of Forrest's expedition into West Tennessee and Kentucky, see Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 501.

Guerrillas and raiders, seemingly emboldened by Forrest's operations, were also very active in Kentucky. The most noted of these was Morgan. With a force of from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry he entered the State through Pound Gap in the latter part of May. On the 11th of June he attacked and captured Cynthiana, with its entire garrison. On the 12th he was overtaken by General Burbridge and completely routed, with heavy loss, and was finally driven out of the State. This notorious guerrilla was afterward surprised and killed near Greeneville, Tenn., and his command captured and dispersed by General Gillem.*

In the absence of official reports of the commencement of the Red River expedition, except so far as relates to the movements of the troops sent by General Sherman under A. J. Smith, I am unable to give the date of its starting. The troops under General Smith, comprising two divisions of the Sixteenth and a detachment of the Seventeenth Army Corps, left Vicksburg on the 10th of March and reached the designated point on Red River one day earlier than that appointed by General Banks. The rebel forces at Fort De Russy, thinking to defeat him, left the fort on the 14th to give him battle in the open field; but, while occupying the enemy with skirmishing and demonstrations, Smith pushed forward to Fort De Russy, which had been left with a weak garrison, and captured it, with its garrison, about 350 men, eleven pieces of artillery, and many small-arms. Our loss was but slight. On the 15th he pushed forward to Alexandria, which place he reached on the 18th. On the 21st he had an engagement with the enemy at Henderson's Hill, in which he defeated him, capturing 210 prisoners and four pieces of artillery. On the 28th he again attacked and defeated the enemy, under the rebel General Taylor, at Cane River.† By the 26th General Banks had assembled his whole army at Alexandria and pushed forward to Grand Ecore. On the morning of April 6 he moved from Grand Ecore. On the afternoon of the 7th his advance engaged the enemy near Pleasant Hill and drove him from the field. On the same afternoon the enemy made a stand eight miles beyond Pleasant Hill, but was again compelled to retreat. On the 8th, at Sabine Cross-Roads and Peach Hill, the enemy attacked and defeated his advance, capturing nineteen pieces of artillery and an immense amount of transportation and stores. During the night General Banks fell back to Pleasant Hill, where another battle was fought on the 9th, and the enemy repulsed with great loss. During the night General Banks continued his retrograde movement to Grand Ecore, and thence to Alexandria, which he reached on the 27th of April. Here a serious difficulty arose in getting Admiral Porter's fleet, which accompanied the expedition, over the rapids, the water having fallen so much since they passed up as to prevent their return. At the suggestion of Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Bailey, and under his superintendence, wing-dams were constructed, by which the channel was contracted so that the fleet passed down the rapids in safety.

The army evacuated Alexandria on the 14th of May, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy's advance, and reached Morganza and Point Coupée near the end of the month. The disastrous termination of this expedition, and the lateness of the season, rendered impracticable the carrying out of my plans of a movement in force sufficient to insure the capture of Mobile.

* For subordinate reports of operations in Kentucky and East Tennessee, see Vol. XXXIX.

† A mistake. A. J. Smith's command reached Cotile Landing March 28.

On the 23d of March Major-General Steele left Little Rock with the Seventh Army Corps to co-operate with General Banks' expedition on Red River, and reached Arkadelphia on the 28th. On the 16th of April, after driving the enemy before him, he was joined near Elkin's Ferry, in Ouachita County, by General Thayer, who had marched from Fort Smith. After several severe skirmishes, in which the enemy was defeated, General Steele reached Camden, which he occupied about the middle of April. On learning the defeat and consequent retreat of General Banks on Red River and the loss of one of his own trains at Mark's Mills, in Dallas County, General Steele determined to fall back to the Arkansas River. He left Camden on the 26th of April and reached Little Rock on the 2d of May. On the 30th of April the enemy attacked him while crossing Saline River at Jenkins' Ferry, but was repulsed with considerable loss. Our loss was about 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Major-General Canby, who had been assigned to the command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, was therefore directed to send the Nineteenth Army Corps to join the armies operating against Richmond, and to limit the remainder of his command to such operations as might be necessary to hold the positions and lines of communications he then occupied. Before starting General A. J. Smith's troops back to Sherman, General Canby sent a part of it to disperse a force of the enemy that was collecting near the Mississippi River. General Smith met and defeated this force near Lake Chicot on the 5th of June. Our loss was about 40 killed and 70 wounded. In the latter part of July General Canby sent Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, with such forces as he could collect, to co-operate with Admiral Farragut against the defenses of Mobile Bay. On the 8th of August Fort Gaines surrendered to the combined naval and land forces. Fort Powell was blown up and abandoned. On the 9th Fort Morgan was invested, and after a severe bombardment surrendered on the 23d. The total captures amounted to 1,464 prisoners and 104 pieces of artillery.*

About the last of August, it being reported that the rebel General Price, with a force of about 10,000 men, had reached Jacksonport, on his way to invade Missouri, General A. J. Smith's command, then en route from Memphis to join Sherman, was ordered to Missouri. A cavalry force was also, at the same time, sent from Memphis, under command of Colonel Winslow. This made General Rosecrans' forces superior to those of Price, and no doubt was entertained he would be able to check Price and drive him back, while the forces under General Steele, in Arkansas, would cut off his retreat. On the 26th day of September Price attacked Pilot Knob and forced the garrison to retreat, and thence moved north to the Missouri River, and continued up that river toward Kansas. General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, immediately collected such forces as he could to repel his invasion of Kansas, while General Rosecrans' cavalry was operating in his rear. The enemy was brought to battle on the Big Blue and defeated, with the loss of nearly all his artillery and trains and a large number of prisoners. He made a precipitate retreat to Northern Arkansas. The impunity with which Price was enabled to roam over the State of Missouri for a long time, and the incalculable mischief done by him, shows to how little purpose a superior force may be used. There is no reason why General Rosecrans should not have concentrated his forces and beaten and driven Price before the latter reached Pilot Knob.†

*For subordinate reports of operations against Mobile, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I, p. 402.

†For subordinate reports of operations in Missouri, see Vol. XLI, Part I.

September 20 the enemy's cavalry under Forrest crossed the Tennessee near Waterloo, Ala., and on the 23d attacked the garrison at Athens, consisting of 600 men, which capitulated on the 24th. Soon after the surrender two regiments of re-enforcements arrived, and, after a severe fight, were compelled to surrender. Forrest destroyed the railroad westward, captured the garrison at Sulphur Branch trestle, skirmished with the garrison at Pulaski on the 27th, and on the same day cut the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad near Tullahoma and Decherd. On the morning of the 30th one column of Forrest's command, under Buford, appeared before Huntsville, and summoned the surrender of the garrison. Receiving an answer in the negative, he remained in the vicinity of the place until next morning, when he again summoned its surrender, and received the same reply as on the night before. He withdrew in the direction of Athens, which place had been regarrisoned, and attacked it on the afternoon of the 1st of October, but without success. On the morning of the 2d he renewed his attack, but was handsomely repulsed. Another column, under Forrest, appeared before Columbia on the morning of the 1st, but did not make an attack. On the morning of the 3d he moved toward Mount Pleasant. While these operations were going on every exertion was made by General Thomas to destroy the forces under Forrest before he could recross the Tennessee, but was unable to prevent his escape to Corinth, Miss.

In September an expedition under General Burbridge was sent to destroy the salt-works at Saltville, Va. He met the enemy on the 2d of October, about three miles and a half from Saltville, and drove him into his strongly-intrenched position around the salt-works, from which he was unable to dislodge him. During the night he withdrew his command and returned to Kentucky.*

General Sherman, immediately after the fall of Atlanta, put his armies in camp in and about the place, and made all preparations for refitting and supplying them for future service. The great length of road from Atlanta to the Cumberland River, however, which had to be guarded, allowed the troops but little rest.

During this time Jeff. Davis made a speech in Macon, Ga., which was reported in the papers of the South, and soon became known to the whole country, disclosing the plans of the enemy, thus enabling General Sherman to fully meet them. He exhibited the weakness of supposing that an army that had been beaten and fearfully decimated in a vain attempt at the defensive could successfully undertake the offensive against the army that had so often defeated it. In execution of this plan, Hood, with his army, was soon reported to the southwest of Atlanta. Moving far to Sherman's right, he succeeded in reaching the railroad about Big Shanty, and moved north on it.

General Sherman, leaving a force to hold Atlanta, with the remainder of his army fell upon him and drove him to Gadsden, Ala. Seeing the constant annoyance he would have with the roads to his rear if we attempted to hold Atlanta, General Sherman proposed the abandonment and destruction of that place, with all the railroads leading to it, and telegraphed me as follows:

CENTREVILLE, GA., *October 10, 1864—noon.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Dispatch about Wilson just received. Hood is now crossing Coosa River, twelve miles below Rome, bound west. If he passes over the Mobile and Ohio road, had I

* For subordinate reports of operations in Alabama and Tennessee, see Vol. XXXIX, Part I.

not better execute the plan of my letter sent by Colonel Porter, and leave General Thomas, with the troops now in Tennessee, to defend the State? He will have an ample force when the re-enforcements ordered reach Nashville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

For a full understanding of the plan referred to in this dispatch, I quote from the letter sent by Colonel Porter:

I will therefore give my opinion that your army and Canby's should be re-enforced to the maximum; that, after you get Wilmington, you strike for Savannah and the river; that Canby be instructed to hold the Mississippi River, and send a force to get Columbus, Ga., either by the way of the Alabama or Apalachicola, and that I keep Hood employed and put my army in final order for a march on Augusta, Columbia, and Charleston, to be ready as soon as Wilmington is sealed as to commerce and the city of Savannah is in our possession.

This was in reply to a letter of mine of date September 12, in answer to a dispatch of his containing substantially the same proposition, and in which I informed him of a proposed movement against Wilmington, and of the situation in Virginia, &c.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of October 10 received. Does it not look as if Hood was going to attempt the invasion of Middle Tennessee, using the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston roads to supply his base on the Tennessee River, about Florence or Decatur? If he does this, he ought to be met and prevented from getting north of the Tennessee River. If you were to cut loose, I do not believe you would meet Hood's army, but would be bushwhacked by all the old men, little boys, and such railroad guards as are still left at home. Hood would probably strike for Nashville, thinking that by going north he could inflict greater damage upon us than we could upon the rebels by going south. If there is any way of getting at Hood's army, I would prefer that; but I must trust to your own judgment. I find I shall not be able to send a force from here to act with you on Savannah. Your movements, therefore, will be independent of mine, at least until the fall of Richmond takes place. I am afraid Thomas, with such lines of road as he has to protect, could not prevent Hood from going north. With Wilson turned loose with all your cavalry, you will find the rebels put much more on the defensive than heretofore.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Hood moved his army from Palmetto Station across by Dallas and Cedartown, and is now on the Coosa River, south of Rome. He threw one corps on my road at Acworth, and I was forced to follow. I hold Atlanta with the Twentieth Corps, and have strong detachments along my line. This reduces my active force to a comparatively small army. We cannot remain here on the defensive With the 25,000 men, and the bold cavalry he has, he can constantly break my roads. I would infinitely prefer to make a wreck of the road and of the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the latter city, send back all my wounded and worthless, and, with my effective army, move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. Hood may turn into Tennessee and Kentucky, but I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of my being on the defensive, I would be on the offensive; instead of guessing at what he means to do, he would have to guess at my plans. The difference in war is full 25 per cent. I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. Answer quick, as I know we will not have the telegraph long.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of to-day received. If you are satisfied the trip to the sea-coast can be made, holding the line of the Tennessee River firmly, you may make it, destroying all the railroad south of Dalton or Chattanooga, as you think best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

It was the original design to hold Atlanta, and by getting through to the coast, with a garrison left on the southern railroads leading east and west through Georgia, to effectually sever the East from the West; in other words, cut the would-be Confederacy in two again, as it had been cut once by our gaining possession of the Mississippi River. General Sherman's plan virtually effected this object. General Sherman commenced at once his preparations for his proposed movement, keeping his army in position in the mean time to watch Hood. Becoming satisfied that Hood had moved westward from Gadsden across Sand Mountain, General Sherman sent the Fourth Corps, Major-General Stanley commanding, and the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, back to Chattanooga to report to Major-General Thomas, at Nashville, whom he had placed in command of all the troops of his military division save the four army corps and cavalry division he designed to move with through Georgia. With the troops thus left at his disposal, there was little doubt that General Thomas would hold the line of the Tennessee, or in the event Hood should force it, would be able to concentrate and beat him in battle. It was therefore readily consented to that Sherman should start for the sea-coast. Having concentrated his troops at Atlanta by the 14th of November, he commenced his march, threatening both Augusta and Macon. His coming-out point could not be definitely fixed. Having to gather his subsistence as he marched through the country, it was not impossible that a force inferior to his own might compel him to head for such point as he could reach, instead of such as he might prefer. The blindness of the enemy, however, in ignoring his movement, and sending Hood's army, the only considerable force he had west of Richmond and east of the Mississippi River, northward on an offensive campaign, left the whole country open and Sherman's route to his own choice. How that campaign was conducted, how little opposition was met with, the condition of the country through which the armies passed, the capture of Fort McAllister, on the Savannah River, and the occupation of Savannah on the 21st of December, are all clearly set forth in General Sherman's admirable report.*

Soon after General Sherman commenced his march from Atlanta, two expeditions, one from Baton Rouge, La., and one from Vicksburg, Miss., were started by General Canby to cut the enemy's lines of communication with Mobile and detain troops in that field. General Foster, commanding Department of the South, also sent an expedition, via Broad River, to destroy the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. The expedition from Vicksburg, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. Osband (colonel Third U. S. Colored Cavalry), captured, on the 27th of November, and destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad bridge and trestle-work over Big Black River, near Canton, thirty miles of the road, and two locomotives, besides large amounts of stores. The expedition from Baton Rouge was without favorable results. The expedition from the Department of the South, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, consisting of about 5,000 men of all arms, including a brigade from the Navy, proceeded up Broad River and embarked at Boyd's Neck on the 29th of November, from where it moved to strike the railroad at Grahamville. At Honey Hill, about three miles from Grahamville, the enemy was found and attacked in a strongly fortified position, which resulted, after severe fighting, in our repulse, with a loss of 746 in killed, wounded, and missing. During the night General Hatch withdrew. On the 6th of

*For subordinate reports of the Savannah campaign, see Vol. XLIV.

December General Foster obtained a position covering the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, between the Coosawhatchie and Tulifinny Rivers.

Hood, instead of following Sherman, continued his move northward, which seemed to me to be leading to his certain doom. At all events, had I had the power to command both armies, I should not have changed the orders under which he seemed to be acting. On the 26th of October the advance of Hood's army attacked the garrison at Decatur, Ala., but failing to carry the place, withdrew toward Courtland, and succeeded, in the face of our cavalry, in effecting a lodgment on the north side of the Tennessee River, near Florence. On the 28th Forrest reached the Tennessee, at Fort Heiman, and captured a gunboat and three transports. On the 2d of November he planted batteries above and below Johnsonville, on the opposite side of the river, isolating three gun-boats and eight transports. On the 4th the enemy opened his batteries upon the place, and was replied to from the gunboats and the garrison. The gun-boats becoming disabled were set on fire, as also were the transports, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. About $1,500,000 worth of stores and property on the levee and in store-houses was consumed by fire. On the 5th the enemy disappeared and crossed to the north side of the Tennessee River, above Johnsonville, moving toward Clifton, and subsequently joined Hood. On the night of the 5th General Schofield, with the advance of the Twenty-third Corps, reached Johnsonville, but finding the enemy gone, was ordered to Pulaski, and put in command of all the troops there, with instructions to watch the movements of Hood and retard his advance, but not to risk a general engagement until the arrival of General A. J. Smith's command from Missouri, and until General Wilson could get his cavalry remounted.

On the 19th General Hood continued his advance. General Thomas, retarding him as much as possible, fell back toward Nashville for the purpose of concentrating his command and gaining time for the arrival of re-enforcements. The enemy coming up with our main force, commanded by General Schofield, at Franklin, on the 30th, assaulted our works repeatedly during the afternoon until late at night, but were in every instance repulsed. His loss in this battle was 1,750 killed, 702 prisoners, and 3,800 wounded. Among his losses were 6 general officers killed, 6 wounded, and 1 captured. Our entire loss was 2,300. This was the first serious opposition the enemy met with, and I am satisfied was the fatal blow to all his expectations. During the night General Schofield fell back toward Nashville. This left the field to the enemy—not lost by battle, but voluntarily abandoned—so that General Thomas' whole force might be brought together. The enemy followed up and commenced the establishment of his line in front of Nashville on the 2d of December. As soon as it was ascertained that Hood was crossing the Tennessee River, and that Price was going out of Missouri, General Rosecrans was ordered to send to General Thomas the troops of General A. J. Smith's command and such other troops as he could spare. The advance of this re-enforcement reached Nashville on the 30th of November. On the morning of the 15th of December General Thomas attacked Hood in position, and, in a battle lasting two days, defeated and drove him from the field in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands most of his artillery and many thousand prisoners, including four general officers.

Before the battle of Nashville I grew very impatient over, as it appeared to me, the unnecessary delay. This impatience was increased upon learning that the enemy had sent a force of cavalry across the Cum-

berland into Kentucky. I feared Hood would cross his whole army and give us great trouble there. After urging upon General Thomas the necessity of immediately assuming the offensive, I started west to superintend matters there in person. Reaching Washington City, I received General Thomas' dispatch announcing his attack upon the enemy, and the result as far as the battle had progressed. I was delighted. All fears and apprehensions were dispelled. I am not yet satisfied but that General Thomas, immediately upon the appearance of Hood before Nashville, and before he had time to fortify, should have moved out with his whole force and given him battle, instead of waiting to remount his cavalry, which delayed him until the inclemency of the weather made it impracticable to attack earlier than he did. But his final defeat of Hood was so complete that it will be accepted as a vindication of that distinguished officer's judgment.

After Hood's defeat at Nashville he retreated, closely pursued by cavalry and infantry, to the Tennessee River, being forced to abandon many pieces of artillery and most of his transportation. On the 28th of December our advance forces ascertained that he had made good his escape to the south side of the river. About this time, the rains having set in heavily in Tennessee and North Alabama, making it difficult to move army transportation and artillery, General Thomas stopped the pursuit by his main force at the Tennessee River. A small force of cavalry, under Col. W. J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, continued to follow Hood for some distance, capturing considerable transportation and the enemy's pontoon bridge. The details of these operations will be found clearly set forth in General Thomas' report.*

A cavalry expedition, under Brevet Major-General Grierson, started from Memphis on the 21st of December. On the 25th he surprised and captured Forrest's dismounted camp at Verona, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, destroyed the railroad, sixteen cars loaded with wagons and pontoons for Hood's army, 4,000 new English carbines, and large amounts of public stores. On the morning of the 28th he attacked and captured a force of the enemy at Egypt, and destroyed a train of fourteen cars; thence, turning to the southwest, he struck the Mississippi Central Railroad at Winona, destroyed the factories and large amounts of stores at Bankston, and the machine-shops and public property at Grenada, arriving at Vicksburg January 5. During these operations in Middle Tennessee, the enemy, with a force under General Breckinridge, entered East Tennessee. On the 13th of November he attacked General Gillem near Morristown, capturing his artillery and several hundred prisoners. Gillem, with what was left of his command, retreated to Knoxville. Following up his success, Breckinridge moved to near Knoxville, but withdrew on the 18th, followed by General Ammen. Under the directions of General Thomas, General Stoneman concentrated the commands of Generals Burbridge and Gillem near Bean's Station, to operate against Breckinridge and destroy or drive him into Virginia, destroy the salt-works at Saltville and the railroad into Virginia as far as he could go without endangering his command. On the 12th of December he commenced his movement, capturing and dispersing the enemy's forces wherever he met them. On the 16th he struck the enemy under Vaughn at Marion, completely routing and pursuing him to Wytheville, capturing all his artillery, trains, and 198 prisoners, and destroyed Wytheville, with its stores and supplies, and the extensive lead-works near there. Returning to Marion,

* For subordinate reports of the Nashville campaign, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

he met a force under Breckinridge, consisting, among other troops, of the garrison of Saltville that had started in pursuit. He at once made arrangements to attack it the next morning, but morning found Breckinridge gone. He then moved directly to Saltville, and destroyed the extensive salt-works at that place, a large amount of stores, and captured eight pieces of artillery. Having thus successfully executed his instructions, he returned General Burbridge to Lexington and General Gillem to Knoxville.*

Wilmington, N. C., was the most important sea-coast port left to the enemy through which to get supplies from abroad and send cotton and other products out by blockade-runners, besides being a place of great strategic value. The navy had been making strenuous exertions to seal the harbor of Wilmington, but with only partial effect. The nature of the outlet of Cape Fear River was such that it required watching for so great a distance that, without possession of the land north of New Inlet or Fort Fisher, it was impossible for the navy to entirely close the harbor against the entrance of blockade-runners. To secure the possession of this land required the co-operation of a land force, which I agreed to furnish. Immediately commenced the assemblage in Hampton Roads, under Admiral D. D. Porter, of the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point. This necessarily attracted the attention of the enemy, as well as that of the loyal North, and through the imprudence of the public press, and very likely of officers of both branches of service, the exact object of the expedition became a subject of common discussion in the newspapers both North and South. The enemy, thus warned, prepared to meet it. This caused a postponement of the expedition until the latter part of November, when, being again called upon by Hon. G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, I agreed to furnish the men required at once, and went myself, in company with Major-General Butler, to Hampton Roads, where we had a conference with Admiral Porter as to the force required and the time of starting. A force of 6,500 men was regarded as sufficient. The time of starting was not definitely arranged, but it was thought all would be ready by the 6th of December, if not before. Learning on the 30th of November that Bragg had gone to Georgia, taking with him most of the forces about Wilmington, I deemed it of the utmost importance that the expedition should reach its destination before the return of Bragg, and directed General Butler to make all arrangements for the departure of Major-General Weitzel, who had been designated to command the land forces, so that the navy might not be detained one moment.

On the 6th of December the following instructions were given:

CITY POINT, VA., *December 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. B. F. BUTLER:

GENERAL: The first object of the expedition under General Weitzel is to close to the enemy the port of Wilmington. If successful in this, the second will be to capture Wilmington itself. There are reasonable grounds to hope for success if advantage can be taken of the absence of the greater part of the enemy's forces now looking after Sherman in Georgia. The directions you have given for the numbers and equipment of the expedition are all right, except in the unimportant matter of where they embark and the amount of intrenching tools to be taken. The object of the expedition will be gained by effecting a landing on the mainland between Cape Fear River and the Atlantic, north of the north entrance to the river. Should such landing be effected while the enemy still holds Fort Fisher and the batteries guarding the entrance to the river, then the troops should intrench themselves, and, by co-operating with the navy, effect the reduction and capture of those places. These

* For subordinate reports of operations in East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, see Vol. XLV, Part I.

in our hands, the navy could enter the harbor, and the port of Wilmington would be sealed. Should Fort Fisher and the point of land onwhich it is built fall into the hands of our troops immediately on landing, then it will be worth the attempt to capture Wilmington by a forced march and surprise. If time is consumed in gaining the first object of the expedition, the second will become a matter of after consideration.

The details for execution are intrusted to you and the officer immediately in command of the troops.

Should the troops under General Weitzel fail to effect a landing at or near Fort Fisher, they will be returned to the armies operating against Richmond without delay.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Butler commanding the army from which the troops were taken for this enterprise, and the territory within which they were to operate, military courtesy required that all orders and instructions should go through him. They were so sent; but General Weitzel has since officially informed me that he never received the foregoing instructions, nor was he aware of their existence until he read General Butler's published official report of the Fort Fisher failure, with my indorsement and papers accompanying it. I had no idea of General Butler's accompanying the expedition until the evening before it got off from Bermuda Hundred, and then did not dream but that General Weitzel had received all the instructions and would be in command. I rather formed the idea that General Butler was actuated by a desire to witness the effect of the explosion of the powder-boat. The expedition was detained several days at Hampton Roads awaiting the loading of the powder-boat. The importance of getting the Wilmington expedition off without any delay, with or without the powder-boat, had been urged upon General Butler, and he advised to so notify Admiral Porter. The expedition finally got off on the 13th of December, and arrived at the place of rendezvous (off New Inlet, near Fort Fisher) on the evening of the 15th. Admiral Porter arrived on the evening of the 18th, having put in at Beaufort to get ammunition for the monitors. The sea becoming rough, making it difficult to land troops, and the supply of water and coal being about exhausted, the transport fleet put back to Beaufort to replenish; this, with the state of the weather, delayed the return to the place of rendezvous until the 24th. The powder-boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th before the return of General Butler from Beaufort, but it would seem from the notice taken of it in the Southern newspapers that the enemy were never enlightened as to the object of the explosion until they were informed by the Northern press.

On the 25th a landing was effected without opposition, and a reconnaissance, under Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, pushed up toward the fort. But before receiving a full report of the result of this reconnaissance, General Butler, in direct violation of the instructions given, ordered the re-embarkation of the troops and the return of the expedition. The re-embarkation was accomplished by the morning of the 27th. On the return of the expedition, officers and men—among them Bvt. Maj. Gen. (then brevet brigadier-general) N. M. Curtis, First Lieut. G. W. Ross, ——— Regiment Vermont Volunteers [One hundred and seventeenth New York], First Lieut. William H. Walling, and Second Lieut. George Simpson, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers—voluntarily reported to me that when recalled they were nearly into the fort, and, in their opinion, it could have been taken without much loss.*

* For subordinate reports of Butler's expedition, see Vol. XLII, Part I.

Soon after the return of the expedition, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Navy and a letter from Admiral Porter, informing me that the fleet was still off Fort Fisher, and expressing the conviction that, under a proper leader, the place could be taken. The natural supposition with me was that, when the troops abandoned the expedition, the navy would do so also. Finding it had not, however, I answered on the 30th of December, advising Admiral Porter to hold on, and that I would send a force and make another attempt to take the place. This time I selected Bvt. Maj. Gen. (now major-general) A. H. Terry to command the expedition. The troops composing it consisted of the same that composed the former, with the addition of a small brigade, numbering about 1,500, and a small siege train. The latter it was never found necessary to land. I communicated direct to the commander of the expedition the following instructions:

CITY POINT, VA., *January 8, 1865.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. TERRY:

GENERAL: The expedition intrusted to your command has been fitted out to renew the attempt to capture Fort Fisher, N. C., and Wilmington ultimately, if the fort falls. You will then proceed, with as little delay as possible, to the naval fleet lying off Cape Fear River, and report the arrival of yourself and command to Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

It is exceedingly desirable that the most complete understanding should exist between yourself and the naval commander. I suggest, therefore, that you consult with Admiral Porter freely, and get from him the part to be performed by each branch of the public service, so that there may be unity of action. It would be well to have the whole programme laid down in writing. I have served with Admiral Porter, and know that you can rely on his judgment and his nerve to undertake what he proposes. I would, therefore, defer to him as much as is consistent with your own responsibilities. The first object to be attained is to get a firm position on the spit of land on which Fort Fisher is built, from which you can operate against that fort. You want to look to the practicability of receiving your supplies, and to defending yourself against superior forces sent against you by any of the avenues left open to the enemy. If such a position can be obtained, the siege of Fort Fisher will not be abandoned until its reduction is accomplished or another plan of campaign is ordered from these headquarters.

My own views are that, if you effect a landing, the navy ought to run a portion of their fleet into Cape Fear River, while the balance of it operates on the outside. Land forces cannot invest Fort Fisher, or cut it off from supplies or re-enforcements, while the river is in possession of the enemy.

A siege train will be loaded on vessels and sent to Fort Monroe, in readiness to be sent to you if required. All other supplies can be drawn from Beaufort as you need them. Keep the fleet of vessels with you until your position is assured. When you find they can be spared, order them back, or such of them as you can spare, to Fort Monroe, to report for orders. In case of failure to effect a landing, bring your command back to Beaufort, and report to these headquarters for further instructions. You will not debark at Beaufort until so directed.

General Sheridan has been ordered to send a division of troops to Baltimore and place them on sea-going vessels. These troops will be brought to Fort Monroe and kept there on the vessels until you are heard from. Should you require them, they will be sent you.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp (now brevet brigadier-general), who accompanied the former expedition, was assigned in orders as chief engineer to this. It will be seen that these instructions did not differ materially from those given for the first expedition, and that in neither instance was there an order to assault Fort Fisher. This was a matter left entirely to the discretion of the commanding officer. The expedition sailed from Fort Monroe on the morning of the 6th, arriving on the rendezvous, off Beaufort, on the 8th, where, owing to the difficulties of the weather, it lay until the morning of the 12th, when it got

under way and reached its destination that evening. Under cover of the fleet, the disembarkation of the troops commenced on the morning of the 13th, and by 3 p. m. was completed without loss. On the 14th a reconnaissance was pushed to within 500 yards of Fort Fisher, and a small advance work taken possession of and turned into a defensive line against any attempt that might be made from the fort. This reconnaissance disclosed the fact that the front of the work had been seriously injured by the navy fire. In the afternoon of the 15th the fort was assaulted, and, after most desperate fighting, was captured, with its entire garrison and armament. Thus was secured, by the combined efforts of the navy and army, one of the most important successes of the war. Our loss was, killed, 110; wounded, 536. On the 16th and 17th the enemy abandoned and blew up Fort Caswell and the works on Smith's Island, which were immediately occupied by us. This gave us entire control of the mouth of the Cape Fear River.*

At my request, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler was relieved, and Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord assigned to the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

The defense of the line of the Tennessee no longer requiring the force which had beaten and nearly destroyed the only army threatening it, I determined to find other fields of operation for General Thomas' surplus troops—fields from which they would co-operate with other movements. General Thomas was therefore directed to collect all troops not essential to hold his communications at Eastport, in readiness for orders. On the 7th of January General Thomas was directed, if he was assured of the departure of Hood south from Corinth, to send General Schofield with his corps East with as little delay as possible. This direction was promptly complied with, and the advance of the corps reached Washington on the 23d of the same month, whence it was sent to Fort Fisher and New Berne. On the 26th he was directed to send General A. J. Smith's command and a division of cavalry to report to General Canby. By the 7th of February the whole force was en route for its destination.

The State of North Carolina was constituted into a military department, and General Schofield assigned to command, and placed under the orders of Major-General Sherman. The following instructions were given him:

CITY POINT, VA., *January 31, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

GENERAL: * * * Your movements are intended as co-operative with Sherman's through the States of South and North Carolina. The first point to be attained is to secure Wilmington. Goldsborough will then be your objective point, moving either from Wilmington or New Berne, or both, as you deem best. Should you not be able to reach Goldsborough, you will advance on the line or lines of railway connecting that place with the sea-coast, as near to it as you can, building the road behind you. The enterprise under you has two objects: the first is, to give General Sherman material aid, if needed, in his march north; the second, to open a base of supplies for him on his line of march. As soon, therefore, as you can determine which of the two points, Wilmington or New Berne, you can best use for throwing supplies from to the interior, you will commence the accumulation of twenty days' rations and forage for 60,000 men and 20,000 animals. You will get of these as many as you can house and protect to such point in the interior as you may be able to occupy. I believe General Palmer has received some instructions direct from General Sherman on the subject of securing supplies for his army. You can learn what steps he has taken, and be governed in your requisitions accordingly. A supply of ordnance stores will also be necessary.

* For subordinate reports of Terry's expedition, see p. 393.

Make all requisitions upon the chiefs of their respective departments in the field with me at City Point. Communicate with me by every opportunity, and, should you deem it necessary at any time, send a special boat to Fort Monroe, from which point you can communicate by telegraph.

The supplies referred to in these instructions are exclusive of those required for your own command.

The movements of the enemy may justify or even make it your imperative duty to cut loose from your base and strike for the interior to aid Sherman. In such case you will act on your own judgment, without waiting for instructions. You will report, however, what you purpose doing. The details for carrying out these instructions are necessarily left to you. I would urge, however, if I did not know that you are already fully alive to the importance of it, prompt action. Sherman may be looked for in the neighborhood of Goldsborough any time from the 22d to the 28th of February; this limits your time very materially.

If rolling-stock is not secured in the capture of Wilmington, it can be supplied from Washington. A large force of railroad men have already been sent to Beaufort, and other mechanics will go to Fort Fisher in a day or two. On this point I have informed you by telegraph.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Previous to giving these instructions I had visited Fort Fisher, accompanied by General Schofield, for the purpose of seeing for myself the condition of things, and personally conferring with General Terry and Admiral Porter as to what was best to be done.

Anticipating the arrival of General Sherman at Savannah—his army entirely foot-loose, Hood being then before Nashville, Tenn., the Southern railroads destroyed, so that it would take several months to re-establish a through line from west to east, and regarding the capture of Lee's army as the most important operation toward closing the rebellion—I sent orders to General Sherman, on the 6th of December, that after establishing a base on the sea-coast, with necessary garrison, to include all his artillery and cavalry, to come by water to City Point with the balance of his command.* On the 18th of December, having received information of the defeat and utter rout of Hood's army by General Thomas, and that, owing to the great difficulty of procuring ocean transportation, it would take over two months to transport Sherman's army, and doubting whether he might not contribute as much toward the desired result by operating from where he was, I wrote to him to that effect and asked him for his views as to what would be best to do.* A few days after this I received a communication from General Sherman, of date 16th December,* acknowledging the receipt of my order of the 6th, and informing me of his preparations to carry it into effect as soon as he could get transportation; also, that he had expected, upon reducing Savannah, instantly to march to Columbia, S. C., thence to Raleigh, and thence to report to me; but that this would consume about six weeks' time after the fall of Savannah, whereas by sea he could probably reach me by the middle of January. The confidence he manifested in this letter of being able to march up and join me pleased me, and without waiting for a reply to my letter of the 18th I directed him, on the 28th [27th*] of December, to make preparations to start, as he proposed without delay to break up the railroads in North and South Carolina and join the armies operating against Richmond as soon as he could.

On the 21st of January I informed General Sherman that I had ordered the Twenty-third Corps, Major-General Schofield commanding, East; that it numbered about 21,000 men; that we had at Fort Fisher about 8,000 men, at New Berne about 4,000; that if Wilmington was

* See Vol. XLIV, pp. 636, 740, 726, and 820, respectively.

captured, General Schofield would go there; if not, he would be sent to New Berne; that, in either event, all the surplus force at both points would move to the interior toward Goldsborough, in co-operation with his movement; that from either point railroad communication could be run out; and that all these troops would be subject to his orders as he came into communication with them. In obedience to his instructions, General Schofield proceeded to reduce Wilmington, N. C., in co-operation with the navy under Admiral Porter, moving his forces up both sides of the Cape Fear River. Fort Anderson, the enemy's main defense on the west bank of the river, was occupied on the morning of the 19th, the enemy having evacuated it after our appearance before it. After fighting on the 20th and 21st, our troops entered Wilmington on the morning of the 22d, the enemy having retreated toward Goldsborough during the night. Preparations were at once made for a movement on Goldsborough in two columns—one from Wilmington, and the other from New Berne—and to repair the railroads leading there from each place, as well as to supply General Sherman by Cape Fear River, toward Fayetteville, if it became necessary. The column from New Berne was attacked on the 8th of March at Wise's Forks, and driven back with the loss of several hundred prisoners. On the 11th the enemy renewed his attack upon our intrenched position, but was repulsed with severe loss, and fell back during the night. On the 14th the Neuse River was crossed and Kinston occupied, and on the 21st Goldsborough was entered. The column from Wilmington reached Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, ten miles above Goldsborough, on the 22d.

By the 1st of February General Sherman's whole army was in motion from Savannah. He captured Columbia, S. C., on the 17th; thence moved on Goldsborough, N. C., via Fayetteville, reaching the latter place on the 12th of March, opening up communication with General Schofield by way of Cape Fear River. On the 15th he resumed his march on Goldsborough. He met a force of the enemy at Averasborough, and after a severe fight defeated and compelled it to retreat. Our loss in the engagement was about 600; the enemy's loss was much greater. On the 18th [19th] the combined forces of the enemy, under Joe Johnston, attacked his advance at Bentonville, capturing three guns and driving it back upon the main body. General Slocum, who was in the advance, ascertaining that the whole of Johnston's army was in the front, arranged his troops on the defensive, intrenched himself, and awaited re-enforcements, which were pushed forward. On the night of the 21st the enemy retreated to Smithfield, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands. From there Sherman continued to Goldsborough, which place had been occupied by General Schofield on the 21st, crossing the Neuse River ten miles above there, at Cox's Bridge, where General Terry had got possession and thrown a pontoon bridge, on the 22d, thus forming a junction with the columns from New Berne and Wilmington. Among the important fruits of this campaign was the fall of Charleston, S. C. It was evacuated by the enemy on the night of the 17th of February, and occupied by our forces on the 18th.*

On the morning of the 31st of January General Thomas was directed to send a cavalry expedition, under General Stoneman, from East Tennessee, to penetrate South Carolina well down toward Columbia, to destroy the railroads and military resources of the country, and return, if he was able, to East Tennessee, by way of Salisbury, N. C., releasing

* For subordinate reports of the campaign of the Carolinas, see Vol. XLVII, Part I.

our prisoners there, if possible. Of the feasibility of this latter, however, General Stoneman was to judge. Sherman's movements, I had no doubt, would attract the attention of all the force the enemy could collect and facilitate the execution of this. General Stoneman was so late in making his start on this expedition, and Sherman having passed out of the State of South Carolina, on the 27th of February I directed General Thomas to change his course, and ordered him to repeat his raid of last fall, destroying the railroad toward Lynchburg as far as he could. This would keep him between our garrisons in East Tennessee and the enemy. I regarded it not impossible that in the event of the enemy being driven from Richmond, he might fall back to Lynchburg and attempt a raid north through East Tennessee. On the 14th of February the following communication was sent to General Thomas:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 14, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

General Canby is preparing a movement from Mobile Bay against Mobile and the interior of Alabama. His force will consist of about 20,000 men, besides A. J. Smith's command. The cavalry you have sent to Canby will be debarked at Vicksburg. It, with the available cavalry already in that section, will move from there eastward in co-operation. Hood's army has been terribly reduced by the severe punishment you gave it in Tennessee, by desertion consequent upon their defeat, and now by the withdrawal of many of them to oppose Sherman. (I take it a large portion of the infantry has been so withdrawn. It is so asserted in the Richmond papers, and a member of the rebel Congress said a few days since in a speech that one-half of it had been brought to South Carolina to oppose Sherman.) This being true, or even if it is not true, Canby's movement will attract all the attention of the enemy, and leave the advance from your stand-point easy. I think it advisable, therefore, that you prepare as much of a cavalry force as you can spare, and hold it in readiness to go south. The object would be three-fold: First, to attract as much of the enemy's force as possible to insure success to Canby; second, to destroy the enemy's lines of communication and military resources; third, to destroy or capture their forces brought into the field. Tuscaloosa and Selma would probably be the points to direct the expedition against. This, however, would not be so important as the mere fact of penetrating deep into Alabama. Discretion should be left to the officer commanding the expedition to go where, according to the information he may receive, he will best secure the objects named above.

Now that your force has been so much depleted, I do not know what number of men you can put into the field. If not more than 5,000 men, however, all cavalry, I think it will be sufficient. It is not desirable that you should start this expedition until the one leaving Vicksburg has been three or four days out, or even a week. I do not know when it will start, but will inform you by telegraph as soon as I learn. If you should hear through other sources before hearing from me, you can act on the information received.

To insure success, your cavalry should go with as little wagon train as possible, relying upon the country for supplies. I would also reduce the number of guns to a battery, or the number of batteries, and put the extra teams to the guns taken. No guns or caissons should be taken with less than eight horses.

Please inform me by telegraph, on receipt of this, what force you think you will be able to send under these directions.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 15th he was directed to start the expedition as soon after the 20th as he could get it off. I deemed it of the utmost importance, before a general movement of the armies operating against Richmond, that all communication with the city north of James River should be cut off. The enemy having withdrawn the bulk of his force from the Shenandoah Valley and sent it south, or replaced troops sent from Richmond, and desiring to re-enforce Sherman, if practicable, whose cavalry was greatly inferior in numbers to that of the enemy, I deter-

mined to make a move from the Shenandoah, which, if successful, would accomplish the first, at least, and possibly the latter of these objects. I therefore telegraphed General Sheridan as follows:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 20, 1865—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: As soon as it is possible to travel I think you will have no difficulty about reaching Lynchburg with a cavalry force alone. From there you could destroy the railroad and canal in every direction, so as to be of no further use to the rebellion. Sufficient cavalry should be left behind to look after Mosby's gang. From Lynchburg, if information you might get there would justify it, you could strike south, heading the streams in Virginia to the westward of Danville, and push on and join General Sherman. This additional raid—with one now about starting from East Tennessee under Stoneman, numbering 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry; one from Vicksburg, numbering 7,000 or 8,000 cavalry; one from Eastport, Miss., 10,000 cavalry; Canby from Mobile Bay, with about 38,000 mixed troops—these three latter pushing for Tuscaloosa, Selma, and Montgomery; and Sherman with a large army eating out the vitals of South Carolina—is all that will be wanted to leave nothing for the rebellion to stand upon. I would advise you to overcome great obstacles to accomplish this. Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the 25th I received a dispatch from General Sheridan, inquiring where Sherman was aiming for, and if I could give him definite information as to the points he might be expected to move on this side of Charlotte, N. C. In answer the following telegram was sent him:

CITY POINT, VA., *February 25, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Sherman's movements will depend on the amount of opposition he meets with from the enemy. If strongly opposed, he may possibly have to fall back to Georgetown, S. C., and fit out for a new start. I think, however, all danger for the necessity of going to that point has passed. I believe he has passed Charlotte. He may take Fayetteville on his way to Goldsborough. If you reach Lynchburg, you will have to be guided in your after movements by the information you obtain. Before you could possibly reach Sherman, I think you would find him moving from Goldsborough toward Raleigh, or engaging the enemy strongly posted at one or the other of these places, with railroad communications opened from his army to Wilmington or New Berne.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General Sheridan moved from Winchester on the 27th of February with two divisions of cavalry numbering about 5,000 each. On the 1st of March he secured the bridge, which the enemy attempted to destroy, across the Middle Fork of the Shenandoah, at Mount Crawford, and entered Staunton on the 2d, the enemy having retreated on Waynesborough. Thence he pushed on to Waynesborough, where he found the enemy in force in an intrenched position, under General Early. Without stopping to make a reconnaissance, an immediate attack was made, the position was carried, and 1,600 prisoners, 11 pieces of artillery, with horses and caissons complete, 200 wagons and teams loaded with subsistence, and 17 battle-flags were captured. The prisoners, under an escort of 1,500 men, were sent back to Winchester. Thence he marched on Charlottesville, destroying effectually the railroad and bridges as he went, which place he reached on the 3d. Here he remained two days, destroying the railroad toward Richmond and Lynchburg, including the large iron bridges over the North and South Forks of the Rivanna River, and awaiting the arrival of his trains. This necessary delay caused him to abandon the idea of capturing

Lynchburg. On the morning of the 6th, dividing his force into two columns, he sent one to Scottsville, whence it marched up the James River Canal to New Market, destroying every lock, and in many places the bank of the canal. From here a force was pushed out from this column to Duguidsville, to obtain possession of the bridge across the James River at that place, but failed. The enemy burned it on our approach. The enemy also burned the bridge across the river at Hardwicksville. The other column moved down the railroad toward Lynchburg, destroying it as far as Amherst Court-House, sixteen miles from Lynchburg; thence across the country, uniting with the column at New Market. The river being very high, his pontoons would not reach across it; and the enemy having destroyed the bridges by which he had hoped to cross the river and get on the South Side Railroad about Farmville, and destroy it to Appomattox Court-House, the only thing left for him was to return to Winchester or strike a base at the White House. Fortunately, he chose the latter. From New Market he took up his line of march, following the canal toward Richmond, destroying every lock upon it and cutting the banks wherever practicable, to a point eight miles east of Goochland, concentrating the whole force at Columbia on the 10th. Here he rested one day, and sent through by scouts information of his whereabouts and purposes, and a request for supplies to meet him at White House, which reached me on the night of the 12th. An infantry force was immediately sent to get possession of White House, and supplies were forwarded. Moving from Columbia in a direction to threaten Richmond, to near Ashland Station, he crossed the Annas, and after having destroyed all the bridges and many miles of the railroad, proceeded down the north bank of the Pamunkey to White House, which place he reached on the 19th.*

Previous to this the following communication was sent to General Thomas:

CITY POINT, VA., *March 7, 1865—9.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

GENERAL: I think it will be advisable now for you to repair the railroad in East Tennessee, and throw a good force up to Bull's Gap and fortify there. Supplies at Knoxville could always be got forward as required. With Bull's Gap fortified, you can occupy as outposts about all of East Tennessee, and be prepared, if it should be required of you in the spring, to make a campaign toward Lynchburg or into North Carolina. I do not think Stoneman should break the road until he gets into Virginia, unless it should be to cut off rolling-stock that may be caught west of that.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Thus it will be seen that in March, 1865, General Canby was moving an adequate force against Mobile and the army defending it under General Dick Taylor; Thomas was pushing out two large and well-appointed cavalry expeditions—one from Middle Tennessee, under Brevet Major-General Wilson, against the enemy's vital points in Alabama; the other from East Tennessee, under Major-General Stoneman, toward Lynchburg—and assembling the remainder of his available forces preparatory to offensive operations from East Tennessee; General Sheridan's cavalry was at White House; the Armies of the Potomac and James were confronting the enemy under Lee in his defenses of Richmond and Petersburg; General Sherman with his armies, re-enforced by that of General Schofield, was at Goldsborough;

* For subordinate reports of Sheridan's expedition, see p. 474.

General Pope was making preparations for a spring campaign against the enemy under Kirby Smith and Price, west of the Mississippi; and General Hancock was concentrating a force in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., to guard against invasion or to operate offensively, as might prove necessary. After the long march by General Sheridan's cavalry, over winter roads, it was necessary to rest and refit at White House. At this time the greatest source of uneasiness to me was the fear that the enemy would leave his strong lines about Petersburg and Richmond for the purpose of uniting with Johnston, before he was driven from them by battle or I was prepared to make an effectual pursuit. On the 24th of March General Sheridan moved from White House, crossed the James River at Jones' Landing, and formed a junction with the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg on the 27th. During this move General Ord sent forces to cover the crossings of the Chickahominy. On the 24th of March the following instructions for a general movement of the armies operating against Richmond were issued:

CITY POINT, VA., *March 24, 1865.*

Major-Generals MEADE, ORD, and SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: On the 29th instant the armies operating against Richmond will be moved by our left, for the double purpose of turning the enemy out of his present position around Petersburg and to insure the success of the cavalry under General Sheridan, which will start at the same time, in its efforts to reach and destroy the South Side and Danville railroads. Two corps of the Army of the Potomac will be moved at first in two columns, taking the two roads crossing Hatcher's Run nearest where the present line held by us strikes that stream, both moving toward Dinwiddie Court-House.

The cavalry under General Sheridan, joined by the division now under General Davies, will move at the same time by the Weldon road and the Jerusalem plank road, turning west from the latter before crossing the Nottoway, and west with the whole column before reaching Stony Creek. General Sheridan will then move independently, under other instructions which will be given him. All dismounted cavalry belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and the dismounted cavalry from the Middle Military Division not required for guarding property belonging to their arm of service, will report to Brigadier-General Benham, to be added to the defenses of City Point. Major-General Parke will be left in command of all the army left for holding the lines about Petersburg and City Point, subject, of course, to orders from the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The Ninth Army Corps will be left intact to hold the present line of works so long as the whole line now occupied by us is held. If, however, the troops to the left of the Ninth Corps are withdrawn, then the left of the corps may be thrown back so as to occupy the position held by the army prior to the capture of the Weldon road. All troops to the left of the Ninth Corps will be held in readiness to move at the shortest notice by such route as may be designated when the order is given.

General Ord will detach three divisions, two white and one colored, or so much of them as he can, and hold his present lines and march for the present left of the Army of the Potomac. In the absence of further orders, or until further orders are given, the white divisions will follow the left column of the Army of the Potomac, and the colored division the right column. During the movement Major-General Weitzel will be left in command of all the forces remaining behind from the Army of the James.

The movement of troops from the Army of the James will commence on the night of the 27th instant. General Ord will leave behind the minimum number of cavalry necessary for picket duty, in the absence of the main army. A cavalry expedition from General Ord's command will also be started from Suffolk, to leave there on Saturday, the 1st of April, under Colonel Sumner, for the purpose of cutting the railroad about Hicksford. This, if accomplished, will have to be a surprise, and therefore from 300 to 500 men will be sufficient. They should, however, be supported by all the infantry that can be spared from Norfolk and Portsmouth, as far out as to where the cavalry crosses the Blackwater. The crossing should probably be at Uniten. Should Colonel Sumner succeed in reaching the Weldon road he will be instructed to do all the damage possible to the triangle of roads between Hicksford, Weldon, and Gaston. The railroad bridge at Weldon being fitted up for the passage of carriages, it might be practicable to destroy any accumulation of supplies the

enemy may have collected south of the Roanoke. All the troops will move with four days' rations in haversacks and eight days' in wagons. To avoid as much hauling as possible, and to give the Army of the James the same number of days' supply with the Army of the Potomac, General Ord will direct his commissary and quartermaster to have sufficient supplies delivered at the terminus of the road to fill up in passing. Sixty rounds of ammunition per man will be taken in wagons, and as much grain as the transportation on hand will carry, after taking the specified amount of other supplies. The densely wooded country in which the army has to operate making the use of much artillery impracticable, the amount taken with the army will be reduced to six or eight guns to each division, at the option of the army commanders.

All necessary preparations for carrying these directions into operation may be commenced at once. The reserves of the Ninth Corps should be massed as much as possible. While I would not now order an unconditional attack on the enemy's line by them, they should be ready, and should make the attack if the enemy weaken his line in their front, without waiting for orders. In case they carry the line, then the whole of the Ninth Corps could follow up, so as to join or co-operate with the balance of the army. To prepare for this the Ninth Corps will have rations issued to them, same as the balance of the army. General Weitzel will keep vigilant watch upon his front, and if found at all practicable to break through at any point, he will do so. A success north of the James should be followed up with great promptness. An attack will not be feasible unless it is found that the enemy has detached largely. In that case it may be regarded as evident that the enemy are relying upon their local reserves, principally, for the defense of Richmond. Preparations may be made for abandoning all the line north of the James, except inclosed works—only to be abandoned, however, after a break is made in the lines of the enemy.

By these instructions a large part of the armies operating against Richmond is left behind. The enemy, knowing this, may, as an only chance, strip their lines to the merest skeleton, in the hope of advantage not being taken of it, while they hurl everything against the moving column, and return. It cannot be impressed too strongly upon commanders of troops left in the trenches not to allow this to occur without taking advantage of it. The very fact of the enemy coming out to attack, if he does so, might be regarded as almost conclusive evidence of such a weakening of his lines. I would have it particularly enjoined upon corps commanders that, in case of an attack from the enemy, those not attacked are not to wait for orders from the commanding officer of the army to which they belong, but that they will move promptly, and notify the commander of their action. I would also enjoin the same action on the part of division commanders when other parts of their corps are engaged. In like manner, I would urge the importance of following up a repulse of the enemy.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 25th the enemy assaulted our lines in front of the Ninth Corps (which held from the Appomattox River toward our left) and carried Fort Stedman and a part of the line to the right and left of it, established themselves, and turned the guns of the fort against us; but our troops on either flank held their ground until the reserves were brought up, when the enemy was driven back, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and 1,900 prisoners. Our loss was 68 killed, 337 wounded, and 506 missing. General Meade at once ordered the other corps to advance and feel the enemy in their respective fronts. Pushing forward they captured and held the enemy's strongly intrenched picket-line in front of the Second and Sixth Corps and 834 prisoners. The enemy made desperate attempts to retake this line, but without success. Our loss in front of these was 52 killed, 864 wounded, and 207 missing. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was far greater.

General Sherman having got his troops all quietly in camp about Goldsborough, and his preparations for furnishing supplies to them perfected, visited me at City Point on the 27th of March and stated that he would be ready to move, as he had previously written me, by the 10th of April, fully equipped and rationed for twenty days, if it should become necessary to bring his command to bear against Lee's

army, in co-operation with our forces in front of Richmond and Petersburg. General Sherman proposed in this movement to threaten Raleigh, and then, by turning suddenly to the right, reach the Roanoke at Gaston or thereabouts, whence he could move on to the Richmond and Danville Railroad, striking it in the vicinity of Burkeville, or join the armies operating against Richmond, as might be deemed best. This plan he was directed to carry into execution, if he received no further directions in the meantime. I explained to him the movement I had ordered to commence on the 29th of March; that if it should not prove as entirely successful as I hoped I would cut the cavalry loose to destroy the Danville and South Side railroads, and thus deprive the enemy of further supplies, and also prevent the rapid concentration of Lee's and Johnston's armies.

I had spent days of anxiety lest each morning should bring the report that the enemy had retreated the night before. I was firmly convinced that Sherman's crossing the Roanoke would be the signal for Lee to leave. With Johnston and him combined, a long, tedious, and expensive campaign, consuming most of the summer, might become necessary. By moving out I would put the army in better condition for pursuit, and would at least, by the destruction of the Danville road, retard the concentration of the two armies of Lee and Johnston and cause the enemy to abandon much material that he might otherwise save. I therefore determined not to delay the movement ordered. On the night of the 27th Major-General Ord, with two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Major-General Gibbon commanding, and one division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, Brigadier-General Birney commanding, and Mackenzie's cavalry, took up his line of march, in pursuance of the foregoing instructions, and reached the position assigned him near Hatcher's Run on the morning of the 29th. On the 28th the following instructions were given to General Sheridan:

CITY POINT, VA., *March 28, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: The Fifth Army Corps will move by the Vaughan road at 3 a. m. to-morrow morning. The Second moves at about 9 a. m., having but about three miles to march to reach the point designated for it to take on the right of the Fifth Corps, after the latter reaching Dinwiddie Court-House. Move your cavalry at as early an hour as you can, and without being confined to any particular road or roads. You may go out by the nearest roads in the rear of the Fifth Corps, pass by its left and passing near to or through Dinwiddie, reach the right and rear of the enemy as soon as you can. It is not the intention to attack the enemy in his intrenched position, but to force him out if possible. Should he come out and attack us, or get himself where he can be attacked, move in with your entire force in your own way, and with the full reliance that the army will engage or follow, as circumstances will dictate. I shall be on the field and will probably be able to communicate with you. Should I not do so, and you find that the enemy keeps within his main intrenched line, you may cut loose and push for the Danville road. If you find it practicable, I would like you to cross the South Side road between Petersburg and Burkeville, and destroy it to some extent. I would not advise much detention, however, until you reach the Danville road, which I would like you to strike as near to the Appomattox as possible. Make your destruction on that road as complete as possible. You can then pass on to the South Side road, west of Burkeville, and destroy that in like manner.

After having accomplished the destruction of the two railroads, which are now the only avenues of supply to Lee's army, you may return to this army, selecting your road further south, or you may go on into North Carolina and join General Sherman. Should you select the latter course, get the information to me as early as possible, so that I may send orders to meet you at Goldsborough.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 29th the movement commenced. At night the cavalry was at Dinwiddie Court-House and the left of our infantry line extended to the Quaker road, near its intersection with the Boydton plank road. The position of the troops, from left to right, was as follows: Sheridan, Warren, Humphreys, Ord, Wright, Parke. Everything looked favorable to the defeat of the enemy and the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, if the proper effort was made. I therefore addressed the following communication to General Sheridan, having previously informed him verbally not to cut loose for the raid contemplated in his orders until he received notice from me to do so:

GRAVELLY CREEK, *March 29, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

GENERAL: Our line is now unbroken from the Appomattox to Dinwiddie. We are all ready, however, to give up all from the Jerusalem plank road to Hatcher's Run, whenever the forces can be used advantageously. After getting into line south of Hatcher's we pushed forward to find the enemy's position. General Griffin was attacked near where the Quaker road intersects the Boydton road, but repulsed it easily, capturing about 100 men. Humphreys reached Dabney's Mills and was pushing on when last heard from. I now feel like ending the matter, if it is possible to do so, before going back. I do not want you, therefore, to cut loose and go after the enemy's roads at present. In the morning push around the enemy, if you can, and get on to his right rear. The movements of the enemy's cavalry may, of course, modify your action. We will act all together as one army here until it is seen what can be done with the enemy. The signal officer at Cobb's Hill reported, at 11.30 a. m., that a cavalry column had passed that point from Richmond toward Petersburg, taking forty minutes to pass.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

From the night of the 29th to the morning of the 31st the rain fell in such torrents as to make it impossible to move a wheeled vehicle, except as corduroy roads were laid in front of them. During the 30th Sheridan advanced from Dinwiddie Court-House toward Five Forks, where he found the enemy in force. General Warren advanced and extended his line across the Boydton plank road to near the White Oak road, with a view of getting across the latter; but finding the enemy strong in his front and extending beyond his left, was directed to hold on where he was and fortify. General Humphreys drove the enemy from his front into his main line on the Hatcher, near Burgess' Mills. Generals Ord, Wright, and Parke made examinations in their fronts to determine the feasibility of an assault on the enemy's lines. The two latter reported favorably. The enemy confronting us, as he did, at every point from Richmond to our extreme left, I conceived his lines must be weakly held, and could be penetrated if my estimate of his forces was correct. I determined, therefore, to extend our line no farther, but to re-enforce General Sheridan with a corps of infantry, and thus enable him to cut loose and turn the enemy's right flank, and with the other corps assault the enemy's lines. The result of the offensive effort of the enemy the week before, when he assaulted Fort Stedman, particularly favored this. The enemy's intrenched picket-line captured by us at that time threw the lines occupied by the belligerents so close together at some points that it was but a moment's run from one to the other. Preparations were at once made to relieve General Humphreys' corps to report to General Sheridan, but the condition of the roads prevented immediate movement. On the morning of the 31st General Warren reported favorably to getting possession of the White Oak road, and was directed to do so. To accomplish this, he

moved with one division, instead of his whole corps, which was attacked by the enemy in superior force and driven back on the Second Division before it had time to form, and it, in turn, forced back upon the Third Division, when the enemy was checked. A division of the Second Corps was immediately sent to his support, the enemy driven back with heavy loss, and possession of the White Oak road gained. Sheridan advanced, and with a portion of his cavalry got possession of the Five Forks, but the enemy, after the affair with the Fifth Corps, re-enforced the rebel cavalry defending that point with infantry, and forced him back toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Here General Sheridan displayed great generalship. Instead of retreating with his whole command on the main army, to tell the story of superior forces encountered, he deployed his cavalry on foot, leaving only mounted men enough to take charge of the horses. This compelled the enemy to deploy over a vast extent of wooded and broken country, and made his progress slow. At this juncture he dispatched to me what had taken place, and that he was dropping back slowly on Dinwiddie Court-House. General Mackenzie's cavalry and one division of the Fifth Corps were immediately ordered to his assistance. Soon after, receiving a report from General Meade that Humphreys could hold our position on the Boydton road, and that the other two divisions of the Fifth Corps could go to Sheridan, they were so ordered at once. Thus the operations of the day necessitated the sending of Warren, because of his accessibility, instead of Humphreys, as was intended, and precipitated intended movements.

On the morning of the 1st of April General Sheridan, re-enforced by General Warren, drove the enemy back on Five Forks, where, late in the evening, he assaulted and carried his strongly fortified position, capturing all his artillery and between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners. About the close of this battle Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin relieved Major-General Warren in command of the Fifth Corps. The report of this reached me after night-fall. Some apprehensions filled my mind lest the enemy might desert his lines during the night, and by falling upon General Sheridan before assistance could reach him, drive him from his position and open the way for retreat. To guard against this, General Miles' division of Humphreys' corps was sent to re-enforce him, and a bombardment was commenced and kept up until 4 o'clock in the morning (April 2), when an assault was ordered on the enemy's lines. General Wright penetrated the lines with his whole corps, sweeping everything before him and to his left toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many guns and several thousand prisoners. He was closely followed by two divisions of General Ord's command, until he met the other division of General Ord's that had succeeded in forcing the enemy's lines near Hatcher's Run. Generals Wright and Ord immediately swung to the right, and closed all of the enemy on that side of them in Petersburg, while General Humphreys pushed forward with two divisions and joined General Wright on the left. General Parke succeeded in carrying the enemy's main line, capturing guns and prisoners, but was unable to carry his inner line. General Sheridan, being advised of the condition of affairs, returned General Miles to his proper command. On reaching the enemy's lines immediately surrounding Petersburg, a portion of General Gibbon's corps, by a most gallant charge, captured two strong inclosed works, the most salient and commanding south of Petersburg, thus materially shortening the line of investment necessary for taking in the city. The enemy south

of Hatcher's Run retreated westward to Sutherland's Station, where they were overtaken by Miles' division. A severe engagement ensued and lasted until both his right and left flanks were threatened by the approach of General Sheridan, who was moving from Ford's Station toward Petersburg, and a division sent by General Meade from the front of Petersburg, when he broke in the utmost confusion, leaving in our hands his guns and many prisoners. This force retreated by the main road along the Appomattox River. During the night of the 2d the enemy evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, and retreated toward Danville. On the morning of the 3d pursuit was commenced. General Sheridan pushed for the Danville road, keeping near the Appomattox, followed by General Meade with the Second and Sixth Corps, while General Ord moved for Burkeville along the South Side road; the Ninth Corps stretched along that road behind him. On the 4th General Sheridan struck the Danville road near Jetersville, where he learned that Lee was at Amelia Court-House. He immediately intrenched himself and awaited the arrival of General Meade, who reached there the next day. General Ord reached Burkeville on the evening of the 5th. On the morning of the 5th I addressed Major-General Sherman the following communication:

WILSON'S STATION, *April 5, 1865.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: All indications now are that Lee will attempt to reach Danville with the remnant of his force. Sheridan, who was up with him last night, reports all that is left, horse, foot, and dragoons, at 20,000, much demoralized. We hope to reduce this number one-half. I shall push on to Burkeville, and if a stand is made at Danville, will in a very few days go there. If you can possibly do so, push on from where you are, and let us see if we cannot finish the job with Lee's and Johnston's armies. Whether it will be better for you to strike for Greensborough or nearer to Danville, you will be better able to judge when you receive this. Rebel armies now are the only strategic points to strike at.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 6th it was found that General Lee was moving west of Jetersville toward Danville. General Sheridan moved with his cavalry (the Fifth Corps having been returned to General Meade on his reaching Jetersville) to strike his flank, followed by the Sixth Corps, while the Second and Fifth Corps pressed hard after, forcing him to abandon several hundred wagons and several pieces of artillery. General Ord advanced from Burkeville toward Farmville, sending two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, under Bvt. Brig. Gen. Theodore Read, to reach and destroy the bridges. This advance met the head of Lee's column near Farmville, which it heroically attacked and detained until General Read was killed and his small force overpowered. This caused a delay in the enemy's movements, and enabled General Ord to get well up with the remainder of his force, on meeting which the enemy immediately intrenched himself. In the afternoon General Sheridan struck the enemy south of Sailor's Creek, captured 16 pieces of artillery and about 400 wagons, and detained him until the Sixth Corps got up, when a general attack of infantry and cavalry was made, which resulted in the capture of 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners, among whom were many general officers. The movements of the Second Corps and General Ord's command contributed greatly to the day's success. On the morning of the 7th the pursuit was renewed,

the cavalry, except one division, and the Fifth Corps moving by Prince Edward Court-House, the Sixth Corps, General Ord's command, and one division of cavalry, on Farmville, and the Second Corps by the High Bridge road. It was soon found that the enemy had crossed to the north side of the Appomattox; but so close was the pursuit that the Second Corps got possession of the common bridge at High Bridge before the enemy could destroy it, and immediately crossed over. The Sixth Corps and a division of cavalry crossed at Farmville to its support.

Feeling now that General Lee's chance of escape was utterly hopeless, I addressed him the following communication from Farmville:

APRIL 7, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 8th, before leaving, I received at Farmville the following:

APRIL 7, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,
General.

To this I immediately replied:

APRIL 8, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In reply I would say that, peace being my great desire, there is but one condition I would insist upon, namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or will designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Early on the morning of the 8th the pursuit was resumed. General Meade followed north of the Appomattox, and General Sheridan, with all the cavalry, pushed straight for Appomattox Station, followed by General Ord's command and the Fifth Corps. During the day General Meade's advance had considerable fighting with the enemy's rear guard, but was unable to bring on a general engagement. Late in the evening General Sheridan struck the railroad at Appomattox Station, drove the enemy from there, and captured twenty-five pieces of artillery, a hospital train, and four trains of cars loaded with supplies for

Lee's army. During this day I accompanied General Meade's column, and about midnight received the following communication from General Lee:

APRIL 8, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day. In mine of yesterday I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desired to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposal may affect the C. S. forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 a. m., to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket-lines of the two armies.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Early on the morning of the 9th I returned him an answer as follows, and immediately started to join the column south of the Appomattox:

APRIL 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for 10 a. m. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, &c.,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

On the morning of the 9th General Ord's command and the Fifth Corps reached Appomattox Station just as the enemy was making a desperate effort to break through our cavalry. The infantry was at once thrown in. Soon after a white flag was received, requesting a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for a surrender. Before reaching General Sheridan's headquarters I received the following from General Lee:

APRIL 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket-line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The interview was held at Appomattox Court-House, the result of which is set forth in the following correspondence:

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *April 9, 1865.*

General R. E. LEE:

GENERAL: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to

be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by U. S. authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

R. E. LEE,
General.

The command of Major-General Gibbon, the Fifth Army Corps, under Griffin, and Mackenzie's cavalry were designated to remain at Appomattox Court-House until the paroling of the surrendered army was completed, and to take charge of the public property. The remainder of the army immediately returned to the vicinity of Burkeville. General Lee's great influence throughout the whole South caused his example to be followed, and to-day the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet, and their arms are in the hands of our ordnance officers.*

On the receipt of my letter of the 5th, General Sherman moved directly against Joe Johnston, who retreated rapidly on and through Raleigh, which place General Sherman occupied on the morning of the 13th. The day preceding news of the surrender of General Lee reached him at Smithfield. On the 14th a correspondence was opened between General Sherman and General Johnston, which resulted on the 18th in an agreement for a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum or basis for peace, subject to the approval of the President. This agreement was disapproved by the President on the 21st, which disapproval, together with your instructions, was communicated to General Sherman by me in person, on the morning of the 24th, at Raleigh, N. C., in obedience to your orders. Notice was at once given by him to General Johnston for the termination of the truce that had been entered into. On the 25th another meeting between them was agreed upon, to take place on the 26th, which terminated in the surrender and disbandment of Johnston's army upon substantially the same terms as were given to General Lee.†

The expedition under General Stoneman from East Tennessee got off on the 20th of March, moving by way of Boone, N. C., and struck the railroad at Wytheville, Chambersburg, and Big Lick. The force striking it at Big Lick pushed on to within a few miles of Lynchburg, destroying the important bridges, while with the main force he effectually destroyed it between New River and Big Lick, and then turned for Greensborough, on the North Carolina railroad, struck that road, and

* For subordinate reports of the final operations against Lee's army, see p. 557.
† For subordinate reports of the final operations against Johnston's army, see Vol XLVII, Part I.

destroyed the bridges between Danville and Greensborough and between Greensborough and the Yadkin, together with the depots of supplies along it, and captured 400 prisoners. At Salisbury he attacked and defeated a force of the enemy under General Gardner, capturing 14 pieces of artillery and 1,364 prisoners, and destroyed large amounts of army stores. At this place he destroyed fifteen miles of railroad and the bridges toward Charlotte. Thence he moved to Slatersville.*

General Canby, who had been directed in January to make preparations for a movement from Mobile Bay against Mobile and the interior of Alabama, commenced his movement on the 20th of March. The Sixteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith commanding, moved from Fort Gaines by water to Fish River; the Thirteenth Corps, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, moved from Fort Morgan and joined the Sixteenth Corps on Fish River, both moving thence on Spanish Fort and invest ing it on the 27th; while Major-General Steele's command moved from Pensacola, cut the railroad leading from Tensas to Montgomery, effected a junction with them, and partially invested Fort Blakely. After a severe bombardment of Spanish Fort, a part of its line was carried on the 8th of April. During the night the enemy evacuated the fort. Fort Blakely was carried by assault on the 9th, and many prisoners captured; our loss was considerable. These successes practically opened to us the Alabama River, and enabled us to approach Mobile from the north. On the night of the 11th the city was evacuated, and was taken possession of by our forces on the morning of the 12th.*

The expedition under command of Brevet Major-General Wilson, consisting of 12,500 mounted men, was delayed by rains until March 22, when it moved from Chickasaw, Ala. On the 1st of April General Wilson encountered the enemy in force under Forrest, near Ebenezer Church, drove him in confusion, captured 300 prisoners and 3 guns, and destroyed the Central bridge over the Cahaba River. On the 2d he attacked and captured the fortified city of Selma, defended by Forrest with 7,000 men and thirty-two guns, destroyed the arsenal, armory, naval foundry, machine-shops, vast quantities of stores, and captured 3,000 prisoners. On the 4th he captured and destroyed Tuscaloosa. On the 10th he crossed the Alabama River, and after sending information of his operations to General Canby, marched on Montgomery, which place he occupied on the 14th, the enemy having abandoned it. At this place many stores and five steam-boats fell into our hands. Thence a force marched direct on Columbus, and another on West Point, both of which places were assaulted and captured on the 16th. At the former place we got 1,500 prisoners and 52 field guns, destroyed 2 gunboats, the navy-yard, foundries, arsenal, many factories, and much other public property. At the latter place we got 300 prisoners, 4 guns, and destroyed 19 locomotives and 300 cars. On the 20th he took possession of Macon, Ga., with 60 field guns, 1,200 militia, and 5 generals, surrendered by General Howell Cobb. General Wilson, hearing that Jeff. Davis was trying to make his escape, sent forces in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing him on the morning of May 11. On the 4th day of May General Dick Taylor surrendered to General Canby all the remaining rebel forces east of the Mississippi.† A force sufficient to insure an easy triumph over the enemy under Kirby Smith, west

* For subordinate reports of Stoneman's expedition and Canby's operations against Mobile, see Vol. XLIX.

† For subordinate reports of Wilson's expedition, see Vol. XLIX.

of the Mississippi, was immediately put in motion for Texas, and Major-General Sheridan designated for its immediate command; but on the 26th day of May, and before they reached their destination, General Kirby Smith surrendered his entire command to Major-General Canby. This surrender did not take place, however, until after the capture of the rebel President and Vice-President, and the bad faith was exhibited of first disbanding most of his army and permitting an indiscriminate plunder of public property.

Owing to the report that many of those lately in arms against the Government had taken refuge upon the soil of Mexico, carrying with them arms rightfully belonging to the United States, which had been surrendered to us by agreement (among them some of the leaders who had surrendered in person), and the disturbed condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, the orders for troops to proceed to Texas were not changed.

There have been severe combats, raids, expeditions, and movements to defeat the designs and purposes of the enemy, most of them reflecting great credit on our arms, and which contributed greatly to our final triumphs, that I have not mentioned. Many of these will be found clearly set forth in the reports herewith submitted; some in the telegrams and brief dispatches announcing them; and others, I regret to say, have not as yet been officially reported. For information touching our Indian difficulties, I would respectfully refer to the reports of the commanders of departments in which they have occurred.

It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the West and the East fight battles, and from what I have seen I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that it was possible for men to do in battle they have done. The Western armies commenced their battles in the Mississippi Valley, and received the final surrender of the remnant of the principal army opposed to them in North Carolina. The armies of the East commenced their battles on the river from which the Army of the Potomac derived its name, and received the final surrender of their old antagonist at Appomattox Court-House, Va. The splendid achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies (of which we have unfortunately experienced too much), and the cause of crimination and recrimination that might have followed had either section failed in its duty. All have a proud record, and all sections can well congratulate themselves and each other for having done their full share in restoring the supremacy of law over every foot of territory belonging to the United States. Let them hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such herculean deeds of valor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Abstract from tri-monthly returns, showing the "present for duty equipped," or effective strength of the armies operating against Richmond, under Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, for January 31, February 28, March 20, March 31, and April 10, 1865.

JANUARY 31.

Command.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost Guard (Patrick)	54	1,211	13	624	.....	1,453	67	3,288	3,355
Battalion U. S. Engineers (Harwood).	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	186	5	186	191
Independent Company Oneida Cavalry (Batchelder).	.....	.....	2	39	.....	.....	2	39	41
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,005	33	1,005	1,038
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	949	17,592	.....	.....	35	1,712	984	19,304	20,288
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	656	14,975	.....	.....	26	1,375	682	16,350	17,032
Sixth Army Corps (Getty)	525	13,929	.....	.....	26	1,123	551	15,052	15,603
Ninth Army Corps (Willcox)	620	14,961	.....	.....	19	768	639	15,729	16,368
Second Cavalry Division (Gregg)	.....	.....	227	6,079	5	186	232	6,265	6,497
Total	2,804	62,668	242	6,742	149	7,808	3,195	77,218	80,413
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
4th Massachusetts Cavalry (Rand)	.....	.....	10	118	.....	.....	10	118	128
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	110	2,930	4	143	114	3,073	3,187
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gibbon).	582	15,945	5	121	38	1,798	625	17,864	18,489
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel).	400	11,857	20	622	34	926	454	13,405	13,859
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Ferrero).	117	3,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	3,456	3,573
Separate Brigade (Carr)	51	1,334	.....	.....	2	135	53	1,469	1,522
Total	1,150	32,592	145	3,791	78	3,002	1,373	39,385	40,758
Grand aggregate	3,954	95,260	387	10,533	227	10,810	4,568	116,603	121,171

FEBRUARY 28.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.									
Provost Guard (Patrick)	71	1,836	17	625	.....	.....	88	2,461	2,549
Independent Company Oneida Cavalry (Batchelder).	.....	.....	1	33	.....	.....	1	33	34
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1,010	31	1,010	1,041
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	976	17,349	.....	.....	36	1,716	1,012	19,065	20,077
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	577	12,917	.....	.....	32	1,391	609	14,308	14,917
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	663	15,368	.....	.....	38	1,903	701	17,271	17,972
Ninth Army Corps (Potter)	653	16,185	.....	.....	21	782	674	16,967	17,641
Second Cavalry Division (Davies)	.....	.....	212	6,018	4	218	216	6,236	6,452
Total	2,940	63,655	230	6,676	162	7,020	3,332	77,351	80,683
ARMY OF THE JAMES.									
4th Massachusetts Cavalry (Washburn).	.....	.....	11	119	.....	.....	11	119	130
Cavalry Division (Kautz)	.....	.....	110	2,848	4	145	114	2,993	3,107
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gibbon).	662	13,844	.....	.....	30	1,402	692	15,246	15,938
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	400	11,860	.....	.....	21	782	421	12,642	13,063
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Graham).	121	3,599	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	3,599	3,720
Separate Brigade (Carr)	50	1,326	.....	.....	2	133	52	1,459	1,511
Total	1,233	30,629	121	2,967	57	2,462	1,411	36,058	37,469
Grand aggregate	4,173	94,284	351	9,643	219	9,482	4,743	113,409	118,152

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

HATCHER'S RUN, FEBRUARY 5-7, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. MATHEW MURPHY.* Col. JAMES P. McIVOR.							
8th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	2	.....	3	.....	3	8
155th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164th New York	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
170th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery).	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	4
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	3	3	.....	4	13
Third Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. FRANCIS E. PIERCE.							
14th Connecticut	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	6
1st Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12th New Jersey	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
10th New York (battalion)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
108th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th Ohio (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69th Pennsylvania	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5
106th Pennsylvania (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7th West Virginia (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Brigade	2	2	2	14	.....	.....	20
Unattached.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry (battalion)	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
Total Second Division	3	9	5	33	.....	9	59
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.							
20th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Maine Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17th Maine	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
40th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
73d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
124th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
2d U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. WEST.							
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
93d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
105th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141st Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4
Total Second Brigade	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	9

* Mortally wounded February 5.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

HATCHER'S RUN, FEBRUARY 5-7, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ROBERT MCALLISTER.							
11th Massachusetts							
7th New Jersey				1			1
8th New Jersey		11	2	35			48
11th New Jersey		1		1		1	3
120th New York				2			2
Total Third Brigade		12	2	39		1	54
Total Third Division		13	3	59		1	76
ARTILLERY.							
Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOHN G. HAZARD.							
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery*							
4th United States, Battery K							
Total Second Army Corps	3	22	8	92		10	135
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
ESCORT.							
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company C				1			1
PROVOST GUARD.							
194th New York						3	3
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HORATIO G. SICKEL.†							
185th New York		2	1	9	1	3	16
198th Pennsylvania	1	2	2	15		1	21
Total First Brigade	1	4	3	24	1	4	37
Second Brigade.							
Col. ALLEN L. BURR.							
187th New York (battalion)			1	6		1	8
188th New York (battalion)		7		21		3	31
189th New York		2		13			15
Total Second Brigade		9	1	40		4	54
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALFRED L. PEARSON.							
20th Maine		1	1	15		7	24
32d Massachusetts		2	2	32		10	46
1st Michigan		3	1	6		4	14
16th Michigan		2	2	20		6	30
83d Pennsylvania (six companies)	1	1		9		2	13
91st Pennsylvania	1	1	2	3			7
118th Pennsylvania	1		2	4			7
155th Pennsylvania		4		30		3	37
Total Third Brigade	3	14	10	119		32	178
Total First Division	4	27	14	183	1	40	269

* One section of Battery B, 1st Rhode Island Artillery, temporarily attached.

† Wounded February 6.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

HATCHER'S RUN, FEBRUARY 5-7, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. FREDERICK WINTHROP.							
5th New York (Veteran)	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	14
15th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	4	1	25	.....	.....	30
140th New York	.....	3	.....	20	.....	.....	23
146th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	1	8	2	56	.....	.....	67
Second Brigade.							
Col. RICHARD N. BOWERMAN.							
1st Maryland	2	3	2	45	.....	5	57
4th Maryland	.....	1	.....	17	.....	2	20
7th Maryland	.....	3	.....	13	.....	4	20
8th Maryland	1	1	1	11	.....	.....	14
Total Second Brigade	3	8	3	86	.....	11	111
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES GWYN							
3d Delaware	.....	1	3	8	.....	5	17
4th Delaware	.....	1	2	6	.....	.....	9
157th Pennsylvania (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
190th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
191st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
210th Pennsylvania	.....	2	3	21	.....	7	33
Total Third Brigade	.....	4	8	46	.....	13	71
Total Second Division	4	20	13	188	.....	24	249
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD S. BRAGG.							
24th Michigan	.....	4	2	15	.....	1	22
143d Pennsylvania	1	6	2	27	.....	.....	36
149th Pennsylvania	1	.....	1	13	.....	3	18
150th Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	8
6th Wisconsin	.....	11	4	74	.....	14	103
7th Wisconsin	.....	3	3	17	.....	3	26
Total First Brigade	2	26	13	151	.....	21	213
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
16th Maine	.....	3	1	58	.....	11	73
39th Massachusetts	.....	3	1	26	.....	3	33
97th New York	.....	3	3	26	.....	2	34
11th Pennsylvania	.....	9	2	68	.....	9	88
88th Pennsylvania	.....	5	1	23	.....	7	36
Total Second Brigade	.....	23	9	201	.....	32	265

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

HATCHER'S RUN, FEBRUARY 5–7, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brt. Brig. Gen. HENRY A. MORROW.							
94th New York	.....	4	.....	36	.....	.....	40
95th New York	.....	2	1	32	.....	2	37
147th New York	1	2	3	28	1	13	48
56th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8
107th Pennsylvania*	.....	6	2	52	.....	21	81
121st Pennsylvania	.....	5	1	11	.....	.....	17
142d Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	25	.....	1	29
Total Third Brigade	1	24	7	190	1	37	260
Total Third Division	3	73	29	542	1	90	738
ARTILLERY.							
Maj. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.							
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New York Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New York Light, Battery L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Fifth Army Corps	11	120	56	914	2	157	1,260
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brt. Maj. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. EDWARD L. CAMPBELL.							
1st New Jersey (three companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d New Jersey (one company)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d New Jersey (one company)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES HUBBARD.							
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3	9
65th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
121st New York	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
95th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	5	20
Third Brigade.							
Brt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.							
37th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
49th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Rhode Island (six companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th Wisconsin	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7
Total First Division	.....	1	.....	21	.....	5	27

* Temporarily detached from Second Brigade.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

HATCHER'S RUN, FEBRUARY 5-7, 1865—Continued.

Command	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
First Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES W. DIVEN.							
200th Pennsylvania							
208th Pennsylvania							
209th Pennsylvania							
Total First Brigade							
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH A. MATHEWS.							
205th Pennsylvania							
207th Pennsylvania							
211th Pennsylvania							
Total Second Brigade							
Total Third Division							
CAVALRY.							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. McM. GREGG.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.*							
Staff			1				1
1st Massachusetts				1			1
1st New Jersey		1	5	7			13
10th New York			1				1
24th New York		1		8			9
1st Pennsylvania (five companies)		1		3			4
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A							
Total First Brigade		3	7	19			29
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. IRVIN GREGG.* Col. MICHAEL KERWIN.							
2d Pennsylvania		1		3			4
4th Pennsylvania	1	3		22		2	28
8th Pennsylvania						2	2
13th Pennsylvania	1	3		10			14
16th Pennsylvania		2	4	14		2	22
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I							
Total Second Brigade	2	9	4	49		6	70
Third Brigade.							
Col. OLIVER B. KNOWLES.							
1st Maine				2			2
2d New York Mounted Rifles							
6th Ohio				7		4	11
13th Ohio						3	3
21st Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Third Brigade				11		7	18
Total Cavalry	2	12	11	79		13	117

* Wounded February 6.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Regiments.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Army Corps	3	22	8	92	.....	10	135
Fifth Army Corps	11	120	56	914	2	157	1,260
Sixth Army Corps (First Division)	.....	1	.....	21	.....	5	27
Ninth Army Corps (Third Division)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavalry	2	12	11	79	.....	13	117
Grand total	16	155	75	1,106	2	185	1,539

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. Franklin Bartlett, 14th Infantry.

DELAWARE.

Maj. James E. Baily, 3d Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Col. John W. Wilson, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Lewis Armacost, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Robert A. Wilson, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob L. Troxell, 8th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. William H. Tibbitts, 19th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Lieut. Col. Frederick L. Tremain, 10th Cavalry.
Lieut. Adolph Riemann, 15th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Charles S. Montgomery, 5th Veteran Infantry.
Lieut. Lansing Bristol, 147th Infantry.
Lieut. Hugh G. McTavish, 164th Infantry.
Col. Mathew Murphy, 182d (69th National Guard Artillery) Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Capt. John Harper, 4th Cavalry.
Capt. Nathaniel S. Sneyd, 13th Cavalry.
Lieut. James McGinley, 69th Infantry.
Capt. Benjamin A. Smith, 83d Infantry.
Lieut. John Edgar, jr., 91st Infantry.
Capt. John Scott, 118th Infantry.
Capt. Asher Gaylord, 143d Infantry.
Lieut. Albert B. Cole, 149th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles W. Frazier, 198th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. John R. Lammey, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Israel W. Hendricks, 6th Infantry.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

FORT STEDMAN, MARCH 25, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
*First Brigade.**							
Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN.							
8th Michigan							
27th Michigan							
109th New York							
51st Pennsylvania							
37th Wisconsin							
38th Wisconsin							
Total First Brigade							
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Col. RALPH ELY.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters							
2d Michigan		1	2	6		19	28
20th Michigan				9			9
46th New York		2		3			5
60th Ohio		1	1	5			7
50th Pennsylvania				2			2
Total Second Brigade		4	3	25		19	51
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. MCLAUGHLEN.† Bvt. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.							
3d Maryland (battalion)		1	1	5		5	12
29th Massachusetts		8	2	4	3	47	64
57th Massachusetts	1	5	3	28	3	50	90
59th Massachusetts			3	4	3	55	65
14th New York Heavy Artillery		12	2	43	7	210	274
100th Pennsylvania		9	4	57	1	46	117
Total Third Brigade	1	35	15	141	17	413	622
Acting Engineers.							
17th Michigan		1					1
Total First Division	1	40	18	166	17	432	674
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
Staff			2				2
First Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES W. DIVEN.‡ Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. H. MCCALL.							
200th Pennsylvania		9	6	107			122
208th Pennsylvania		3	3	36			42
209th Pennsylvania	1	4	2	48			55
Total First Brigade	1	16	11	191			219

* Not actively engaged, and had no losses.

† Captured. ‡ Wounded.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

FORT STEDMAN, MARCH 25, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH A. MATHEWS.							
205th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	11
207th Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	15	.....	.....	17
211th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	11
Total Second Brigade	.....	2	2	35	.....	.....	39
Total Third Division	1	18	15	226	.....	.....	260
ARTILLERY.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN C. TIDBALL.							
1st Connecticut Heavy, Company E	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1st Connecticut Heavy, Company K	1	4	1	2	.....	35	43
1st Connecticut Heavy, Company L	.....	1	.....	5	.....	13	19
Maine Light, 7th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery*	1	.....	.....	2	.....	11	14
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery†	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	8
1st New York Light, Battery G†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9th New York Heavy, Company G	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
New York Light, 19th Battery	.....	1	.....	.....	2	12	15
New York Light, 27th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Light, 34th Battery	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th United States, Batteries C and I*	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total Artillery	2	10	5	20	2	71	110
Total Ninth Army Corps	4	68	38	412	19	503	1,044

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. John Odell, 1st Heavy Artillery.

MARYLAND.

Lieut. John Nape, 3d Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Ephraim B. Nye, 14th Battery.
Lieut. Nathaniel Burgess, 29th Infantry.
Capt. James Doherty, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. Albert M. Murdock, 57th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Pentecost, 100th Infantry.
Capt. Prosper Dalien, 208th Infantry.
Lieut. Franklin W. Keller, 208th Infantry.
Lieut. Hugh Jones, 209th Infantry.

* Detached from Artillery Reserve.
† Detached from Second Army Corps.

No. 4.

*Itineraries of the Army of the Potomac, Sheridan's Cavalry Command, and the Army of the James.**

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Engineer Brigade.

January 7.—Lieutenant O'Keefe, with 150 men of the Fifteenth [New York] Engineers, embarked on steamer George Chase, with engineering and siege material, for Fort Fisher.

January 22.—Company I, Fiftieth [New York] Engineers, Captain Folwell, left for Major-General Sheridan's army.

January 29.—Companies B and D, Fifteenth Engineers, started, with 620 feet of bridging, animals, &c., on transports for the South; destination unknown.

Troops engaged in drill and work on the fortifications around City Point.

February 5.—A train of thirty boats arrived from Washington. The whole command, 1,900 strong—composed of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers (leaving the pickets on Bailey's Creek), Eighteenth New Hampshire, First Maine Sharpshooters (two companies), and Michigan Sharpshooters—started, via railroad, for the front, at about 5 p. m., with orders to report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps. Bivouacked near the Avery house.

February 6.—Received orders from General Parke to move the brigade up to the Aiken house. The troops of the command occupied the line between Batteries No. 24 and 26, the right resting on Battery 24; headquarters of the brigade in rear of Fort Howard. A detail of 287 men from Engineer Brigade relieved the First Division, Sixth Corps, from picket duty.

February 7.—Troops under arms at 5 a. m. until 8 a. m.

February 8.—The Fifteenth Engineers and Michigan Sharpshooters occupied that portion of the line between Battery 24 and the marsh; the Eighteenth New Hampshire and Sixty-first Massachusetts, Battery 25 (Fort Howard). Three hundred and eight men on picket duty.

February 9.—The command occupied the line from Battery 24 to Fort Howard, doing the picket duty.

February 10.—Troops in same position as yesterday.

February 11.—The Engineer Brigade relieved this morning by General Griffin's troops of the Ninth Corps, and ordered to return to City Point and occupy their old camp at that place. Column started at about 10 a. m., reaching City Point during the afternoon.

February 12 to 15.—Troops occupied in drill, camp duty, and work on fortifications.

February 15.—General Benham returned from duty in New York.

February 16.—A raft of thirty-two boats received from Captain Lubey at Deep Bottom, being part of the bridge at Aiken's Landing—replaced by a pile bridge.

February 16 to 28.—Troops occupied in drill, camp duty, and work on fortifications of City Point.

March 12.—Hall's Independent Battalion Sharpshooters, Michigan Volunteers, ordered to report to headquarters Ninth Corps, with a view of being consolidated with the First Michigan Sharpshooters; started via railroad same day.

* From returns of the commands indicated for January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1865.

March 17.—The Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers ordered to report to commanding officer Ninth Corps, to be consolidated with another regiment from the same State. The First Maine Sharpshooters ordered to the Fifth Corps, to be consolidated with another regiment from same State. The Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers ordered to report to General Collis, commanding post. General Benham to hold the outer defenses City Point with the Fifteenth Engineers.

March 18.—The Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers relieved from picket duty on Bailey's Creek by the Fifteenth Engineers, and moved camp to City Point.

March 21.—Captain Lubey, with Company C, Fifteenth Engineers, arrived at City Point from Deep Bottom, having been relieved from duty with pontoon bridges on the James River.

March 25.—Captain Dibbell, Fifteenth Engineers, with his company, ordered to the fortifications from this camp. The troops ordered out to meet an anticipated attack from the enemy. Captain Farr, assistant quartermaster, reported for duty. Capt. T. Lubey, Fifteenth Engineers, with his company and a raft of twenty-four boats, started, via river, at 11 p. m., for the purpose of laying a bridge across the James River at Deep Bottom, below Four-Mile Creek.

March 26.—Captain Lubey completed his bridge across the James at 6.30 a. m. At 6 p. m. General Sheridan's command had crossed to the south side of the river.

March 27.—Captain Lubey, with his company and bridge, returned to City Point at 3 p. m.

March 29.—At 10 p. m. the whole command, including the four regiments of General Collis' brigade, ordered to the defenses of City Point to meet an expected emergency.

March 30.—Troops returned to camp at daylight.

April 1.—Engineer Brigade in camp at City Point, Va.

April 2.—Moved the command, composed of the Fifteenth New York Engineers, Sixty-first Massachusetts, Sixty-eighth and One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania, and Twentieth [Eightieth] New York Volunteers, and dismounted cavalry, and reported to General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps, the brigade of infantry being ordered up under Colonel Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, as General Collis could not be found. Reached Fort Rice between 1 and 2 p. m., and all but the Fifteenth New York Engineers were almost immediately ordered to charge the enemy's works, which they did at the most critical moment, thereby saving the works of the enemy from recapture.

May 1.—The brigade having completed its duties at Roanoke Station in repairing the Richmond and Danville Railroad bridge across the Staunton River, broke camp and moved toward Manchester. Marched to Keysville and bivouacked for the night.

May 2.—Reached Burkeville Junction this p. m.

May 3.—Troops sent via Amelia Court-House, and general commanding took the cars for City Point, with a detachment of the Fiftieth, to ship the engineer material at that place to Washington.

May 5.—Troops reached Manchester; passed in review through Richmond. Troops ordered to march overland to Alexandria, under command of Colonel Brainerd. The general commanding went to Washington, by way of City Point, to complete the arrangements for shipping pontoon and siege material.

May 7.—Headquarters of the brigade reached Washington.

May 12.—The Fifteenth Regiment reached Alexandria.

May 16.—Headquarters of the brigade moved to near Fort Berry, Va.

May 21.—The Fiftieth Regiment arrived, having been delayed in constructing the necessary bridges on the route.

May 25.—Participated in the grand review through Washington.

Remained in camp at Fort Berry, Va. (about four miles from Washington), the remainder of the month, making preparations for the muster-out of a portion of the volunteer troops. The engineer trains and pontoon property were turned in to the proper departments at Washington.

June 4.—Received special orders to muster out all the volunteer troops in the Engineer Brigade.

Siege Train.

Capt. B. P. Learned returned from absence with leave on April 5, and joined company on the 6th.

Capt. J. M. Twiss absent on thirty days' leave since April 17, Special Orders, No 97, headquarters Department of Virginia, April 10.

Upon the movement of the Army of the Potomac six companies of the First Connecticut Artillery were assigned to the command of Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps, and were engaged in the action of April 2 before Petersburg.

Since the capture of Richmond and Petersburg the entire command has been engaged in shipping the siege train and dismantling the rebel works before Richmond and Petersburg.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

January.—No changes in the disposition of the troops of this command during the month.

February 5.—7 a. m., the Second and Third Divisions, with Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, advanced to the crossing of Hatcher's Run, on the Vaughan road, and at Armstrong's Mill. The enemy in small force were driven across the run at 9.30 a. m. by the skirmishers of the First Brigade, Third Division. The First and Second Brigades, Third Division, took position on the south side of the run, while the Third Brigade took position in the vicinity of the Tucker house, [near] the Vaughan road; the Second Division was posted with its left on the run and the right near Armstrong's Mill. At 5.15 p. m. the enemy in strong force attacked the right of Smyth's division and the left of McAllister's (Third) brigade, Third Division, and were finally repulsed, the action having been continued until after 7 p. m. The Fourth Brigade, First Division, was formed in line at 4.30 p. m., near the Tucker house, to relieve McAllister's right, the First, Second, and Third Brigades of First Division remaining in charge of the old line of intrenchments.

February 6.—Reconnaissances were sent out by the Third Division without finding any forces except the enemy's pickets, who were driven inside their main line of works. At the same time all three divisions of the corps were held in readiness to attack the enemy if found outside his works.

February 9.—The First and Third Divisions took up their position on the new line from Fort Gregg to the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run.

February 11.—The Second Division was assigned a position on the new line of works along Hatcher's Run, which position the corps now [February 28] holds, with headquarters near the site of the Wilkinson house.

March 1 to 25.—In camp, as last return.

March 25.—Enemy broke through at Fort Stedman on Ninth Corps front. The Second and Third Divisions of the corps, in afternoon, attacked enemy's intrenched picket-line, capturing it with many prisoners.

March 26 to 29.—In camp.

March 29.—Broke camp at 6 a. m.; crossed Hatcher's Run at Vaughan road; formed line, with right resting on run at Vaughan crossing, and left connecting with right of Fifth Corps, near the Quaker road. Fifth Corps attacked by the enemy on the Quaker road.

March 30.—Troops advanced; connecting on the right with a division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and on the left with Fifth Corps. Line formed, with right resting at Crow house, and left on the Boydton road, near the Mrs. Rainey house. Skirmishing with enemy all day.

March 31.—Relieved part of the line held by the Fifth Corps on the left of the Boydton road. Miles' division sent in to assist the Fifth Corps, and captured one color. Skirmishing by the Second and Third Divisions. Miles sent to report to General Sheridan. Line formed, with right resting at Mrs. Butler's, on Boydton road, and left at Crow house.

April 1.—The left of the line of the corps rested on Gravelly Run. At dusk the First Division moved to make a connection with General Sheridan, the remainder of the corps connecting with Miles by men in single rank with intervals. Our left now rests near the Claiborne and White Oak roads. A great deal of skirmishing during the night. The Second Division ordered to be ready to attack the enemy's redoubt in front of the Crow house at daylight; afterward order countermanded.

April 2.—The enemy evacuate their works in our front at 9 o'clock. Received news from the Second Division that they had carried the redoubt near Crow house, taking 280 prisoners and 3 guns. Miles' division returns from Sheridan, strikes the enemy on Claiborne road and follows them, and at 3 o'clock attacks their position near Sutherland's Station; drives them out, taking 2 guns, 400 prisoners, and 1 battle-flag. Second and Third Divisions follow the Boydton plank road, crossing Hatcher's Run, and take position within one mile and a half of Petersburg. General Humphreys takes the Second Division and moves down the Cox road to relieve Miles, who reported the enemy too strong. Upon the arrival of the Second Division Miles is found all right.

April 3.—Corps again together, and moves on River and Namozine roads to Namozine Church.

April 4.—Marched down Namozine road and encamped near Deep Creek.

April 5.—Left camp at 1.30 a. m., with slow progress, on account of the cavalry occupying the road. Issued rations and resumed the march, passing through Dennisville, and reached the Richmond and Danville Railroad at Jetersville Station. Halted in line of battle with two divisions, First and Second, on left of Fifth Corps, with Third on the right, which was afterward relieved by Sixth Corps, and was placed on the left of the corps.

April 6.—Moved at 6.30 in direction of Amelia Court-House, in three columns, with deploying distance—Second Division on right, First in center, Third on left. At 9 o'clock discovered the enemy moving past Amelia Sulphur Springs. 9.30 o'clock Mott's division moved down the Jetersville and Deatonsville road; cross Flat Creek and skirmish with their rear guard. At Deatonsville they made a stand; we charged and

drove them 2 p. m. At 4.40 o'clock connected with Sixth Corps and moved down the Farmville road to Sailor's Creek, where the enemy made a stand; drove them, taking 250 wagons, 75 ambulances, several battle-flags, and between 600 and 700 prisoners. The enemy's route was strewn with wagons, camp and garrison equipage. General Barlow reported early in the morning and was assigned to the command of the Second Division.

April 7.—Marched to High Bridge and found the enemy on the high ground on other side of Appomattox River in line of battle; they retired and we followed. The bridge was set on fire, but was saved. The corps captured 18 guns and 400 prisoners. Barlow moved down the railroad, and First and Third [Divisions] took a road two miles from the bridge, turning to the right, leading to the Farmville and Lynchburg stage road, striking it some miles above Farmville. Here the enemy was found in strong force, and we failed to find their flank, so no attack was ordered. Barlow forced them and destroyed 150 wagons. General Smyth, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, was mortally wounded.

April 8.—Left camp at 7 a. m.; marched down the Farmville and Lynchburg stage road one mile and a half toward the right, on the road leading to Buckingham Court-House. At Coalpit turned to the right and marched on a road running parallel to plank road, and marched through New Store. Rested two hours and a half. Received orders to march until we had the enemy on our immediate front. Left at 9.30 o'clock; marched until 12.30 o'clock. The men were so exhausted for want of something to eat that a halt was ordered; went into camp and rations were issued.

April 9.—Left camp at 9 o'clock and marched to within five miles of Appomattox Court-House; halted. At 4 o'clock received news that General Lee had surrendered his army.

April 10.—Remained quiet.

April 11.—Left camp at 10.30 o'clock; marched to New Store, and encamped for the night.

April 12.—Left camp at 6.30 o'clock; marched one mile and a half; struck plank road; marched through Curdsville; crossed Little Willis River, passing through Farmville; encamped near Bush River.

April 13.—Left camp at 8 o'clock; moved to Burkeville. Remained at Burkeville during the remainder of the month.

May 1.—At Burkeville.

May 2.—Moved from Burkeville to Jetersville.

May 3.—Moved from Jetersville, via Amelia Court-House, across the Appomattox at Goode's Bridge.

May 4.—Moved from Goode's Bridge to Two-Mile Creek, five miles from Richmond.

May 5.—Moved to Manchester.

May 6.—Moved through Richmond by Brook road to Brook Creek.

May 7.—Moved across Chickahominy at Winston's Bridge via Hanover Court-House; across Pamunkey at Littlepage's Bridge.

May 8.—Moved past Concord Church, Chesterfield Station, Old Chesterfield, Mount Carmel Church, by telegraph road, to vicinity of Golansville.

May 9.—Moved by telegraph road across Pole-Cat, Mat, Ta, Po, and Ny to Massaponax Church.

May 10.—Moved through Fredericksburg across Rappahannock; passed Washington, Oder's, Cockley Store, to Old Tavern.

May 11.—Passed Tusculum to Middle Run.

May 12.—Marched to vicinity of Wolf Run Shoals, on Occoquan.

May 13.—Marched to Bailey's Cross-Roads and encamped, remaining here during the rest of the month.

[*June.*]—No change of station during the month.

First Division.

February 5.—The Fourth Brigade of this division was ordered to Hatcher's Run, and formed in line on the right of the Third Division.

February 9.—It returned, not having been engaged. On the same day the division moved to the left, its right resting at Fort Gregg, its left at the chimneys of the Westmoreland house, and threw up a line of works.

[*March 25.*]—The division remained in camp in the breast-works, near Squirrel Level road, until the morning of this date, when attacking parties were sent out from the First and Fourth Brigades to occupy the enemy's picket-line. This was done, and the movement was followed by the advance of the entire command to the new position gained. During the afternoon three determined attacks were made by the enemy, with the view of dislodging us, all of which were repulsed. A strong picket-line was left upon the ground occupied, when the division returned to its former camp behind the intrenchments.

March 29.—The division marched by the left flank across Hatcher's Run, and formed line on the left of the Third Division. Advanced in line to Dabney's Mill road the next day, with the left resting at the Boydton plank road.

March 31.—Moved to the left, relieving the Fifth Corps from the position held by them. At 12.30 p. m. the division advanced to the relief of the Fifth Corps, then engaged with the enemy. The Third and Fourth Brigades, striking the rebels in flank and driving them to their works, captured large numbers of prisoners and a flag. Obtained possession of the White Oak road. Subsequently moved to the right, intrenched the line, and bivouacked.

First Brigade, First Division.

February.—This brigade broke camp on the morning of the 9th, and moved about one mile and a half to the left, in the direction of Hatcher's Run, to a new position, which we [have] since occupied.

March 9.—This brigade was reviewed by Brevet Major-General Miles, with the rest of the division.

March 23.—This brigade was reviewed, with the rest of the corps, by Major-General Humphreys.

March 25.—At 6 a. m. this brigade was ordered to be ready to move. Two hundred men of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers marched out of our intrenchments, with orders to attack the enemy's picket-line and break it if possible. They made the attack, but were repulsed, with a small loss, owing to the dense undergrowth and swamp in their front. They then moved half a mile to the left and renewed the assault, driving the enemy from their strong intrenched picket-line and holding the same. The brigade now moved out to their support and was deployed on the line. The enemy made two different assaults to regain their lost position, but were each time handsomely repulsed. At 12 midnight the brigade was withdrawn, and returned to camp.

March 29.—At 6 a. m. the brigade moved down the Vaughan road, crossing Hatcher's Run, and bivouacked about five miles from the run, near Brown house.

March 30.—We advanced our line a short distance.

March 31.—We crossed the Boydton road, relieving part of the Fifth Corps, and became heavily engaged with the enemy, though with comparatively small loss.

April 1.—The brigade, with the division, moved at 4.30 p. m. from a position near the junction of the White Oak and Boydton roads, and rested near the Butler house until 5 p. m., when we advanced, struck the Quaker road, marching down the same about two miles, and bivouacked.

April 2.—The brigade moved at 7 a. m. Were then ordered back, on intimation that the enemy were evacuating their main works. Marched through them, following the retreating enemy, and found them in temporary works near Sutherland's Station, South Side Railroad. Charged them and captured about 600 prisoners, and bivouacked near that place.

April 3 to 5.—Continued the pursuit of the fleeing enemy on the Namozine road, and bivouacked near the Danville railroad at 8 p. m. April 5, marching about twenty-four miles.

April 6.—Moved at 5 a. m. toward Amelia Court-House. At 10 a. m. observed the enemy's wagon train, and advanced rapidly in pursuit, chasing them all day. At 5 p. m. the brigade charged, making large captures in prisoners, artillery, wagons, horses, flags, &c., and bivouacked near Monkey Run.

April 7.—Moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the Appomattox River at High Bridge; found the enemy in light works near Cumberland Church. The brigade was ordered to charge them at 5 p. m., but were repulsed, on account of overwhelming numbers, losing heavily in officers and men.

April 8.—Continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy, marching down the Lynchburg road about sixteen miles; bivouacked at 11 p. m.

April 9.—At daylight resumed the pursuit of the fleeing enemy. At 11 a. m came upon the enemy's pickets. The brigade was halted and formed in line, awaiting negotiations of peace. At 2 p. m. again advanced a short distance, but were again halted. At 4 p. m. the welcome news of the surrender of Lee's entire army was announced to the troops.

April 11.—The division moved at 10 a. m. (except this brigade, which remained to guard the surrendered and captured ordnance and ordnance stores) to Burkeville Station. Remained there until 6.30 on the morning of April 13.

April 13.— We moved up the old Lynchburg road, the train arriving at New Store at 6 p. m.

April 14.—Moved at 7.30 a. m. with the train, and arrived at Farmville, Va., at 5 p. m., and bivouacked two miles from that place.

April 15.—Marched at 7 a. m. to Burkeville Station; joined the division about 5 p. m., and went into camp.

April 17.—Col. John Fraser, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade, relieving Col. G. W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

April 18.—Broke camp and moved about one mile and a half, and went into camp near the Agnew house, where we still remain (May 1).

May 1.—In camp near Burkeville Station, Va.

May 2.—Received orders to march at 1 p. m. by direct route to Manchester.

May 5.—Arrived there at 10 a. m.

May 6.—Took up our line of march for Fredericksburg, passing through Richmond and halting about seven miles from the city for the night, near the branch of the Chickahominy River.

May 7.—Marched about twenty miles, crossing the Pamunkey River, and encamped near it for the night.

May 8.—On the march; crossed the Pole-Cat River, and encamped about seven miles from it for the night.

May 9.—On the march; crossed the Mat, Po, and Ta Rivers, and encamped for the night near the old battle-ground, Spotsylvania.

May 10.—Passed through Fredericksburg, crossing the Potomac Creek, and encamped near it for the night.

May 11 and 12.—On the march, nothing of importance occurring during the day.

May 13.—Crossed the Occoquan Creek at Wolf Run Shoals, and crossing the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Burke's Station, encamped for the night near Mason's Hill, about seven miles from Alexandria, and remaining encamped until the morning of the 15th.

May 15.—Marched about four miles, and encamped near Four-Mile Run, where we still remain.

May 23.—Participated in grand review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington.

May 31.—Took part in the review of the Second Army Corps at Ball's Cross-Roads, and remain still encamped, with the division, at Four-Mile Run.

Second Brigade, First Division.

February.—Remained in camp employed in drill, and furnished various details until the 9th; then, from orders from division headquarters, moved camp to the left about two miles, and established in rear of First, Third, and Fourth Brigades. Since then remained in camp furnishing ordinary details. Regimental and brigade drill have been held when weather and circumstances would permit.

[*March.*]—The brigade remained in camp, furnishing details for picket, &c.; also employed in drill and military instruction until the 25th instant, when it broke camp and advanced, capturing the picket-lines of the enemy, who made repeated attempts to regain it, but were handsomely repulsed. The action lasted about three hours, when the brigade was relieved by a portion of the Fifth Corps and was ordered to return to camp. The losses in the action were 16 enlisted men killed, 7 commissioned officers and 154 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing; total, 178.

The brigade remained in camp until the 29th instant, when it broke camp and marched, with the division, to the left, across Hatcher's Run and toward the South Side Railroad, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy.

March 31.—Still continuing the advance.

[*April.*]—This brigade took a prominent part in the campaign, being in the charge at Sutherland's Station and in the advance through the entire campaign, capturing many prisoners, 2 battle-flags, and losing in killed, wounded, and missing 147 men.

April 11.—Joined the division in the march to Burkeville, where it remains [April 30], engaged in drill and military instruction.

Third Brigade, First Division.

March 29.—Broke camp, crossed Hatcher's Run, formed in line of battle; One hundred and twenty-sixth [New York] deployed as skirmishers.

March 30.—Resumed march in line of battle; One hundred and eleventh [New York] relieved the One hundred and twenty-sixth as skirmishers at 11 a. m. At noon met the enemy, drove them across Boydton plank road; line of battle advanced to within view of the enemy; constructed breast-work and bivouacked.

March 31.—Changed positions at about 1 p. m.; advanced, charged the enemy with much enthusiasm, driving [him] in confusion; captured one battle-flag and many prisoners.

April 1.—Changed position at 11 p. m.; the One hundred and eleventh ordered to reconnoiter and find if an assault on the enemy's works were practicable; found it doubtful, and withdrew; marched to the left until 4 a. m. April 2; rested.

April 2.—Returned three miles; again advanced and found the enemy; advanced under a fire of artillery and musketry, the enemy falling back before our skirmishers. Continued march toward South Side Railroad, driving the enemy, causing them to destroy caissons, baggage, &c. Again found the enemy in strong position; charged their works, and [were] repulsed. General Madill wounded, and sent to the rear. General MacDougall assumed command; a second charge ordered; again repulsed. General MacDougall wounded, but retained command. Artillery placed in position; enemy leave the works; follow in pursuit and take possession of railroad.

April 3.—Continued the pursuit.

April 4.—Repairing roads.

April 5.—Assisting the advance of train and artillery.

April 6.—Continued attacks on enemy's rear; charged on a battery which covered the retreat of the enemy's train. Captured some prisoners, drove the enemy, captured 140 wagons, and bivouacked.

April 7.—Moved in view of High Bridge; found the enemy strongly intrenched; Thirty-ninth and Fifty-second [New York] deployed as skirmishers; drove the enemy; advanced across the river; took up line of march toward Farmville; found the enemy again in position; bivouacked.

April 8.—Enemy evacuated during the night. Continued the advance; One hundred and eleventh, One hundred and twenty-fifth, and One hundred and twenty-sixth as skirmishers.

April 9.—Received the news of General Lee's surrender, which was received with great enthusiasm. Returned [11th] by way of Farmville, with banners flying, to our present position near Burkeville Junction, Va.

May 2.—The brigade broke camp with the corps near Burkeville Station, Va., and moved over the direct route to Manchester, Va.

May 5.—Arrived at that place about noon, resting one day.

May 6.—The command moved across the James River in the morning, passing through Richmond, and encamping for the night near Yellow Tavern, from which point, after marching easy marches of from fourteen to eighteen miles a day, moving by way of Fredericksburg, Va., the column arrived opposite Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of the 13th, and the command went into permanent camp near Bailey's Cross-Roads on the morning of the 15th, where the troops still remain.

Fourth Brigade, First Division.

February 5.—The brigade, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey, received orders to march in the afternoon, moving toward Hatcher's Run. The command formed in line of battle near the Tucker house, connecting with General McAllister's brigade of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, on the left, and the right resting near a swamp. The brigade remained in this position, and at the same time throwing up earth-works, until the 9th, when it returned to its former camp. The command was not engaged, yet still held an important part of the line. All this without the loss of an officer or a man.

Since that time no movements have taken place.

[*March.*]—During the month the command remained undisturbed in camp until the morning of the 25th, when marching orders were received, and the command was held in readiness to move. At 3 p. m. the brigade advanced and moved under cover of a wood one mile in advance of our main line of works. At 5 p. m. the brigade was ordered forward, and formed line of battle with the remainder of the division, connecting with Third Brigade on the right and Second on the left. The fighting was quite spirited, we remaining on the defensive, and was very favorable to our forces. In the night we withdrew to our camp, and resumed the regular routine of camp duty.

March 29.—The brigade again moved, and, advancing on the Vaughan road a short distance, filed to the right and formed line of battle near the Boydton road, connecting with the Fifth Corps. Steady advances were made and the line extended farther to the left until this command extended to the Boydton road.

March 31.—The brigade was ordered farther to the left, and at 1 p. m., the Third Division of the Fifth Corps being driven back, I was ordered to assume the offensive, and became warmly engaged with the enemy and drove them about two miles, but not without severe loss. The night closed the contest, and the command was ordered to fortify the advanced position and be prepared for future operations.

April 1.—Marched from in front of Petersburg to join the forces under General Sheridan.

April 2.—Joined General Sheridan at daylight. Entered the enemy's works and participated in the action near the South Side Railroad. Captured 2 guns and 1 battle-flag.

April 3, 4, and 5.—Marched to overtake the retreating enemy.

April 6.—Came in sight of the enemy, but were not actively engaged.

April 7.—Participated in the action near Farmville.

April 8.—Resumed the march.

April 9.—Were present at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Rested until the 11th instant, when we marched toward Burkeville, where we arrived on the 13th and encamped.

May 2.—Broke camp near Burkeville and marched to Manchester, Va., where we arrived May 5.

May 6.—Entered Richmond, and marched from there, via Fredericksburg, to Alexandria.

May 13.—Arrived near Alexandria, Va., and encamped near Four-Mile Run, where we still remain.

[*June.*]—No change of locality of camp during the month.

Second Division.

February 5.—In the morning, in compliance with orders received, the division advanced on the Vaughan road toward Hatcher's Run to the vicinity of the Armstrong house, where the enemy's pickets were found strongly posted; they were soon driven in, and, after a short engagement, a new line was established.

February 11.—The division was assigned a position on the new line of works along Hatcher's Run.

[*March.*]—The command remained in camp inactive until the 25th instant, at which time the enemy made a partially successful assault on our line in front of Petersburg, when, with other portions of the corps, it participated in a successful movement on the enemy's line near Hatcher's Run.

March 26.—Having accomplished its object, the command returned to camp at night.

March 29.—Again broke camp, and took an active part during the remainder of the month in the operations against the enemy in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run.

April 2.—In the morning, in conjunction with the army, broke the lines of the enemy, carrying a redoubt and capturing two guns. Rapid pursuit of the enemy was kept up and frequent skirmishing occurred until April 9, when the enemy surrendered near Appomattox Court-House, Va.

April 11.—In the morning the troops moved on the return march.

April 14.—Arrived at Burkeville. Remained in camp at Burkeville, Va., until 30th instant.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

February 4.—In the evening this command received orders to be in readiness to move at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 5th. At the hour designated the command was under arms, and soon after moved with the column on the Vaughan road to Hatcher's Run.

The command participated in the skirmishes at the run, and also aided in repulsing several charges made by the enemy in front of the Third Division of this corps on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

February 11.—In the morning the command was assigned to its present position on the Vaughan road in reserve camp.

[*March.*]—This command remained inactive during the month until the enemy assaulted our line in front of Petersburg, when, with other portions of this corps, it participated in an attack on the enemy's left, near Hatcher's Run, March 25. Having accomplished the desired object, the command was ordered back to camp the night of the same date.

March 29.—In accordance with orders the command broke camp and took an active part in the operations near Hatcher's Run during the remainder of the month.

Third Division.

February 5.—Moved to Hatcher's Run; First and Second Brigades took position on the western side.

February 6.—First and Second Brigades returned to the eastern side of the run and took position near the Tucker house.

February 9.—Troops took position now held, extending from Battery B to Armstrong's Mill; headquarters at Claypole house, on Squirrel Level road.

April 1.—Remained in position on Boydton plank road.

April 2.—Occupied the enemy's line of works, and moved forward within two miles of Petersburg. Took position in line, connecting Sixth and Twenty-fourth Army Corps. Ordered to report to Major-General Wright, commanding Sixth Corps.

April 3.—Petersburg being evacuated, moved down the South Side Railroad, rejoining the Second Corps.

April 4.—Marched seven miles toward Jetersville.

April 5.—Marched to Jetersville.

April 6.—Attacked the enemy at Amelia Sulphur Springs; made six assaults upon him at different points, driving him from his position each time, capturing guns, colors, wagons, and prisoners.

April 7.—Met the enemy near Farmville, Va.; made no attack.

April 8 and 9.—Marched to Clover Hill. The Army of Northern Virginia surrendered.

April 11.—Marched to New Store.

April 12.—Marched to Farmville.

April 13.—Marched to Burkeville Junction.

April 30.—Still in camp at Burkeville Junction.

May 2.—Left camp at Burkeville, Va.; marched to Amelia Court-House.

May 3.—Marched to Haxall's.

May 4.—Marched to Manchester.

May 6.—Marched through Richmond to Yellow Tavern.

May 7.—Marched across Pamunkey River at Littlepage's Bridge.

May 8.—Marched to Hawkins' Creek.

May 9.—Marched to Ta River.

May 10.—Marched through Fredericksburg to Oder's Store.

May 11.—Marched to Tusculum.

May 12.—Marched to Webster house.

May 13.—Crossed the Occoquan at Wolf Run Shoals and marched to Annandale.

May 15.—Went into camp at Bailey's Cross-Roads, Va.

[*June.*]—No change of station during the month.

First Brigade, Third Division.

April 1 and 2.—This brigade participated in the attack on Petersburg (on the left flank), and, with the remainder of the corps, pursued the enemy until the surrender of Lee, capturing many prisoners, material of war, and wagons, especially April 6. After the surrender of Lee, the brigade returned to near Burkeville, where [April 30] it now is.

General Mott (commanding division) having been wounded on the 6th, General De Trobriand assumed command of the division, and Col. R. B. Shepherd, First Maine Heavy Artillery, assumed command of the brigade. The Fortieth New York Volunteers now garrisons Farmville.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

February 1.—This brigade was encamped a short distance outside of the rear line of works and about 1,500 yards west of the Weldon railroad.

February 5.—Broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched on the Vaughan road to Hatcher's Run. Participated in the engagement on that day. During the night the enemy fell back.

February 6.—In the morning a new line of works, extending from the left of the former line to Hatcher's Run, was laid out, and the brigade was engaged in constructing this line on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, making abatis and slashing the timber in front of it.

February 9.—The brigade went into camp about 1,500 yards in rear of the line and near the Vaughan road, where it has since remained, doing picket, fatigue, and camp duties.

March 1.—The brigade occupied the same camp as on February 28, viz, in rear of Union line, near Humphreys' Station.

Remained in camp doing picket, fatigue, and camp duty until the morning of the 29th, when it broke camp and marched on the Vaughan road about one mile beyond Hatcher's Creek.

March 30.—The brigade marched in line of battle toward the Dabney Mill road. Halted for the night near the mill.

March 31.—Advanced in line of battle until we met the enemy near the battle-ground of October 27, left of brigade resting near the Boydton plank road.

April 1.—Brigade lay in line of battle (in the morning in same position as on March 31) perpendicular to crossing the Boydton road where the fight of October 27 occurred.

April 2.—About 8 a. m., the enemy having been driven from their works in our front, the brigade moved by the flank up the plank road to near Petersburg. Skirmished with the enemy until near dark. Remained for the night in line around the house formerly occupied by General Mahone as headquarters.

April 3.—Marched about fifteen miles in pursuit of the enemy on river road in direction of Lynchburg.

April 4.—Marched about five miles. Brigade employed in corduroying road.

April 5.—Marched about fifteen miles, striking Danville railroad, where we encamped.

April 6.—Marched at 6 a. m. Skirmished with the enemy, capturing wagon train, one piece of artillery, small-arms, &c., at Sailor's Creek, where we remained for the night.

April 7.—Marched about fifteen miles in direction of Lynchburg.

April 9.—Marched to Clover Hill, where General Lee surrendered to General Grant.

April 10.—Remained in camp.

April 11.—Marched back to New Store.

April 12.—Marched to Farmville.

April 13.—Marched to Burkeville, where we have since remained, doing camp and fatigue duty.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

February 4.—Broke camp near the Halifax road, and joined the division in the expedition to Hatcher's Run on the 5th.

February 5.—During the engagement with the enemy in the afternoon this brigade took up line of battle on left of Vaughan road and repulsed the attack of the enemy three times, with considerable loss to them.

The new line having been formed, the command remained quiet in camp in rear of the breast-works near the Vaughan road for the rest of the month.

[*March.*]—Remained in camp near Hatcher's Run, participating in the affair of March 25 near the Tucker house, where, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy, we succeeded in taking and retaking the enemy's picket-line in our front.

March 29.—Broke camp, and moved with the rest of the division to the left near the Boydton plank road.

March 31.—Made a gallant charge on the enemy's works to develop their strength.

April 2.—Attacked and captured the enemy's picket-line where the Boydton plank road crosses the White Oak road, and afterward occupied his main works and advanced to Petersburg.

April 3 to 5.—Pursued the enemy.

April 6.—Came up with him at Amelia Springs. Skirmished with him all day, and at night succeeded in forcing him to abandon his wagon train.

April 7 and 8.—Continued the pursuit; also on the 9th until 8 p. m., when near Appomattox Court-House the surrender of Lee was announced and the troops ordered to make camp.

April 11.—Were ordered to Burkeville, and arrived there on the 14th. April 13 and 14, acting as rear guard to the Artillery Brigade. Made camp on the 14th, where the command remained during the rest of the month.

May 2.—The brigade started from Burkeville Station with the Second Corps.

May 6.—Passed through Richmond.

May 15.—Arrived near Bailey's Cross-Roads.

May 23.—Passed in review at Washington.

[*June.*]—Remained quietly in camp, near Bailey's Cross-Roads, Va., during the month.

Artillery Brigade.

[*February.*]—The movement to and engagement at Hatcher's Run occurred between the 5th and 8th of this month. Only two batteries of this brigade—Tenth Massachusetts and K, Fourth United States—participated.

[*March.*]—In the engagement on the 25th four batteries of this brigade were engaged: Tenth Massachusetts Battery; K, Fourth U. S. Artillery; M, First New Hampshire Artillery; and B, First New Jersey. Six batteries of this brigade are on detached service, with Artillery Reserve: C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery; F, First Pennsylvania Artillery; G, First New York Artillery; Twelfth New York Battery; Third New Jersey Battery; and Sixth Maine Battery.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

[*January.*]—The corps has remained in its camp between the Halifax road and Jerusalem plank road, no movement having taken place during the month.

February 5.—The corps moved from its camp between the Halifax road and the Jerusalem plank road in the morning, in obedience to orders from the major-general commanding Army of the Potomac, taking part in the actions of the 5th, 6th, and 7th, at Rowanty Creek and near Hatcher's Run, it being now [March 6] in camp near the latter place.

[*March.*]—The corps remained in its camp near Hatcher's Run up to 6 a. m. on the 25th.

March 25.—At 6 a. m. the Second and Third Divisions were ordered to move to the support of the Ninth Corps, in front of Fort Stedman, to aid in repelling an attack of the enemy upon that portion of our line. About the same time the First Division was ordered to move to the support of the Second Corps. The attack on Fort Stedman having been repulsed and the enemy driven back by the Ninth Corps, the Second and Third Divisions were not engaged. The Third Brigade of the First Division had a sharp fight with the enemy on the Second Corps front and repulsed his attack. At night the corps returned to its former camp.

March 29.—The corps broke camp at 4 a. m. and marched down the stage road, crossing Rowanty Creek, taking position at the junction of the stage and Quaker roads, from which point it moved up the Quaker road to near the junction of the Boydton plank road. Here, about 4 p. m., the First Division met the enemy, and, after a severe action, drove him into his works.

March 30.—The corps remained in position, and during the day advanced our lines toward the White Oak road and constructed breast-works.

March 31.—The Second and Third Divisions advanced against the enemy, who met them in superior force, causing our line to fall back. The First Division then advanced and restored the line, taking a number of prisoners and one battle-flag. The enemy did not follow, and by night-fall had completely retired from the position held by him in the morning. During the night the corps was massed near the Boydton plank road, and toward midnight the Second Division was ordered to move down the Boydton plank road to Dinwiddie to the support of Major-General Sheridan.

April 1.—The First and Third Divisions of this corps moved at daylight to support General Sheridan, at Five Forks, on the White Oak road, the Second Division having moved to that point the night previous. The corps engaged the enemy about 3.30 p. m., and after a severe battle, with the assistance of the cavalry, drove him completely from the field, capturing 5 guns, 12 battle flags, and 3,244 prisoners. About 5 p. m. Major-General Warren was relieved from the command of the corps by Major-General Sheridan and Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin assigned to the command. The battle ceasing about dark, the corps bivouacked on the field. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop was killed.

April 2.—Marched at 6 a. m. toward the Claiborne road; returned to the White Oak road; thence down the Ford road across Hatcher's Run to Cox's Station, on South Side Railroad; captured 1 engine and 3 cars and tore up the track; continued on march to the junction of the Namozine and River roads. Here General Crawford's division was moved down the Namozine road toward the river to support General Merritt, and had a slight skirmish with the enemy. Marched twenty miles.

April 3.—Marched down the River road, bridging and crossing Namozine Creek; picked up many straggling rebels, who were concealed in the woods. At 6.30 p. m. received the news of the capture of Petersburg and evacuation of Richmond. Halted near Deep Creek and bivouacked for the night, after a march of twenty-three miles. Picked up and turned over to the ordnance department three brass 12-pounders abandoned by the enemy.

April 4.—Marched at 5 a. m. via Dennisville, arriving at Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, at 5.20 p. m.; went into position and threw up a line of breast-works; distance marched this day twenty-five miles.

April 5.—Remained in position all day.

April 6.—Marched at 6 a. m. toward Amelia Court-House; thence along the Prideville road, via Paineville, to vicinity of Ligontown, marching about thirty-two miles. Picked up to-day 300 prisoners, and destroyed a number of rebel wagons and caissons.

April 7.—Marched at 5.30 a m., crossing Bush Creek, to Prince Edward Court-House, a distance of eighteen miles.

April 8.—Marched at 6 a. m., moving up the Lynchburg railroad via Prospect Station, following the Twenty-fourth Corps; continued on march until 2 a. m., bivouacking within three miles of Appomattox Court-House; marched this day about twenty-nine miles.

April 9.—Marched at 4 a. m., reaching the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House about 7 a. m. Found the cavalry sharply engaged with the enemy, who were driving our skirmishers; went into position at once and advanced against the enemy, who, after a short contest, retreated, and about 9 a. m. it was announced that General Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. Orders to cease firing were immediately given, and the troops halted where they were, having reached and taken possession of Appomattox Court-House. About 3 p. m. the troops went into camp.

April 10.—Brevet Major-General Griffin appointed one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of surrender.

April 12.—The rebel army marched out and surrendered its arms, guns, and colors, the First Division, Fifth Corps, receiving them. The captures numbered 157 pieces of artillery, 71 battle-flags, and about 17,000 stand of small-arms. Official report of prisoners surrendered 26,115.*

April 13 and 14.—Removed the captured property to the railroad for transportation to Washington.

April 15.—Left Appomattox Court-House at 2 p. m., following the railroad, halting for the night after a march of thirteen miles.

April 16.—Marched at 6 a. m., via Prospect Station, to Farmville, marching seventeen miles.

April 17.—Marched at 7 a. m., taking the road to Burkeville; thence to Little Sandy Run, where the corps went into camp; distance marched this day twenty-seven miles.

April 18 and 19.—Remained in camp.

April 20.—Marched at 7 a. m. to Nottoway Court-House, relieving the Ninth Corps in guarding the railroad from Burkeville to Petersburg; distance marched, eighteen miles. The corps continued on this duty during the remainder of the month, corps headquarters remaining at Nottoway Court-House. The casualties in the corps from March 29 to April 9, inclusive, number:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Officers	18	103	6	127
Enlisted men	245	1,553	540	2,338
Total	263	1,656	546	2,465

May 1.—Left Nottoway Court-House at 9 a. m. and closed the corps on the First Division, which was occupying Wilson's Station; distance, sixteen miles.

May 2.—Marched at 6 a. m., via Sutherland's Station, to within five miles of Petersburg, and went into camp, a march of twenty miles.

*Compilation of lists of prisoners paroled foots up 28,231. See p. 1277.

May 3.—Marched at 6 p. m., passing through Petersburg and up the Petersburg and Richmond pike to Drewry's Bluff, a distance of eighteen miles.

May 4.—Marched at 6 a. m., arriving at Manchester at 8.30 a. m., and went into camp outside the town; marched five miles. Continued our march to Hanover Court-House, encamping at night on the old battle-field; marched twenty-three miles.

May 5.—Remained in camp; corps headquarters at Chesterfield Park.

May 6.—Marched at 9 a. m. in conjunction with the rest of the Army of the Potomac, and entered Richmond, following the route of march laid down in General Orders, No. 114, Army of the Potomac.

May 7.—Marched at 10 a. m. to Concord Church and went into camp; distance, twelve miles.

May 8.—Marched at 6 a. m., and after a march of sixteen miles went into camp beyond Milford Station.

May 9.—Marched at 5 a. m., crossing the Massaponax and Rappahannock Rivers, and encamped opposite Fredericksburg; distance marched, twenty miles.

May 10.—Marched at 5 a. m., crossing Potomac, Aquia, and Chopawamsic Creeks; distance marched, eighteen miles.

May 11.—Marched at 6 a. m. via Dumfries, crossing the Quantico and Occoquan Rivers, and encamping at Fairfax Station; distance marched, eighteen miles.

May 12.—Marched at 6 a. m., via Fairfax Court-House, to the Columbia pike, and went into camp at Four-Mile Run.

May 23.—Marched into Washington and took part in the grand review of the Army of the Potomac; returned to camp the same day.

[*June.*]—The corps has remained in camp near Four-Mile Run during the month. Headquarters has remained unchanged.

First Division.

[*February.*]—The division remained in camp near Jerusalem plank road until the morning of the 5th.

February 5.—A sufficient guard having been left to protect the camps and surrounding property, the divison moved out along the Weldon railroad in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, marching that day seventeen miles.

February 6.—Returned to Hatcher's Run before daylight.

February 7.—In the afternoon took part in a very severe engagement with the enemy, during which the division lost very heavily. The division held the line of works along the bank of Hatcher's Run until February 11.

February 11.—They recrossed the run and took up a position on the rear and flank, where they have been since, performing the usual picket, camp, and fatigue duties.

[*March.*]—The division performed the usual camp and outpost duties, &c., until March 25, when it marched out, leaving, however, the Second Brigade back to support the Second Corps during the fighting that day. Returned in the evening, and remained until the 29th.

March 29.—A general move was made. Participated in all the engagements from Lewis' farm up to Boydton plank road, where the division lost very heavily.

[*April.*]—The division participated in all the engagements from the battle of Five Forks up to the surrender of Lee's army, losing heavily in killed and wounded.

May 2.—Marched from Wilson's Station, Va., via Petersburg, to Richmond.

May 6.—Passed through Richmond; marched toward Washington.

May 12.—Arrived at Arlington Heights.

First Brigade, First Division.

February 5.—In accordance with orders, the brigade broke camp at 6.30 a. m., and with the balance of the division moved west to the Weldon railroad; then south and southwest to a point on Hatcher's Run; then northwest on a road leading to Dinwiddie Court-House, halting at 4 p. m. on the plantation of Oliver Chappell, and remained until 11 p. m.; then returned by the same road to the Vaughan road; then marched north on the Vaughan road to the south bank of Hatcher's Run and occupied earth-works covering crossing of that stream.

February 6.—About 3 p. m. the brigade was ordered to the support of General Winthrop's brigade, then being pressed by an assault of the enemy. Formed a line of battle, facing west, and moved forward. A charge was ordered on the enemy, which was executed in a most gallant style. The enemy broke at the first volley and fled in great confusion. After pursuing for some distance, the brigade was halted, in consequence of being out of ammunition. At 5.30 p. m. rapid firing commenced on the right and to the rear, when the command was changed to face northwest, and remained under arms all night.

February 7.—In the morning the enemy threatened an attack. Sharp firing was kept up between the two lines of skirmishers for three-quarters of an hour, when, a heavy rain and hail storm setting in, the enemy withdrew to cover of woods. At 11 a. m. the brigade was relieved by General Gregg's cavalry, and reoccupied the works left the previous day. The casualties were comparatively small. Since the last-mentioned date the command has gone into new camp, and has been busily engaged in doing picket and fatigue duty and in erecting quarters.

March 25.—The brigade left camp at Hatcher's Run, Va., in the morning, and with the balance of the division supported the Second Corps in their attack on the enemy's lines, returning to camp the same night.

March 29.—Broke camp in the morning; met the enemy on Lewis' farm, near Gravelly Run, Va., and, after a desperate engagement of nearly two hours, being re-enforced by three regiments from the Third Brigade, drove him from the field. The loss in killed and wounded was severe. Bivouacked on the field of battle.

March 31.—In the morning advanced on the enemy and drove him from his defenses on White Oak road and turned the breast-works; bivouacked for the night; our losses were light.

April 1.—The brigade resumed the march at 6.30 a. m., and with the corps joined General Sheridan's command at 8.30 of the same morning. Advanced in line of battle against the enemy at 3.30 p. m. and fought the battle of Five Forks, capturing a large number of prisoners. Our loss was small.

April 2.—Crossed the South Side Railroad in pursuit of the retreating enemy, which pursuit was followed up until the surrender of General Lee, April 9, near Appomattox Court-House. Remained at this point until the 15th awaiting the parole of prisoners and gathering in captured arms and ammunition.

April 15.—In the morning took up the line of march for the South Side Railroad, arriving at Wilson's Station, on that road, the 21st. Here the brigade went into camp, doing duty along the railroad and at residences in the vicinity during the remainder of the month.

May 2.—The brigade passed through Petersburg, and marched toward Richmond.

May 4.—Arrived at Manchester, opposite that city.

May 6.—It passed through Richmond, leading the corps, and arrived in the vicinity of Washington, D. C.

May 30.—The One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteers was mustered out of service, and left for home May 31.

Third Brigade, First Division.

[*February.*]—The brigade remained in camp near Jerusalem plank road until February 5.

February 5.—Leaving a sufficient guard to protect the camps, the brigade moved out along the line of the Weldon railroad, and proceeded toward Dinwiddie Court-House, marching on that day about seventeen miles.

February 6.—Returned to Hatcher's Run before daylight, and on the afternoon of same day took part in a severe engagement with the enemy, with considerable loss in killed and wounded. Held line of works along the bank of Hatcher's Run until February 11.

February 11.—Crossed the run in the morning and took position on rear line, where the brigade has since remained, performing the usual camp and outpost duties with an occasional detail for fatigue.

[*March.*]—The brigade performed the usual camp and outpost duties, with frequent reviews and several brigade dress parades, until the 25th.

March 25.—The brigade was moved out to support the Second Corps during that day, as the enemy made an attack near Petersburg, and the line on the left was pushed forward. Returned to camp at night and remained until 29th.

March 29.—A general move was made. This brigade was in the engagement at Lewis' farm on the 29th, and at Boydton road on 30th and 31st, suffering considerably in killed and wounded.

April 1.—The brigade took part in the engagement at Five Forks, losing a few men killed and wounded, and capturing a very large number of prisoners from the enemy. Followed the retreating rebel army until the 9th instant.

April 9.—The brigade took part in the engagement at Appomattox Court-House, with a loss of one man wounded on the skirmish line. General Lee surrendered the whole Army of Northern Virginia on that day.

April 12.—The brigade was drawn up in line to receive the captured arms and colors. Remained at Appomattox until the 15th.

April 15.—The brigade took up line of march toward Burkeville, which was passed on the 17th. Remained in that vicinity until the 20th.

April 20.—Took up line of march along the South Side Railroad.

April 23.—Relieved troops of the Ninth Corps on the railroad near Sutherland's Station.

The brigade remained until April 30 employed in guarding the railroad, commissary, and quartermaster's stores, and as safeguards to the citizens residing in that vicinity.

May 2.—Broke camp at Sutherland's Station, and marched to Manchester, via Petersburg.

May 4.—Arrived at Manchester, and remained there until the 6th.

May 6.—Marched through Richmond, and took up line of march for Alexandria.

May 12.—Arrived at Arlington Heights, where the brigade went into camp, and has remained up to the 31st instant.

Second Division.

February 5.—The division marched from camp near Gurley house in the morning through the —— road; reached Rowanty Creek at noon; found the enemy in some force intrenched upon the farther bank, but a sharp engagement dislodged him and effected a crossing for the cavalry and corps. Continued the march to the Vaughan house, where a strong position was taken up, the First and Second Divisions coming up upon the left and right. At 11 p. m. moved down the Vaughan [road] to breast-works near Hatcher's Run, arriving at daybreak. In the afternoon engaged the enemy, two brigades supporting the Third Division, near Dabney's Mill, and one holding the Vaughan road against the enemy attacking in force. At night encamped near Hatcher's Run; spent several days in work upon new lines.

February 11.—Came back a mile to this camp, where the division still remains.

[*March.*]—The division lay quietly in camp near Hatcher's Run until the 25th.

March 25.—The division was suddenly marched to the Gurley house and then to the lines of the Ninth Corps to assist in repelling an attack of the enemy. At night the division returned to its former position without having been engaged.

March 29.—In the morning the command broke camp at 3 o'clock and marched to Rowanty Creek, which was crossed without opposition. The march was continued to the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads, where the division halted for the night with the exception of the First Brigade, which was sent to re-enforce the First Division, engaged with the enemy on the Boydton plank road.

March 30.—Crossed the Boydton plank road, and in the afternoon made a reconnaissance in a northwesterly direction to the neighborhood of the Dabney house, on the White Oak road, and leaving there a strong picket.

March 31.—In the morning re-enforced the picket-line with the whole division, and soon after received orders to take the White Oak road and intrench upon it, the Third Division being sent as a support. An attack was accordingly made, but not attended with success, as the enemy was present in overwhelming numbers. The command, however, fell back in good order toward its supports, but they suddenly, and apparently without cause, withdrawing, was compelled to continue its retreat to the position occupied the previous night. Later in the day advanced with the rest of the corps to the White Oak road without opposition, the enemy having marched toward Dinwiddie. At 11 p. m. received orders to report immediately to General Sheridan, at Dinwiddie, and midnight and the close of the month found us making a difficult night march down the Boydton plank road.

April 1.—The division joined the cavalry forces under General Sheridan near Dinwiddie Court-House early in the morning, and later in the day took a prominent part in the battle of Five Forks, finding in its front the enemy strongly intrenched, but carrying the works and capturing nine battle-flags and over 1,000 prisoners. Brevet Brigadier-General Winthrop here fell mortally wounded just at the moment that it was evident that the victory was ours. The enemy were pursued some three miles that evening.

April 2.—Crossed Hatcher's Run and marched down the South Side Railroad toward Petersburg, bivouacking at night near Beverly Ford.

April 3.—It was discovered that the enemy had evacuated Petersburg, and from that time to the 9th the division was in close pursuit, sometimes with the Army of the Potomac and sometimes with the cavalry. Long and tiresome marches were made daily, but the division was not engaged until the morning of the 9th.

April 9.—The rebel Army of Northern Virginia surrendered. At this time the division had the good fortune to be advancing rapidly in line of battle, and the flag of truce preparatory to negotiations came through its skirmish line, which had already driven the enemy more than a mile, its left wing capturing a caisson and putting to flight a battery, while the right had advanced near to the town. After the surrender the division remained at Appomattox Court-House until the 15th.

April 15.—Marched to Burkeville and afterward encamped along the South Side Railroad, doing picket on that part of the road between Burkeville and Nottoway Court-House, the headquarters being at the latter place.

May 12.—The division reached the banks of the Potomac, having left Nottoway Court-House on May 1.

First Brigade, Second Division.

February 5.—The brigade broke camp near the Gurley house, Va.; marched down the Halifax road to Rowanty Creek, and lay in line of battle until midnight, when it moved back upon the Vaughan road and occupied a line of breast-works to the left of the road about a mile west of the run. About 1 p. m. moved out to the support of Gregg's cavalry, who were skirmishing heavily with the enemy; relieved the cavalry pickets. The enemy attempted to advance several times, but were repulsed. Being relieved by the First Brigade of the First Division, the brigade was ordered out on picket, where it remained until the afternoon of the 7th. It established camp soon after its being relieved from picket, about two miles to the right of the Vaughan road, where it has since then remained.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

February 5 (*Sunday*).—This brigade marched from its camp near the Gurley house at 7 a. m. in a westerly direction; crossed Hatcher's Run about noon of the same day, and proceeding until 4 p. m., took position at the Vaughan house, on the rebel military road. At 11 p. m. marched back to Hatcher's Run, taking position in breast-works at daylight.

February 6.—At 2 p. m. we followed Crawford's division, formed in line, and advanced into the woods; encountered the enemy; charged and drove him to Dabney's Mill; fought him in a brisk action until all the ammunition on the persons of the men was consumed, after which we were relieved by other troops. The engagement lasted two hours and a half, during which time we sustained a loss of 3 officers and 9 men killed, 3 officers and 85 men wounded, and 15 men missing. After several days' work throwing up intrenchments, the brigade, on the 11th, went into camp near Hatcher's Run, where it has remained during the balance of the month.

March 29.—Found the brigade on the march, in the center of the division, and after passing Rowanty Creek, about 9 a. m., it reached the Vaughan road about noon, after a march of eight or ten miles.

March 30.—Crossed Gravelly Run.

March 31.—Had a spirited engagement with the attacking enemy near White Oak road, being first forced to retreat, but afterward regaining the lost ground. The casualties were 8 men killed, 3 officers and 37 men wounded, and 72 men missing; aggregate, 120. Among the wounded was Brevet Brigadier-General Denison, the commander, upon whose retirement the command devolved on Col. R. N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Volunteers.

April 1.—Formed a junction with Sheridan's cavalry; attacked and carried the enemy's breast-works near Five Forks. Colonel Bowerman was wounded in the early part of the engagement, leaving the command with Col. D. L. Stanton, First Maryland Volunteers; also Captain Simon, brigade inspector, who was succeeded by Capt. L. R. Cassard, Eighth Maryland Volunteers. The casualties were 8 men killed, 7 officers and 52 men wounded, and 14 men missing; aggregate, 81. Many prisoners were captured and two battle-flags taken by this brigade. After this the brigade assisted in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, acting near to and mostly in conjunction with Sheridan's cavalry. The marching was rapid and sometimes fatiguing, but with the exception of one man wounded on the 9th no further casualties occurred until the surrender of Lee with the rebel army under his command, which terminated the campaign and virtually the war.

April 15 to 17.—From Appomattox Court-House, where this took place, the brigade marched back to near Nottoway Court-House, forty-four miles; went into camp and remained quietly until the end of the month.

April 30.—This brigade received marching orders.

May 1.—Left its camp near Nottoway Court-House, marching with the corps by way of Petersburg to the vicinity of Richmond.

May 1.—Arrived in camp near Manchester.

May 6.—Left and marched through Richmond; thence northward by way of Fredericksburg to Arlington Heights, where we went into camp May 13.

May 23.—Took part in the grand review of the army in the city of Washington.

May 31.—Three regiments of the brigade, viz, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth, and a detachment of the First, mustered out under General Orders, No. 94, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

This closes the career of the Maryland Brigade, which was organized by General J. R. Kenly at Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights in the winter of 1862 and 1863, and has been an integral part of the Army of the Potomac since July, 1863.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

February 5.—In the morning brigade moved in accordance with circular from headquarters Fifth Corps of the 4th instant, reaching Rowanty Creek about noon, where the enemy was found posted in strong works on the opposite bank. These works were taken by this brigade, capturing twenty-seven prisoners. After a short delay to cover the crossing of the remainder of the division, the brigade again advanced some three or four miles and took up position before dark on the left of Second Brigade. The march was again resumed at 11 o'clock, and continued until reaching the crossing of the Vaughan road at Hatcher's Run, where the brigade was massed in reserve.

February 6.—During the morning relieved the First Brigade in the works. In the afternoon engaged the enemy at Dabney's Mill, losing 8 officers and 62 men in killed, wounded, and missing.

March 24 [*25*].—The command moved from camp near Hatcher's Run, Va., to a position near the Gurley house, to assist in repelling an attack made on our lines in front of the Ninth Army Corps; were not called into action during the day; returned to our former position in the evening.

March 28 [*29*].—Broke camp about 4 a. m. and moved south toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Did not encounter the enemy during the day. Moved next day to Boydton plank road, it having been taken the day before by the Third Division, Fifth Corps.

March 31.—Advanced against the enemy. Succeeded in reaching to a short distance of the White Oak road. Advanced again during the afternoon and occupied the White Oak road, the enemy having marched from our front and attacked General Sheridan's cavalry near Dinwiddie Court-House. Colonel Sergeant, commanding Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded in the engagement of the 31st.

April 1.—The command moved in the morning to a point near Dinwiddie Court-House, where it halted until about 3 p. m., when an advance was ordered, the Fifth Corps attacking the enemy on the left flank, driving him with great impetuosity. This brigade captured many prisoners, 2 guns, 2 battle-flags, and several wagons and ambulances. General Winthrop, commanding First Brigade, was killed during one of the charges in the afternoon. Learned the next morning that the works in front of Petersburg and Richmond were captured by the Sixth and Ninth Corps. Started in the afternoon in the direction of the South Side Railroad, which was occupied the next day. Pushed on in the direction of the Danville road, capturing many guns, wagons, &c., along the route. Reached Danville road after three days' forced march, occupying Burkeville before the arrival of Lee, thereby heading him off from Danville. Lee started for Lynchburg, but, after four days' very heavy marching, we succeeded in getting between his army and Lynchburg, forcing him to surrender on the 9th instant. Remained near Appomattox Court-House until his army was all paroled, when we returned to Burkeville, and from there the corps moved to relieve the Ninth Corps along the South Side Railroad, where it still remains.

April 28.—The One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was consolidated with the One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, per Special Orders, No. 96, paragraph V, dated headquarters Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps.

May 1.—The command moved from Nottoway Court-House toward Petersburg, following the South Side Railroad.

May 3.—Passed through the city, continuing on toward Richmond.

May 4.—Reached that place, where we rested for one day.

May 6.—Passed through Richmond and continued on toward Washington.

May 12.—Arrived there.

May 23.—The Army of the Potomac was reviewed by the President and General Grant.

May 30.—The Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers was mustered out of service.

May 31.—They left for their State.

Third Division.

February 5.—Moved at 8 a. m.; crossed Rowanty Creek; from that to Gravelly Run; halted for the night; portion of division on picket duty.

February 6.—Moved at 4 a. m.; marched back to Hatcher's Run. At 2 p. m. division moved upon the enemy, and drove him to his works near Armstrong's or Dabney's Mill. The enemy being heavily re-enforced, in turn drove our line back to the run.

February 7.—Line again formed at 10 a. m. and advanced on the enemy, driving them from lines of rifle-pits into their main line of works. Heavy skirmishing continued during the entire day.

February 8.—Division principally on picket.

February 9.—Returned to former camp for baggage, &c.

February 10.—Marched to and established present camp near Halifax road.

March 29.—Division broke camp at Hatcher's Run and moved in a southwesterly direction, crossing Rowanty Creek; thence following Quaker road until vicinity of Boydton plank road was reached near Gravelly Run, where enemy was found; formed line of battle on left of First Division; deployed skirmishers, covering front of division. The enemy retreated before our advance.

March 30.—Moved to Boydton plank road, forming line parallel. Same day occupied in throwing up breast-works, behind which the troops lay during remainder of day and night.

March 31.—Line formed at 6.30 a. m. and moved out; followed Boydton plank road two miles, then filed to the right, halted, and massed in woods near an open field. The advance of Second Division checked by superior force of the enemy; fell back to prevent capture of division; line was again formed and further advance of the enemy successfully arrested.

April 1.—Moved from Gravelly Run. Action of Five Forks.

April 2.—Moved to Ford's Station and down the Namozine road. Engagement with enemy's rear guard at night.

April 3.—Moved to Sweat-House Creek.

April 4.—Moved to Jetersville.

April 6.—Moved through Paineville and to Sailor's Creek, near High Bridge, over the Appomattox River.

April 7.—Moved across the Appomattox River to Prince Edward Court-House.

April 8.—Moved to Evergreen Station.

April 9.—Moved to Appomattox Court-House. Lee's surrender.

April 15.—Moved east of Pamplin's Station.

April 16.—Moved to Farmville.

April 17.—Moved to headwaters of Little Sandy River, near Price's Station.

April 20.—Moved near Nottoway Court-House.

April 21.—Moved near Blacks and Whites Station, the command guarding the railroad from Nottoway to Wilson's Station.

May 1.—Moved from Blacks and Whites Station to Wilson's Station.

May 2.—Moved to Sutherland's Station.

May 3.—Marched through Petersburg to eight miles from Manchester.

May 4.—Marched to Manchester.

May 6.—Marched through Richmond to Peake's Turn-Out.

May 7.—Marched to Concord Church.

May 8.—Crossed the Mattapony and marched to Milford Station

May 9.—Marched to Fredericksburg, crossing the Rappahannock.

May 10.—Marched to Chopawamsic Creek, near Aquia Creek.

May 11.—Marched to near Fairfax Station.

May 12.—Marched to Ball's Cross-Roads and encamped.

[*June.*]—The division has remained in camp during the entire month.

First Provisional Brigade, Third Division.

February 14.—This brigade was organized from the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, the other regiments of the First Brigade, Third Division, having been sent north on duty. The regiments were, at the time, in their present location, and picket and fatigue duty and the erection of quarters have occupied the attention of both officers and men since that date.

First Brigade, Third Division.

March 3.—The Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers was assigned to this brigade by Special Orders, No. 55, headquarters Third Division.

March 15.—The term "provisional" was dropped from the designation of the brigade by Special Orders, No. 68, headquarters Third Division.

March 26 [*25*].—At 7 a. m. the brigade moved to the support of the Ninth Corps, and was halted near Warren's Station until about 4 p. m., when it moved to support the left of the Sixth Corps. After dark the brigade returned to camp.

March 29.—Early in the morning the brigade broke camp and marched to a point near the Boydton plank road.

March 30.—It moved to the plank road and threw up breast-works.

March 31.—Crossed the plank road, and, after advancing about a mile, was attacked by the enemy, and the line in front of this brigade breaking suddenly, allowing the enemy to advance before the brigade could be deployed, it was forced back across a creek in its rear. The battle-field was reoccupied during the day, and our line considerably advanced beyond it.

April 1.—The brigade took a prominent part in the action which secured the evacuation of Petersburg by breaking the South Side Railroad.

April 2.—Moved to the railroad, and on it toward Petersburg three or four miles; then took the Burkeville road west a distance of about five miles, where there was some skirmishing with the enemy.

April 3.—Moved on toward Burkeville and continued in the pursuit of Lee's army, being near Appomattox Court-House the 9th, when General Lee surrendered at that place. Remained until the 14th, for the terms of capitulation to be carried out. Returned by way of Farmville to Burkeville, encamping a few miles out toward Danville.

April 18 (*about*).—Were ordered to guard the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad.

April 20 and 21.—Marched to our present location.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

February 5.—Moved from camp on Jerusalem plank road at 7 a. m., marching south, crossing Rowanty Creek; from that to Gravelly Run far as Vaughan road; halted for the night, a portion of the brigade doing picket duty.

February 6.—Moved at 4 a. m.; marched back to Hatcher's Run. At 2 p. m. moved upon the enemy, and participated in the battle near Dabney's Mill.

February 7.—Line again formed at 10 a. m.; portion of brigade deployed as skirmishers and advanced on enemy, driving them from line of rifle-

pits into the main line of works. Heavy skirmishing continued during the entire day. At 5 p. m. advance was ordered, but did not succeed in carrying the works, and returned to line held by skirmishers, stopping during the day. The brigade remained on this line until 1 a. m., when it marched back to Hatcher's Run.

February 8.—On picket duty during the entire day.

February 9.—Returned to former camp for baggage, &c.

February 10.—Marched to and established present camp near Halifax road.

March 7.—The Third Division, to which this brigade is attached, was reviewed by General Meade.

March 14.—Corps reviewed by General Meade.

March 16.—Corps reviewed by Secretary of War and Generals Meade and Warren.

March 23.—Brigade marched to temporarily occupy lines of First Division, Second Corps, absent on review.

March 25.—Brigade moved to support of Ninth Corps, whose works the enemy had attacked and partially carried. Attack repelled by Ninth Corps. Division reviewed by President Lincoln.

March 29.—Brigade broke camp near Hatcher's Run and moved in a southwesterly direction, crossing Rowanty Creek; then following Quaker road until vicinity of Boydton plank road was reached near Gravelly Run, where enemy was found. Brigade here formed line of battle on left of First Division; one regiment of brigade, deployed as skirmishers, covered front of brigade, connecting with skirmishers of First Division on right and Third Brigade on left. The enemy retreated before our advance and brigade bivouacked in an open field near Boydton plank road.

March 30.—Brigade moved to Boydton plank road, forming line parallel with same. Day occupied in throwing up breast-works, behind which the troops lay remainder of day and night.

March 31.—Line formed at 6.30 a. m., and moved out from works built on 30th. Followed Boydton road two miles, then filed to right, halted, and massed in woods near an open field; one regiment placed on picket, connecting with the picket-line of the Second Division on left, right resting on Gravelly Run. The advance of the Second Division, by superior force of enemy, fell back. To prevent capture brigade fell back across Gravelly Run, when line was again formed and further advance of the enemy was successfully arrested. At 3 p. m. moved again to left and front, crossing the run, recovering our wounded lost in the morning. At night brigade threw up breast-works to complete the line between Second Corps, on right, and First Division of the corps, on left, in rear of which works the brigade bivouacked for the night.

Commissioned officers killed and wounded during the month: Lieut. Col. H. M. Tremlett, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. W. C. Kinsley, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers (since died); Lieut. Alpheus Thomas, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. A. H. Van Denusen, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers; all March 31.

April 1.—The morning found the brigade lying in rear of works built on night of 31st, near White Oak road. Line of battle formed in rear of works and marched in retreat to Gravelly Run Church, which place we reached about 3 p. m. Brigade was here formed in two lines, connecting with First Division on right, and on left with First Brigade, Third Division; advance of the entire line ordered at 3 p. m. The enemy's skirmishers were driven steadily before our advance.

On reaching White Oak road changed direction to left, moving parallel with the road. We flanked the enemy's works, driving them from them in confusion. Pursuit was continued until dark, when brigade moved back on White Oak road and bivouacked.

April 2.—Marched to Hatcher's Run; crossed South Side Railroad; struck the enemy's retreating column at midnight; distance marched, twenty-five miles.

April 3.—Continued in pursuit of enemy.

April 4.—Halted for night at Jetersville, on Danville railroad; works thrown up by Third Brigade, this division, in anticipation of an attack.

April 5.—Remained in bivouac during entire day.

April 6.—Formed line of battle at daylight and advanced against enemy, who hastily retreated.

April 7.—Continued pursuit of enemy. Halted for night at Prince Edward Court-House.

April 8.—Resumed march at 6 a. m.; halted at 2 a. m. following day; day's march, thirty-five miles.

April 9.—Made a rapid march of a few miles, and soon came in sight of our lines, engaged with enemy near Appomattox Court-House. The enemy exhibiting a flag of truce, a cessation of hostilities was ordered until 4 p. m., at which hour General Lee formally surrendered his command to General Grant.

April 10 to 14.—Remained in camp near Appomattox Court-House.

April 15.—Corps ordered to Burkeville Junction, which place we reached on the 17th.

April 20.—Corps ordered to relieve Ninth Corps in performance of duty on line of Danville railroad.

April 21.—Headquarters of brigade established near Blacks and Whites Station. Brigade performed patrol duty up to 30th.

May 1.—Broke camp near Blacks and Whites Station; marched to Wilson's Station.

May 2.—Resumed march at 6 a. m.; halted for night within five miles of Petersburg.

May 3.—Marched through Petersburg.

May 4.—Resumed march at — a. m.; reached Manchester at noon, and went into camp.

May 6.—Passed in review through Richmond.

May 12.—Reached vicinity of Alexandria and went into camp near Ball's Cross-Roads.

May 23.—Participated in grand review through streets of Washington.

Third Brigade, Third Division.

February 5.—In the morning, with a strength of 59 officers and 1,301 muskets, left camp on Lee's Mill road and marched fifteen miles, crossing Hatcher's Run at Armstrong's Mill.

February 6.—At 3 a. m. recrossed Hatcher's Run and engaged the enemy near Dabney's Mill; a severely contested battle-ground, from which we were withdrawn at dusk to the pits on the run, having lost 10 officers and 193 men killed and wounded.

February 7.—Made a demonstration on the enemy, meeting with a small loss.

February 8.—Recrossed Hatcher's Run, returning to old camp on the 10th.

February 11.—Changed camp to Colonel Wyatt's plantation, south of Church road, our left resting on Halifax road.

March 29.—In pursuance of previous orders, broke camp on Halifax road, reaching point near Boydton plank road about 1 p. m., where General Griffin had already engaged the enemy. Went into line on General Ayres' left. The One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dailey, and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers (consolidated), Major Laycock, having entered the line, immediately advanced, engaging enemy's skirmishers, driving them across the plank road, which road was permanently held at this point by brigade, and further, being first occupation of that road. After several changes of position, division massed for night where plank road was first struck, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dailey, One hundred and forty-seventh New York, picketing front at the Butler house.

March 30.—Remained without important change in same position, making several lines of works, finally adopting and erecting works on line of plank road. In morning Colonel Dailey's picket was advanced, left resting at Gravelly Run bridge, on plank road, and right connecting with General Griffin, with reserve at Butler's burnt house.

March 31.—Marched to Dabney's house, on Gravelly Run and near White Oak road. General Ayres' division (one brigade) went into line about three-quarters of a mile from White Oak road. By orders from division headquarters reported to General Ayres, and was shown position to be occupied by brigade short distance in rear of Second Division line. While going into position (right by file) preceding line had advanced and engaged the enemy, and before this brigade was or could be properly in position first line was returning, pressed by the enemy. About same time, of four battalions in position, three of the commanders (Lieutenant-Colonel Dailey, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Major Fish, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers) had been wounded. The enemy had also concentrated a fire on left flank. These causes, with the retiring of Second Division, compelled the falling back of this brigade; after several temporary intermediate formations of line, secured position on ridge occupied by First Division; here bivouacked for night.

April 1.—Marched from point near Boydton plank road, reaching Gravelly Run Church at 3 p. m., where line was formed. At 3.30 p. m. advanced, crossing White Oak road; continued advance without halting; enemy's works were soon crossed, and all resistance having ceased, division then returned to Gravelly Run Church, on White Oak road, and bivouacked for night.

April 2.—Crossed Hatcher's Run, following Church road to South Side Railroad. Followed railroad to crossing of Cox road, and from that point marched to forks of Namozine and River roads. Again moved along Namozine road, crossing Chandler's Run, to junction of Church, or Ford, and Namozine road; very late bivouacked for night.

April 3 to 9.—Brigade was not again actively engaged, duties being confined to a series of long and tedious marches over miserable roads, along which was found abundant evidence of rapid and fatiguing retreat of enemy.

April 9.—Reached Appomattox Court-House 8.30 a. m. Further movements were now arrested by reception of flag of truce, which eventuated in the capitulation, same day, of Army of Northern Virginia (rebel), General Lee, to Lieutenant-General Grant.

Artillery Brigade.

[*February.*]—Three of the batteries accompanied the corps in the late movement to Hatcher's Run, and remained in position on the new ground until the 25th.

February 25.—They were relieved and two batteries sent to do the duty. With this exception no new movement has been made by the command, the old camp having been preserved and three batteries kept on the Ninth Corps front in turn, as heretofore.

March 29.—No event of importance transpired previous to this date, when five batteries (B, Fourth United States, D and G, Fifth United States, B, D, and H, First New York) broke camp and accompanied the infantry of the corps. Battery B, Fourth United States, participated in the engagements of the 29th and 30th, on the Quaker and Boydton roads.

March 30 and 31.—Batteries D and G, Fifth United States, were also engaged in the same locality.

March 31.—[Battery] H, First New York, was also engaged near the Boydton plank road, as was also Battery D, First New York Artillery.

May 1.—The five batteries reported present were en route from Nottoway Court-House to Richmond, via Petersburg, Va.

May 4.—Arrived at Richmond.

May 6.—Resumed march to Washington, via Hanover Court-House, Bowling Green, Fredericksburg, and Fairfax Court-House.

May 12.—Arrived at Washington. Since that date the command has been encamped, with main body of the corps, on Columbia turnpike, about three miles from Washington City.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

January.—No change of camp during the month.

[*February.*]—The corps remained in camp until the night of the 5th instant.

February 5.—The First Division was ordered to move to Hatcher's Run and report to Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps.

February 6, 7, and 8.—This division [First] participated in the engagements at Dabney's Mill.

February 9.—Returned to camp.

February 7.—Pursuant to instructions contained in circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac (same date), a new disposition of the lines was effected, the corps now occupying the front line from Fort Howard, on the right, to Fort Gregg, on the left, inclusive. With these exceptions, no other events worthy of record occurred.

March 1 to 25.—Remained in camp near Petersburg, nothing unusual or worthy of record taking place until the morning of the 25th.

March 25.—The enemy made a desperate assault on a portion of the Ninth Corps front, gaining a temporary advantage, at which time the First Division was ordered to the support of that corps, but before it arrived at the point of attack the enemy had been repulsed and the lost ground regained. As soon as its services were no longer needed the division was ordered back. In the afternoon of the same day an attack was made on the intrenched picket-line of the enemy, in front of the corps, which was carried and held, some 650 prisoners being captured; not, however, without a desperate fight, in which the corps lost a considerable number of officers and men.

March 27.—Sharp picket-firing. At night the enemy regained one point of the line taken on the 25th. It was not thought advisable, however, to make any strenuous exertions to retake it.

March 28 to 31.—Nothing unusual occurred; troops held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

April 1.—During the night the corps was massed near the Jones house, with a view of making an attack on the rebel works at daylight of 2d.

April 2.—Assaulted the rebel works at daylight. Carried them, cutting the rebel army in two, capturing numerous guns and prisoners; then moved in the direction of Hatcher's Run, toward the left, carrying the entire line to that point, when, turning toward Petersburg, the lines were, before night, moved close up to the rebel works at that place, preparatory to an assault the next morning. Losses in the day's operations, about 1,100 officers and men.

April 3.—The city having been evacuated during the night, its surrender was received by our forces shortly after daylight of this day, and in a short time the corps was in pursuit of the retreating Army of Northern Virginia, and encamped at night at Mount Pleasant Church, near Sutherland's Station, about ten miles from Petersburg.

April 4.—Moved at 4 a. m. and encamped about two miles from Winticomack Creek.

April 5.—Moved at 3 a. m. to near Jetersville Station and encamped.

April 6.—Moved at 6 a. m. in line of battle toward Amelia Court-House; no enemy being found, proceeded, in the direction of Deatonsville, to Sailor's Creek. Here, the enemy disputing our advance, a severe engagement followed, in which the right wing of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia was annihilated, many prisoners being taken, among whom were Lieutenant-General Ewell and Major-General Custis Lee, C. S. Army. The Second Division was not engaged. Our losses in this battle were about 442 officers and men.

April 7.—Continued the pursuit of the enemy, encamping near Farmville.

April 8.—Marched to New Store and encamped.

April 9.—Moved to Clover Hill, near Appomattox Court-House, where the remnant of the once formidable Army of Northern Virginia was surrendered.

April 10.—Remained at Clover Hill.

April 11.—Moved in the direction of Burkeville, which was reached on the 13th. Remained encamped near Burkeville until 23d.

April 23—Moved to Keysville, in the direction of Danville.

April 24.—Marched from Keysville to Clark's Ferry, Staunton River.

April 25.—Marched from Clark's Ferry to Halifax Court-House.

April 26.—Marched from Halifax Court-House to Brooklyn.

April 27.—Marched from Brooklyn to Danville, which was surrendered on that day, with numerous arms, projectiles, and machinery for manufacturing arms, locomotives, &c. Distance marched from Burkeville to Danville (100 miles) was accomplished in four days and four hours. Total number of miles marched during the month, over 300.

April 27 to 30.—Remained at Danville.

May 1 to 16.—Remained encamped at Danville, Va. The First Division was stationed along the line of the railroad from Burkeville Junction to Sutherland's Station, near Petersburg, and the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of the Second Brigade, Third Division, was placed on the line of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, between Danville and Burkeville Junction, one company at each station.

May 16.—Broke camp and embarked on cars for Manchester.

May 17 to 22.—Troops arrived at Manchester and encamped near the town.

May 21.—Broke camp and took up line of march for Washington, being reviewed, in passing through Richmond, by Major-General Halleck.

May 29.—Reached Fredericksburg, Va.

May 30 and 31.—Continued the march in the direction of Washington.

First Division.

[*February.*]—Remained in camp until the night of the 5th.

February 5.—Orders were received to move to Hatcher's Run and report to General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps.

February 6, 7, and 8.—The division participated in the engagements at Dabney's Mill.

February 9.—Returned to its old camp along the main line, where it has remained up to the present time.

[*March.*]—Remained in camp near the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad until the morning of the 25th.

March 25.—The division moved to the right to the support of the Ninth Corps, a part of the front of which had been taken by the enemy. When midway between Hancock's and Meade's Stations, learned of the recovery of the captured work by our forces, at the same time received orders from the corps commander to remove to the left, deploy and cover the front between Forts Howard and Fisher, an interval of two miles, while the Second Division demonstrated opposite Fort Fisher. At 3 p. m. moved two brigades (the Second Brigade, General J. E. Hamblin, and the Third Brigade, Col. O. Edwards) to the support of the right of the Second Division. Advanced, capturing the enemy's skirmish pits, with nearly 300 prisoners. Intrenched a new line beyond the one captured; picketed the same, and returned the command to camp at midnight.

April 1.—Moved the division from camp near the Weldon railroad and massed it outside of Fort Welch, on the left, at midnight on the right of the corps.

April 2.—4.30 a. m., successfully assaulted, in conjunction with the balance of the corps, the enemy's works, capturing 10 guns, 6 colors, and 1,000 prisoners. Participated with the corps in the other engagements of that day, which caused the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond.

April 3.—Moved west in pursuit of enemy, continuing the march until April 6, when the division was again successfully engaged at Little Sailor's Creek with Ewell's corps, capturing many colors and prisoners, including Generals Ewell and Custis Lee.

April 7 to 9.—Moved, via Farmville, Curdsville, and New Store, toward Appomattox Court-House. After the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, returned, via Farmville, to Burkeville and encamped.

April 23.—Moved, via Keysville and Halifax Court-House, to Danville, arriving there at 3 p. m. of April 27. During the month marched over 300 miles.

May 1.—Received orders to distribute the division from Danville north to Burkeville on the line of railroad, which were subsequently modified to read from Burkeville to Sutherland's, near Petersburg. This was accomplished by May 17—First Brigade from Sutherland's west to Wilson's Station, on South Side Railroad; Third Brigade from Wilson's Station to Nottoway Court-House, same railroad; Second Brigade from Nottoway Court-House to Burkeville, inclusive, same railroad.

May 17.—Commenced the movement of the division via Petersburg to Manchester, which was completed May 20.

May 24.—Marched second in order of the corps in review through Richmond before General Halleck. Commenced the march for Washington, encamping at night near Hanover Court-House.

May 25.—Continued the march toward Washington, via Fredericksburg, arriving at Wolf Run Shoals on the 31st.

June 2.—Arrived at Hall's Hill, near Ball's Cross-Roads, and encamped, and remained the balance of the month.

June 30.—By virtue of General Orders, No. 35, headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 20, the division was reorganized and embodied in the First Division, Provisional Corps.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*February.*]—Since last return the brigade has been encamped in the same position near Petersburg, Va.

[*March.*]—Since last return the brigade remained in camp at Parke's Station, Va., until the 25th, when it moved down to the right to support the Ninth Corps—then engaged with the enemy. It was not engaged. In the afternoon moved down again to the left, near Fort Wadsworth, where it remained until midnight, when it moved back to its old camp.

[*April.*]—Since last return this brigade has been in all of the engagements in which the Sixth Corps has participated.

Third Brigade, First Division.

April 2.—Charged the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, successfully carrying them, with a loss of 196 killed and wounded.

April 3.—Invested the city, and then with the rest of the division pursued the enemy in the direction of Amelia Court-House.

April 6.—Engaged in the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, routing the enemy at all points, losing 320 killed and wounded.

April 7 to 9.—Pursued the enemy toward Clover Hill, where the surrender of Lee's army was announced.

April 11.—Marched to Burkeville Station, via Farmville, and encamped until the 23d.

April 23.—Marched to Danville, Va., passing through Keysville, Halifax Court-House, and Brooklyn, arriving there on the 27th, and remained in camp up to the last of the month.

May 4.—Moved from Danville, Va., to Wilson's Station, on the South Side Railroad, and went into camp.

May 18.—Marched to Richmond, via Petersburg; thence to Washington, via Hanover Court-House, Chesterfield Station, Fredericksburg, and Fairfax Station, and encamped at Ball's Cross-Roads.

Second Division.

April 1.—11 p. m. the division left the camps occupied during last winter and massed in front of Fort Welch.

April 2.—4 a. m. charged and broke the enemy's line and moved to within a mile of Petersburg.

April 3.—Marched fourteen miles and bivouacked on Whipponock Creek.

April 4.—Marched twelve miles across Winticomack Creek.

April 5.—Marched sixteen miles to near Jetersville Station.
April 6.—Marched to Sailor's Creek.
April 7.—Marched fourteen miles to Farmville.
April 8.—Marched fifteen miles to New Store.
April 9.—Marched ten miles to Clover Hill, near Appomattox Court House, where Lee's army surrendered.
April 11.—Moved back to Farmville.
April 12.—Moved to Bush Creek.
April 13.—Moved to Burkeville Junction.
April 23.—Moved twenty-two miles to Keysville.
April 24.—Moved twenty miles to Staunton River.
April 25.—Moved twenty miles to Laurel Grove.
April 26.—Moved twenty miles to Brooklyn.
April 27.—Moved seventeen miles to Danville, which town was surrendered to the commanding officer Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps.
May 17.—Commenced embarking for Richmond part of Second Brigade.
May 18.—Part of Second Brigade left.
May 19.—Balance of First and Second Brigades left.
May 20.—Third Brigade and division headquarters embarked.
May 21.—Arrived at Manchester, Va.
May 24.—Passed through Richmond and marched twenty-one miles to Hanover Court-House.
May 25.—Marched fifteen miles to Chesterfield Station.
May 26.—Marched about ten miles.
May 29.—Marched twenty-one miles to Fredericksburg.
May 30.—Marched sixteen miles to Oak Hill.
May 31.—Marched seventeen miles to Wolf Run Shoals.

Third Division.

February 5.—The Second Brigade of this division was moved to that portion of the line formerly held by the First Division, Sixth Corps, which was sent to the left of the army.
February 7.—They were relieved in turn by the same troops, and then marched back to their original position.
February 9.—The Second Brigade was again moved at an early hour (in compliance with previous orders to extend the lines) in rear of the works occupied by the First Division, Second Army Corps, composing that portion of the line between Forts Fisher and Gregg, and which works they now occupy. During the remainder of the month no events of importance transpired.
March 1 to 24.—Nothing of importance occurred.
March 25.—The division was ordered under arms, and at 1 p. m. offensive operations were undertaken, which resulted in taking the rebel line of works held by their pickets.
March 26, 27, and 28.—Considerable skirmishing ensued.
March 30 and 31.—Received orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Maj. Aaron Spangler, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wounded March 25, 1865. No other casualties occurred among commissioned officers during the month.
April 1.—The command remained encamped near Patrick's Station.
April 2.—At 4 a. m. the division, with the corps, assaulted and carried the enemy's works in its front, capturing six battle-flags and several pieces of artillery, besides many prisoners.

April 3 to 5.—Pursued the enemy in direction of Burkeville Junction.

April 6.—Overtook and engaged a portion of the enemy at Sailor's Creek, where a severe battle ensued, which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy and capture of General Ewell and his command.

April 7 and 8.—Continued the pursuit in direction of Lynchburg.

April 9.—After marching some twelve miles the command was halted, where it remained until the news was received of Lee's surrender.

April 11 to 13.—Returned to Burkeville Junction and encamped in that vicinity.

April 23.—With the corps marched in direction of Danville, Va.

April 27.—Arrived at Danville and encamped southwest of the city.

April 28 to 30.—Remained in camp.

May 16.—Under orders the division broke camp near Danville, Va., and embarked on cars for Manchester.

May 17.—Arrived at Manchester and encamped near the town.

May 24.—Broke camp and took up line of march for Washington, being reviewed in passing through Richmond by Major-General Halleck.

May 29.—Reached Fredericksburg, Va.

May 30 and 31.—Continued the march in direction of Washington.

June 1.—Reached Fairfax Court-House.

June 2.—Marched to Bailey's Cross-Roads and went into camp, remaining there up to date [June 30].

First Brigade, Third Division.

[*February.*]—Nothing of importance to relate during the month. The headquarters and troops occupy the same position as when the last report was forwarded, viz, in front of Petersburg, Va., near Warren's Station, Weldon railroad.

April 2.—In the morning this brigade was placed in position, in three lines of battle, on the extreme left of the Sixth Corps, in front of Fort Welch, and distant from the enemy's picket-line about 150 yards. At 4.30 a. m. the entire corps charged the enemy's works and succeeded in carrying them. This brigade, on entering the works, wheeled to the left and charged down the enemy's lines toward Hatcher's Run, driving and capturing all before it. We captured 14 cannon, caissons, &c., and about 1,100 prisoners. We succeeded in reaching the South Side Railroad and held our position. This movement compelled the evacuation of Petersburg, and during the night the last of the army had left. The enemy were rapidly and closely pursued, and were met again near Deatonsville, at Sailor's Creek. This brigade was again engaged, and, after a severe fight, succeeded in capturing nearly the entire force. The next morning [April 7] continued the pursuit and followed the enemy closely to near Clover Hill, where, on the afternoon of April 9, General Lee surrendered the entire Army of Northern Virginia.

April 11.—In the morning we commenced retracing our steps for Burkeville Junction, which place we reached on the afternoon of the 13th. Here we went into camp and remained until the 23d.

April 23.—We marched for Danville.

April 27.—This place [Danville] we reached about midday, when we went into camp, and where we are at the present time [April 30].

Second Brigade, Third Division.

February 1 to 4.—Troops of this command were encamped near Warren's Station, Va.

February 5.—The First Division, Sixth Army Corps, being absent on a reconnaissance, this brigade was directed to occupy the works formerly held by First Division, extending from Battery 24 to Fort Wadsworth, which was done.

February 7.—The First Division having returned from the reconnaissance, this brigade resumed its original position near Fort Keene.

February 9.—In obedience to orders received, the troops of this brigade broke camp and marched about one mile and a half to the left, and took position in the line of works previously occupied by First Division, Second Army Corps.

February 10 to 28.—No events of importance transpired worthy narration.

March 1 to 25.—The brigade remained encamped near Patrick's Station.

March 25.—Early in the morning the enemy attacked the right of the line of works held by the Army of the Potomac and gained a temporary advantage. This command was immediately ordered under arms and preparations were made for offensive movements. At 1 p. m. the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers were detached from the brigade and ordered to charge the enemy's picket-line, which they did in gallant style; but the nature of the ground being unfavorable for the maneuvering of troops, and the enemy being in considerable force, our troops were compelled to fall back. At 4 p. m. the brigade advanced, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and succeeded in carrying the line of works held by the enemy's picket-line. Skirmishing was kept up until night.

March 26.—Slight skirmishing.

March 27.—Heavy skirmishing.

March 28 to 30.—Picket-firing kept up almost constantly.

March 31.—Received orders to be in readiness to move, which were afterward countermanded.

April 2.—This brigade took an active part in breaking the lines of the enemy in front of Petersburg.

April 3 to 5.—The enemy having retreated toward Lynchburg, this command, in conjunction with the rest of the army, participated in the pursuit of the rebels.

April 6.—This brigade was actively engaged with the enemy near Sailor's Creek about 4 p. m., resulting in the complete rout of the enemy.

April 9.—The news of Lee's surrender was received with much rejoicing by the troops of this command.

April 11 to 13.—Marched from the scene of Lee's surrender to Burkeville, where the troops encamped.

April 23.—Broke camp and took up the line of march with the division and corps in the direction of Danville.

April 27.—After nearly five days of hard marching, this command arrived at Danville, Va., and encamped near the city.

Artillery Brigade.

April 2.—Engagement in front of Petersburg.

April 3 to 6.—Pursued the enemy by the river route.

April 6.—Action at Sailor's Creek.

April 7 to 9.—Marched in pursuit of the enemy till near Clover Hill, Va., where Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia.

April 11 to 13.—Returned to Burkeville Junction, via Farmville, where we encamped until morning of 23d.

April 23.—Marched in direction of Danville.

April 27.—Arrived at Danville, Va.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

[*January.*]—The troops occupy same position as at date of last return, and no movement has taken place during the month.

[*February.*]—There has been no movement of the corps during the month except the Third Division.

February 5.—Third Division moved to the left near Hatcher's Run, where it remained under the orders of Major-General Humphreys until the evening of the 10th.

February 10.—It was relieved and returned to its former camp.

March 1 to 25.—Nothing unusual occurred along the lines of the corps.

March 25.—In the morning the enemy made a desperate assault on Fort Stedman, in front of the lines of the First Division, and succeeded, after determined resistance on the part of the garrison, in gaining temporary possession of it. The lines were firmly held on either side of the fort until the Third Division, Brevet Major-General Hartranft commanding, came up, when a charge was made by his division and a portion of the First Division, which soon resulted in the recapture of the fort and the capture of a large number of prisoners, besides inflicting upon the enemy a severe loss in killed and wounded while being driven back to his works. Our loss was comparatively small.

Everything remained as usual during the remainder of the month, with the exception of more continued artillery firing.

April 1.—Corps occupied the trenches before Petersburg, Va.

April 2.—Engaged in the general assault upon the enemy, principally upon the works in front of Fort Sedgwick.

April 3.—Marched through Petersburg in pursuit of Lee's retreating army, excepting First Division, which was left to guard the South Side Railroad from Petersburg to Blacks and Whites Station, extending to the latter place.

April 15.—The Second Brigade, Second Division, moved as far as Burkeville, and the First Brigade to Farmville. The Third Division remained at Nottoway Court-House, which place it reached on the 8th.

April 20.—Corps ordered to Washington, D. C., and started at once for City Point for embarkation.

April 21.—The First Division arrived at Alexandria, Va.

April 25.—The Third Division arrived.

April 26.—The Second Division arrived. The First Division moved through Washington and encamped near Tennallytown, D. C.

First Division.

March 1.—This command occupied the trenches on the right of the Army of the Potomac—its right resting on the Appomattox River, its left extending nearly to Fort Rice, on the left of Baxter road. It garrisoned on its front eight inclosed works, batteries, and the curtains between. There was also a picket on the Appomattox, extending down the river three miles. There was no movement or change of troops on this front, or anything beyond the usual routine of garrison duty and the fire of artillery and musketry, from which some casualties resulted, until the morning of the 25th.

March 25.—At 4.15 a. m. the enemy assaulted our center in front of Fort Stedman, which they carried, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the garrison. The division temporarily lost possession of one inclosed work and a battery, but holding the rest of its lines steadily, at first were entirely occupied in repelling the repeated attacks of the enemy on other points, and finally, assuming the offensive, with the help of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, pressed the enemy and recaptured the works they had lost at 8.30 a. m. without loss of a gun or color. Our capture amounted to 1,005 officers and men prisoners, and 7 stand of colors; our losses, 648 officers and men. The lines were instantly re-established, the Third Division (General Hartranft) occupying Fort Stedman.

March 26.—One-half of Hartranft's troops relieved.

March 27.—The Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers assigned and were put on the line, relieving the rest of Hartranft's command.

March 29.—Enemy opened with their artillery and musketry with the utmost rapidity at 10.15 p. m. Firing was kept up until 1.15 [a. m.] March 30. Two attempts were made on the part of the enemy to form for a charge, but their line was broken up by our artillery and musketry. Some temporary movements of the troops of this division occurred during this disturbance, to meet threatened points.

March 31.—Preparations carried out to assault the enemy's works in the morning, if opportunity offered.

April 1.—Division in the trenches before Petersburg, extending from the Appomattox to Norfolk railroad (two miles), and picketing the river; under marching orders. During the night demonstrations made upon enemy's lines.

April 2.—General assault on enemy's works in front of Petersburg; First Brigade massed in front of Fort Sedgwick, reporting to General Hartranft; Second and Third Brigades, with Fifty-first Pennsylvania, of First Brigade, making demonstrations at 4 a. m. along the whole division line; fighting throughout the day.

April 3.—Division enters Petersburg; city authorities surrender to Colonel Ely, commanding Second Brigade, and his flags are first of all the army raised in the city.

April 5.—Division marches to Sutherland's Station, on South Side Railroad, guarding railroad to Cox road.

April 6.—Division extended to Wilson's Station.

April 13.—Moved to Wellville.

April 15.—Moved to Blacks and Whites and began throwing up works at Ford's, Wilsons, and Blacks and Whites Stations.

April 20.—Marched for City Point to embark for Washington.

April 22, 23, and 24.—Disembarked at Alexandria; encamped at Fowle's farm.

April 26.—Marched through Washington and encamped near Tennallytown, D. C.

[*May.*]—Division encamped near Tennallytown, D. C. Detached regiments on guard duty in Washington, D. C.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*January.*]—The regiments of this brigade have not changed their positions in the trenches in front of Petersburg, Va. The troops have been engaged in picket and trench guard duty, repairing picket-line and covered ways.

[*March.*]—The regiments have not changed their position in the trenches in front of Petersburg.

March 25.—In the morning the enemy attacked that portion of the line occupied by the Third Brigade. As soon as the nature of the move was ascertained two regiments of this brigade (Thirty-seventh Wisconsin and One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers), lying in reserve in rear of Fort Morton, were ordered to take up their line in the right of this brigade, in order to repulse the enemy should they turn the flank of the Third Brigade, but were finally driven back and the line reoccupied.

The troops have been engaged in picket and trench guard duty, repairing picket-line and covered way.

April 1.—In the night a demonstration was made on the rebel lines, in front of the position occupied by this brigade, in front of Petersburg, Va. The rebels were found in force, and no determined attack was made.

April 2.—Before daybreak the whole brigade, with the exception of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which was ordered to hold the line occupied by the brigade, made an assault on the work of the enemy to the right of Fort Sedgwick. Their line was carried with great gallantry, five pieces of artillery were captured, also the entire garrison of Fort Mahone—some 400 officers and enlisted men. The lines were held during the day and night.

April 3.—At an early hour in the morning the brigade entered Petersburg, the city being evacuated by the enemy during the night. The loss from the brigade was 25 killed, 150 wounded, and 7 missing.

April 5.—Took up line of march along the South Side Railroad, marching to within two miles of Blacks and Whites Station, arriving there on the 9th instant, where the brigade remained engaged in guarding railroad, doing camp and guard duty, and throwing up inclosed works at the station.

April 20.—In the morning the brigade took up its line of march to City Point, arriving at that place on the morning of the 22d; embarked immediately on transports for Washington.

April 24.—In the morning arrived at Alexandria, Va. The brigade went into camp about three miles from the city.

April 26.—In the morning the brigade took up the line of march for Washington, arriving at 4 p. m., and encamping at Tennallytown, about four miles from the city, where the troops still [April 30] remain.

Second Brigade, First Division.

[*March.*]—The command has remained in camp at its old position, in front of Petersburg, Va., near the Appomattox.

March 25.—The line of the Third Brigade of this division was carried by the enemy, and the works known as Battery No. 10 and Fort Stedman captured. They also assaulted Battery No. 9 (garrisoned by troops of this brigade), but were severely repulsed after a brisk battle of about three hours. The enemy withdrew in haste to his own line of works, having been severely punished for his temerity. In this engagement the brigade captured 16 rebel commissioned officers and 316 men, rank and file. The action commenced at about 4 a. m.

March 29.—Late at night there was brisk artillery and musketry fir ing on the line, which continued till nearly morning of the 30th. There was no advance made by either party, however, and the only result was a few casualties.

April.—The brigade was actively engaged in the battles resulting in the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, Va.

April 3.—The brigade was the first to occupy Petersburg in the morning. The flag of the First Michigan Sharpshooters was unfurled on the court-house dome at 4.28 a. m., and was the first Federal flag hoisted in the city.

April 5.—The command left Petersburg, and until April 20 were occupied in picketing the South Side Railroad, guarding private property, &c., with headquarters established seventeen miles from Petersburg, on the aforesaid railroad.

April 20.—Were ordered to proceed via City Point and transports to Washington, D. C.

April 23.—Arrived at latter place.

Second Division.

[*March.*]—No change has taken place in the position of this division since last report.

April 1 and 2.—Engaged with the enemy before Petersburg.

April 3.—Followed the enemy's retreat through Petersburg along the line of South Side Railroad.

April 8.—Reached Burkeville Junction. The First Brigade was advanced to Farmville, remaining at that point until all U. S. forces had been withdrawn across the Appomattox to the vicinity of Burkeville.

April 21.—Commenced move to Washington, via City Point.

April 26.—Reached and encamped near Alexandria, Va., where the division is now stationed.

[*May.*]—No change has taken place in the position of this division since last monthly return.

First Brigade, Second Division.

[*January.*]—Engaged in siege operations before Petersburg, Va.

April 2.—Engaged with the enemy, and, with the Second Brigade of this division, assaulted and carried Fort Mahone, before Petersburg, Va.

April 3.—Passed through Petersburg, Va., and encamped ten miles from this place; proceeded as guards for wagon trains and prisoners of war.

April 10.—Arrived in Farmville, Va., at which place the brigade did guard and provost duty.

April 20.—Left this place en route for Alexandria, Va.

April 24.—Arrived at City Point, Va.; embarked on the eve of April 26.

April 28.—Arrived at Alexandria, Va., and went into camp about one mile from town, near Fort Lyon.

Third Division.

February 1 to 5.—Remained in camp as reserves to the First and Second Divisions, Ninth Army Corps, from Appomattox to Fort Howard.

February 5.—The division was moved to the left to the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, where it remained under the orders of Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Army Corps, until the evening of the 10th.

February 10.—It was relieved and returned to camp, where it still remains.

During the month large fatigue details have been kept at work repairing the works and defenses on rear line, and much attention has been given to the drill and discipline of the command.

[*March.*]—During the month this division remained in its old position in support of the line held by the troops of the First and Second Divisions of the Ninth Army Corps.

March 14 to 20.—The whole command was engaged in constructing a new rear line of works, cutting and putting up abatis, &c., from Fort Prescott to Fort Bross. Large fatigue details were also kept at work during the month repairing the inclosed works on the rear line of defense.

March 25.—Every regiment in this division took part in the successful repulse of the enemy at Fort Stedman and Batteries 11 and 12. The loss in the command in killed and wounded was 259.

April 1.—At night this division was under arms preparing for the grand attack, which was made before daylight on the morning of the 2d on Fort Mahone, one of the strongest works of the defenses of Petersburg.

April 3.—The division marched through the city of Petersburg and encamped about five miles from the town.

April 4 to 8.—The pursuit of Lee was prosecuted, and this division performed rear-guard duty, marching toward Burkeville by the South Side Railroad.

April 8.—Encamped at Nottoway Court-House, and remained until the 20th.

April 20.—We were ordered to City Point. We marched in the morning and encamped at Wellville.

April 21.—At night headquarters were established at Five Forks.

April 22.—Arrived at Petersburg.

April 23.—Reached City Point and immediately embarked in transports for Alexandria.

April 25.—Arrived there and encamped about two miles from the city.

May 1.—In camp near Alexandria, Va., and remained during the month.

May 30 and 31.—The Two hundredth, Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and seventh, Two hundred and eighth, Two hundred and ninth, and Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were mustered out of service under the provisions of Special Orders, No. 22, headquarters District of Alexandria and Ninth Army Corps, based on War Department telegrams of May 17 and 18, 1865.

First Brigade, Third Division.

March 1 to 25.—Remained in camp as reserves to the First and Second Divisions, Ninth Army Corps, from the Appomattox to Fort Howard. During this time large fatigue details have been kept at work repairing Fort Bross and the defenses on the rear line.

March 25.—At 4.30 a. m. the enemy advanced and captured Fort Stedman and the adjacent batteries. The brigade was marched forward to support the First Division, Ninth Army Corps. The movements of the Two hundredth and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers were personally directed by General Hartranft. These

regiments were stationed on the right of the line, in front of the camp of the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The Two hundredth and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers went into position near Fort Haskell. The regiments charged on Fort Stedman and the batteries (now in possession of the enemy), in connection with the Second Brigade, assisting to recapture Fort Stedman and batteries, with a loss of 2 officers and 16 men killed, 14 officers and 190 men wounded. The brigade returned to camp, where it still remains.

[*April.*]—Detailed reports of the part taken by this brigade in the capture of parts of the enemy's works in front of Petersburg on April 1 and 2, with lists of casualties, have already been forwarded.

April 3.—Before daylight the brigade passed over the fortifications in columns of regiments and entered the city. On the same day, after returning to camp, the troops took up the line of march along the Burkeville road and acted as a guard for the South Side Railroad and wagon trains, making short marches and placing pickets successively on the different parts of the road as the column advanced.

April 9.—Reached Nottoway Court-House, where we remained until the 20th.

April 20.—Orders were received for the Ninth Army Corps to go to City Point.

April 24 and 25.—The brigade embarked on transports for Washington, but was landed at Alexandria, Va., and has remained near the city last named until the present time.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

February 5.—The brigade moved to the left of the line for the purpose of aiding in the endeavor to extend the line. Reached its destination at 10 p. m. of the 5th, and at once threw up a strong breast-work in its front.

February 6, 7, 8, and 9.—The troops of the brigade were engaged in felling timber, constructing corduroy roads, bridges, &c.

February 10.—Returned to camp during the night. Since that time no movement of any importance has occurred.

[*March.*]—Nothing worthy of mention occurred until the 14th.

March 14.—The brigade was ordered to throw up a rear line of works, extending from Fort Prescott to a point about one mile in rear of the fort; this occupied three days.

March 25.—The brigade was engaged in the battle at Fort Stedman and in a charge on that work, which was occupied by the enemy; retook it, capturing about 850 prisoners, 3 battle-flags, and between 200 and 300 stand of small-arms. The entire loss in the brigade was 2 enlisted men killed, 2 commissioned officers, and 34 enlisted men wounded.

April 2.—In the morning the brigade charged the enemy's works in front of Fort Stedman; captured them and held them until the morning of the 3d.

April 3.—The enemy having retreated, the brigade went into Petersburg. Making short marches each day, the brigade reached Burkeville Station about the 16th. After doing all kinds of duty there for six days it was ordered to Nottoway Court-House, and from there to City Point. From the latter place the brigade came by water to Alexandria, Va., its present camp, arriving here about the 26th.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Second Division.

January 1.—Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry assigned to Third Brigade. Nothing unusual occurred during the month. Drill daily, and scouting parties sent out every day. The command pickets from Jerusalem plank road to James River on left and rear of the army.

February 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Quiet.

February 5.—The division moved out at 3 a. m. to Dinwiddie Court-House without finding the enemy in any considerable force.

February 6.—Formed junction with infantry on right at Gravelly Run. Engaged the enemy and drove them across the run and held the position.

February 7.—Engaged in skirmishing all day successfully.

February 8.—Returned to camp. Received Order No. 57, War Department, accepting resignation of Brevet Major-General Gregg.

February 9.—General Gregg relieved of command.

February 10.—General Gregg left the command, and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. I. Gregg assumed command.

February 11 to 20.—Quiet.

February 21.—Division received orders to move out at 3 p. m.; 6 p. m., reported at headquarters Army of the Potomac; 8 p. m., returned to camp.

February 22.—Quiet.

February 23.—Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry relieved from duty with this division, per Special Orders, No. 51, Army of the Potomac.

February 24.—Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry transferred from Third to Second Brigade of this division. Brigadier-General Davies returned from leave and assumed command of division.

February 25 to 28.—Quiet, nothing worthy of note occurring.

March 1.—Division encamped near Petersburg, Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies commanding; Col. H. H. Janeway commanding First Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. I. Gregg commanding Second Brigade, and Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Smith commanding Third Brigade.

March 2 to 26.—Quiet, nothing unusual occurring.

March 27.—General Crook assumed command of the division; assigned by Special Orders No. 78, March 27, headquarters Army of the Potomac.

March 28.—Quiet.

March 29.—At 6 a. m. the division moved out with First and Third Divisions, under Major-General Sheridan, to Dinwiddie Court-House.

March 30.—In camp at Dinwiddie Court-House.

March 31.—The division moved out at an early hour and engaged the enemy, driving him back. The engagement continued until about 6 p. m., when we fell back to the Court-House, having been without ammunition for some time.

First Brigade, Second Division.

[*January.*]—During the month the brigade has been in camp at Westbrook's house, Va., one mile west of McCann's Station, on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, and engaged in picket and scouting duty.

[*March.*]—Nothing of interest occurred worthy of notice during the month, the brigade being engaged in its usual picket and scouting duty

until the 29th a. m., when the brigade broke camp, taking up its line of march, in the center of the division, en route for Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., via Reams' Station, Weldon railroad, arriving at that point early in the p. m., encamping for the night near this point.

March 30.—P. m. moved to the left, encamping in a field near Chamberlain's Creek, standing ready for action, though not called on.

March 31.—P. m. were heavily engaged with the enemy near Chamberlain's Creek, and after a severely contested struggle the command was compelled to fall back to the grounds near the point occupied on the night of the 29th, where the command was reformed and encamped near this point for the night.

[*April.*]—The brigade has been in active duty all the month and took an active part in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, Va., and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee to General U. S. Grant.

April 5.—The brigade made a reconnaissance in the enemy's rear, striking their wagon train near Paineville Cross-Roads, capturing 320 white prisoners, 310 colored teamsters, 11 battle-flags, 5 pieces of artillery and teams, and 1 caisson, 310 mules; also burning over 200 headquarters ammunition and ambulance wagons and caissons.

April 6.—In the engagement of that day the command captured 750 prisoners of war, 2 battle-flags, and 2 guns.

Was present with the corps in the march to South Boston, Va., and return to Petersburg, Va.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

May 1.—The command moved from Moseley's Ferry on the Staunton River, and returned to Petersburg and went into camp, where it remained until the 9th instant, when it marched to Lynchburg, via Burkeville, &c.

May 15.—Reached Lynchburg.

The command has since been on duty in Lynchburg and the counties of Nelson, Amherst, Appomattox, Campbell, Bedford, comprising the military Sub-District of Lynchburg, Va.

SECOND PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

January 1.—One battalion, which was on picket on Quaker road, returned to camp.

January 2, 3, 4, and 5.—In camp. Forage scarce.

January 6.—One battalion of regiment went on scout on Quaker and Norfolk roads; returned in evening of same day.

January 7, 8, and 9.—In camp.

January 10.—Went on picket on Quaker road.

January 11 and 12.—On picket.

January 13.—Returned from picket.

January 14.—In camp. Forage still scarce.

January 15.—Inspected by Brevet Brigadier-General Gregg, at 11.30 a. m.

January 16.—Detachment of two officers and seventy-six men went on picket.

January 17 and 18.—Remainder of regiment in camp. Camp guard doubled, with a view to prevent stealing and other depredations.

January 19.—Detachment of two officers and seventy-six men returned from picket.

January 20, 21, and 22.—In camp, engaged in building troughs for horses.

January 23 and 24.—Engaged in fencing camp.
January 25.—One commissioned officer and six enlisted men went on recruiting service.
January 26 and 27.—In camp.
January 28.—Regiment went on picket, with exception of one company and pioneers.
January 29 and 30.—On picket.
January 31.—Return to camp. Receive a larger supply of forage.
February 1 and 2.—Regiment in camp.
February 3.—A detail of two commissioned [officers] and sixty-seven men went on picket; remainder of regiment in camp, preparing for inspection.
February 4.—Regiment inspected by brigade commander, 1.30 p. m., mounted; regiment received orders to be in readiness to march.
February 5.—Regiment marched at 1.30 a. m.; dismounted men remaining in camp. Moved toward left, passing by Reams' Station at daybreak. Encountered the enemy at 10 a. m. at Rowanty Creek. Charged them mounted, and, in company with Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, drove them from their works. Lost in the skirmish as follows: 1 killed, 2 wounded, 1 missing. Regiment was out beyond Dinwiddie Court-House.
February 6.—Regiment detailed a guard for wagon train.
February 7 and 8.—Still at the front.
February 9.—Regiment returned to camp.
February 10 to 15.—In camp.
February 16, 17, and 18.—Regiment on picket.
February 19.—Returned to camp.
February 20.—Inspected by Captain Heslop, acting brigade inspector.
February 21.—In camp.
February 22.—Started from camp late in the evening; supposed to be going on raid. Returned to await further orders.
February 23, 24, and 25.—Regiment in camp. Received forty recruits from depot.
February 26.—Received ninety recruits from depot.
February 27.—Went on picket.

FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

January.—During the month the regiment was on picket twice, and during the month did nothing but picket duty.
February 5, 6, and 7.—Regiment took part in the engagement at Hatcher's Run. Loss, 1 officer [and] 28 men killed, wounded, and missing.
March.—During the month the regiment was on picket twice and made two scouts.
March 29.—Broke camp on Jerusalem plank road.
March 31.—Participated in the engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House.
[*April.*]—Engaged in battles of Paine's Cross-Roads, Amelia Springs, Sailor's Creek, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-House.

EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

January 1 to 6.—In camp.
January 7.—Went on picket on Lee's Mill road.
January 8 and 9.—On picket.

January 10.—Relieved from picket. Commenced changing camp to a better locality.

January 10 to 21.—Preparing new camp for the reception of the regiment.

January 22.—Regiment inspected by brigade inspector and Major Starr, acting assistant inspector-general, Army of the Potomac.

January 25.—One commissioned officer and six enlisted men left for Harrisburg on recruiting service. Regiment went on picket.

January 26 and 27.—On picket.

January 28.—Relieved, and returned to camp.

January 27 to 29.—In camp.

January 29.—Brigade reviewed by Brevet Brigadier-General Gregg, commanding.

January 30 and 31.—In camp.

February 4.—Command received orders to move at 3 a. m.

February 5.—Regiment moved from camp, taking the plank road to Gary's Church; thence, via Wood's Shops, to Reams' Station. Crossed Rowanty Creek. The regiment then took the advance and charged into Dinwiddie Court-House, capturing 9 wagons and 50 team mules with 10 prisoners. Moved back to Rowanty Creek and camped.

February 6.—At 1 a. m. regiment moved out on the advance, marching on the old stage road to the Quaker road; thence back toward Hatcher's Run. The regiment was engaged dismounted, and in to the left, charging the enemy, driving him toward Gravelly Run.

February 7.—Command remained standing to horse all day.

February 8.—Moved to Yellow House, then went on picket; was relieved 9 p. m.

February 9.—Command moved back to camp.

Remainder of month the regiment has been in camp performing picket duty, &c.

March 1 to 5.—In camp.

March 6.—Went on picket.

March 9.—Relieved from picket and returned to camp.

March 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.—In camp. Drill morning and evening.

March 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.—In camp.

March 21.—Went on picket.

March 23.—Relieved and returned to camp.

March 24 [*25*].—Enemy made heavy attack in front of Petersburg; were repulsed.

March 25, 26, 27, and 28.—In camp, preparing to move under marching orders.

March 29.—Left camp 5 a. m. and marched to Rowanty Creek. Built bridge and crossed over. Advanced to Dinwiddie Court-House and camped.

March 30.—Remained in camp.

March 31.—Left camp and advanced to support of Third and First Brigades. Hard fighting all day. Retired at night to Dinwiddie Court-House and camped for night. Loss heavy.

April 1.—Command moved from Dinwiddie Court-House; attacked and drove the enemy.

April 2.—Command moved at 1 a. m. to South Side Railroad and went into camp.

April 3.—Marched to McKenzie's Creek and bivouacked.

April 4.—On to the Danville railroad and bivouacked near Jetersville.

April 5.—Attacked the enemy, but was repulsed.

April 6.—Moved to Sailor's Creek; attacked and drove the enemy.
April 7.—Moved to Farmville; crossed Appomattox River; attacked the enemy. Recrossed and moved to Prospect Station and bivouacked.
April 8.—Moved toward Lynchburg. Regiment on picket; bivouacked near Appomattox Station.
April 9.—Moved toward Lynchburg and attacked the enemy. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. Command bivouacked near Appomattox Court-House.
April 10.—Command moved toward Burkeville and bivouacked.
April 11.—Command moved to Burkeville; camped.
April 12.—In camp.
April 13.—Moved to Nottoway Court-House; camped.
April 17.—Moved toward Petersburg; camped near Wilson's Station.
April 18.—Moved to Petersburg and camped.
April 19 to 24.—In camp.
April 24.—Moved to Nottoway River and bivouacked.
April 25.—Moved to Rohoick Creek.
April 26.—Moved to near Boydton and camped.
April 27.—Moved through Boydton; crossed Staunton River and bivouacked.
April 28.—Moved to South Boston; crossed Dan River and bivouacked.
April 29.—Moved back to Staunton River; crossed at Moseley's Ferry and bivouacked.
April 30.—Moved at 12 m.; crossed branch of Meherrin River and bivouacked.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

January 1.—Went on picket east of Norfolk railroad.
January 4.—Relieved and returned to camp.
January 19.—Went on picket east of Norfolk railroad.
January 22.—Relieved and returned to camp.
January 31.—In camp.

SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

January 1 to 8.—In camp, performing various camp duties. Regular Sunday inspection on 1st and 8th.
January 9.—Regiment went foraging about half a mile south of Disputanta Station, Va., in compliance with circular order from headquarters Second Cavalry Division, dated January 7, 1865. The rear guard was fired into by guerrillas, killing 2 men and wounding 3. Returned same p. m.
January 10, 11, and 12.—In camp.
January 13.—Three hundred men and fifteen officers went on picket.
January 14 and 15.—On picket.
January 15.—Three officers and eighty-one men went on picket. Three hundred men and fifteen officers returned from picket.
January 17.—Monthly inspection.
January 18.—Three officers and eighty-one men returned from picket.
January 19 to 28.—In camp, performing usual duties.
January 29.—Brigade reviewed by Brevet Brigadier-General Gregg, commanding.
January 30.—In camp.

January 31.—Fifteen officers and 300 men went on picket.
Two drills a day have been had whenever the weather would permit.
February 1 and 2.—On picket.
February 3.—Relieved from picket.
February 4.—Received marching orders.
February 5.—Marched with division to Dinwiddie Court-House, via Reams' Station. Crossed Hatcher's Run at Malone's Bridge. Surprised and captured a wagon train and a small squad of prisoners on Boydton plank road. Countermarched and returned to near Malone's Bridge; camped at 11 p. m.
February 6.—Took up line of march 2 a. m.; marched to Gravelly Run. Formed line of battle. Brisk skirmish commenced 10 a. m. Regiment not engaged till 2 p. m. Relieved at dark and camped.
February 7.—In line of battle from morning till night.
February 8.—Moved by way of Yellow Tavern to Reams' Station. Picketed the Reams' Station and Dinwiddie roads. Relieved 9 p. m.; camped near Yellow Tavern.
February 9.—Returned to camp.
February 10 to 18.—In camp.
February 19, 20, and 21.—On picket.
February 22.—Returned to camp.
February 23 to 28.—In camp.
March.—In winter quarters during the month up to 28th. Guard mounting, dress parade, and drill kept up as regular as practicable.
March 29.—Broke camp.
March 31.—Participated in engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va.
April 1.—In action near Cat Tail Creek, Va., and marched to within two miles of Boydton plank road.
April 2.—Marched to near Sutherland's Station, via Ford's Station.
April 3.—Marched to Namozine Creek.
April 4.—Marched, via Amelia Court-House, to Jetersville.
April 5.—In action at Amelia Springs.
April 6.—In action near Sailor's Creek.
April 7.—In action near Farmville; p. m. marched to Prospect Station.
April 8.—Marched to near Appomattox Station.
April 9.—In action near Appomattox Court-House.
April 10.—Marched to Prospect Station.
April 11.—Marched to Sandy River via Prince Edward Court-House.
April 12.—Marched to Burkeville Junction.
April 13.—Marched to Nottoway Court-House.
April 14, 15, and 16.—In camp.
April 17.—Marched to near Ford's Station.
April 18.—Marched to Petersburg.
April 19 to 23.—In camp.
April 24.—Marched to Dinwiddie Court-House.
April 25.—Marched to within twenty-eight miles of Boydton, on Boydton plank road.
April 26.—Marched to within one mile and a half of Boydton.
April 27.—Marched to and crossed Staunton River at Russell's Ferry.
April 28.—Marched to South Boston; crossed Dan River.
April 29.—Marched to and crossed Staunton River at Moseley's Ferry.
April 30.—Marched to and crossed the Meherrin River. Camped on Lynchburg Court-House road.

TWENTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

February 5, 6, and 7.—Regiment participated in a move on the left at Hatcher's Run.

February 8.—Returned to camp; casualties, 2 men wounded.

February 25.—Regiment was transferred from Third Brigade to Second Brigade per Special Orders, No. 40, paragraph V, dated February 25, headquarters Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

March 29.—Regiment broke camp in front of Petersburg, Va.; was engaged in skirmish at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va.; then moved to Malone's Bridge, Stony Creek, to picket till April 1.

April 1.—Regiment crossed Stony Creek, Va., near Dinwiddie Court-House.

April 5.—Was engaged in battle at Amelia Springs, Va.

April 7.—Engaged in battle at Farmville.

April 9.—Engaged in battle at Appomattox Court House.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

[*January.*]—The brigade has not been in any action during the month; has been doing picket duty most of the time.

January 2.—The Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Cavalry joined this brigade.

February 5, 6, and 7.—The brigade participated in the engagement at Hatcher's Run.

The remainder of the month was spent in the usual picket duty. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry was transferred to Second Brigade per Special Orders, No. 40, extract 5, headquarters Second Cavalry Division.

March 1.—Lying in camp on the Jerusalem plank road until the 21st.

March 21.—Reported to General Parke; was relieved, and went into camp again the 27th.

March 29.—Broke camp and marched to Dinwiddie Court-House.

March 30.—Rained hard all day; lay in camp.

March 31.—Pickets driven in; brigade moved out and drove the enemy back and held the ground until toward night, when the enemy charged in force and drove the brigade back from its position. Casualties, 230.

April 1 and 2.—Brigade on picket near Dinwiddie Court-House. Afternoon of 2d instant moved near Sutherland's Station.

April 3 and 4.—Brigade marched toward the Richmond and Danville Railroad, via Dennisville, the Old Court-House, and Jennings' Ordinary, where we halted for two hours; thence to Jetersville, where we found traces of the enemy. Dismounted a part of the brigade and remained in position until dark.

April 5.—Supported the First and Second Brigades, and part of the command being engaged, dismounted, with the enemy at Amelia Springs.

April 6.—Marched parallel to and in sight of Lee's train until about 11 a. m. A part of the brigade was ordered to charge the train. The charge was pressed vigorously forward through almost impenetrable woods and thickets. Found the enemy so strong at that point that it was impossible to reach the train. Later in the day secured another position on Lee's flank and charged him, mounted and dismounted. Succeeded in breaking his lines, capturing general officers, many prisoners, wagons, &c.

April 7.—On the road at 6.30 a. m. Marched rapidly, overtook the rear of the enemy's retreating column at Briery Creek. Dismounted a portion of the brigade and drove them from the creek, making a crossing for the rest of the command, skirmishing during the day and pressing the enemy back rapidly to Farmville, where they were charged and driven in confusion back from the city, capturing a large number of prisoners. In the afternoon crossed the Appomattox. Remained in position supporting battery. At night recrossed the river; marched rapidly to Prospect Station, reaching it at 2 o'clock next morning.

April 8.—Marched to Appomattox Station; bivouacked at 8 p. m. At 9 p. m. ordered to advance to Appomattox Court-House and hold the road leading to Lynchburg. Succeeded in gaining the road, and remained in position during the night.

April 9.—Was attacked at daylight by the enemy in force, but succeeded in delaying them until the infantry got into position, and they were obliged to surrender.

April 10.—Marched to Prospect Station.

April 11.—Escorted Lieutenant-General Grant to Burkeville Station.

April 13.—Marched to Nottoway Court-House.

April 17.—Marched to Ford's Station.

April 18.—Marched to Petersburg.

April 24.—Marched by way of Boydton plank road through Dinwiddie Court-House across Nottoway River.

April 25.—Marched to Meherrin River.

April 26.—Marched all day; bivouacked near Boydton.

April 27.—Marched to Staunton River; crossed on ferry-boats, bivouacking about dark.

April 28.—Marched to and crossed the Dan River at South Boston. News of Johnston's surrender received.

April 29.—Started at 7 a. m. on the back track; crossed the Staunton River just after dark.

April 30.—Recrossed the Meherrin; bivouacked after dark.

Distance marched during the month, 433 miles.

*ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.**

First Cavalry Division.

[*January.*]—The First and Reserve Brigades of the division in camp during the month at Camp Russell, picketing the line of the Opequon, sending frequent reconnaissances toward Front Royal and Strasburg.

January 28.—A picked detachment of 300 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings, marched, via Devil's Hole, to Columbia Furnace and Edenburg; surprised enemy's picket and captured 16 prisoners and horses.

During the month the Second Brigade was stationed at Lovettsville, Loudoun County, Va., picketing and guarding the Potomac. On the night of the 17th the camp of one regiment (Sixth New York Cavalry) was attacked and Lieutenant Carroll, Sixth New York, and several men wounded. The enemy were repulsed with severe loss.

February 1 to 26.—The First and Reserve Brigades in camp at Camp Russell, Va., picketing the line of the Opequon, sending out frequent reconnaissances toward Strasburg and Woodstock, Va.

February 1 to 23.—The Second Brigade stationed at Lovettsville, picketing and guarding the Potomac.

* Or Sheridan's Cavalry Command.

February 24.—The Second Brigade broke up camp at Lovettsville and marched to Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

February 25.—Marched to Winchester, Va., and joined the division at Camp Russell, Va.

February 27.—The division started on a raid up the Shenandoah Valley in the direction of Lynchburg, and marched via Strasburg to Woodstock.

February 28.—Marched to Lacey's Spring, near New Market, and encamped.

March 1.—The division marched from Lacey's Spring to near Staunton, and encamped. First Brigade marched to and destroyed railroad bridge at Christian's Creek. Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry marched to Swoope's Depot, on Virginia Central Railroad, and destroyed depot, stores, &c.

March 3.—Marched to Waynesborough and destroyed iron railroad bridge, stores, artillery wagons, &c.; crossed Blue Ridge, and encamped at Ivy Station, on Virginia Central Railroad.

March 4.—Marched to Charlottesville and encamped.

March 6.—Marched to Scottsville and destroyed mills, aqueduct, &c.

March 6 to 12.—Operated on the line of James River and Kanawha Canal, destroying the canal for a distance of 100 miles from Duguidsville to Goochland, together with all locks, bridges, mills, factories, and canal boats loaded with commissary, quartermaster's, ordnance, meal, and all kinds of Government stores.

March 13.—Marched to Tolersville and destroyed railroad.

March 14.—Marched to Taylorsville and destroyed five railroad bridges over North and South Anna and Little Rivers, engaging the enemy and capturing three guns.

March 15.—Moved across South Anna to Hanover Court-House, and returned at night across North Anna.

March 16.—Marched to Mangohick Church.

March 17.—Marched to Pamunkey, at White House.

March 18.—Crossed Pamunkey and encamped.

March 25.—Marched toward James River.

March 26.—Crossed James River and encamped.

March 27.—Crossed Appomattox and encamped in front of Petersburg.

March 29.—Marched to Dinwiddie Court-House.

March 30.—Marched to and engaged the enemy near Five Forks.

March 31.—Engaged the enemy near Five Forks.

April 1.—The division engaged the enemy at Five Forks and carried the position, capturing 1,000 prisoners and 2 guns.

April 2.—Marched to and cut South Side Railroad and attacked and drove Fitz Lee's cavalry division to Scott's Cross-Roads, engaging at that place the enemy's infantry.

April 3.—Marched to Deep Creek and encamped.

April 4.—Marched to Drummond's Mills and engaged the enemy's infantry and cavalry. At 10 p. m. marched toward Jetersville, arriving at 10 a. m. of the 5th; division placed in position in front of the town.

April 6.—Marched to and engaged the enemy at Sailor's Creek, capturing 500 prisoners.

April 7.—Marched by Prince Edward Court House to near Prospect Station and encamped.

April 8.—Marched to Appomattox Station and engaged the enemy.

April 9.—Engaged the enemy in front of Appomattox Court-House; at 11 a. m. a flag of truce resulting in the surrender of General Lee's army.

April 10.—Marched to Prospect Station.
April 11.—Moved by easy marches to Petersburg, encamping four days at Nottoway Court-House.
April 18.—Arrived and encamped near the town until the 24th, when the division moved rapidly in the direction of North Carolina.
April 29.—Arrived at the line, when the news of Johnston's surrender was received, and the division countermarched toward Petersburg.

First Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

[*January.*]—Brigade in winter quarters on Romney pike, two miles and a half from Winchester, and picketing the right of the line held by the army.

Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

January 1.—The brigade marched from Halltown to Lovettsville, and commenced building winter quarters.
January 17.—The camp of Sixth New York Cavalry was attacked by White's cavalry, who were repulsed with severe loss. The country was scoured to and beyond Purcellville by scouting parties.
February 1 to 24.—The brigade was quartered at Lovettsville, Loudoun County, Va., picketing and scouting in the vicinity.
February 24.—Marched to Harper's Ferry, W. Va.
February 25.—Marched to Winchester, Va.
February 27.—Marched to Woodstock, Va.
February 28.—Marched to New Market, Va.
March 1.—Marched from Lacey's Spring, and arrived at Staunton at midnight.
March 2.—Marched through Fishersville and Waynesborough.
March 3.—Marched through Hillstown and Brownsville, destroying a large amount of rebel quartermaster's stores at Swoope's Station.
March 4.—Marched to Charlottesville.
March 5.—Destroyed the Lynchburg railroad.
March 6.—Marched to Scottsville, destroying the canal, aqueduct, factories, &c., returning to Howardsville.
March 7.—Marched to Warminster, destroying the canal, &c.
March 8.—Marched to Hardwickville, destroying several canal locks and warehouses. At 12 m. received orders to proceed to Columbia, via Howardsville and Scottsville.
March 9.—Arrived there at 5 a. m., marching fifty miles, destroying the canal and several boats loaded with stores for the rebel army.
March 11.—Marched to Goochland Court-House; engaged the enemy, capturing several prisoners and burning the jail and several canal locks. Returned to Columbia.
March 12.—Marched to Tolersville.
March 13.—Marched to Frederick's Hall, and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad.
March 15.—Passed through Taylorsville and crossed the South Anna River.
March 16.—Marched to Mangohick.
March 17.—Marched to King William Court-House.
March 18.—Arrived near White House Landing.
March 19.—Crossed Pamunkey River. * * *
March 26 [*25*].—Marched to near Harrison's Landing.
March 27 [*26*].—Crossed James River at Deep Bottom.

March 28 [*27*].—Joined Army of the Potomac near Petersburg.
March 29.—Marched to Dinwiddie Court-House.
March 30.—Engaged the enemy near Five Forks.
March 31.—Fought the enemy (Pickett's division) all day at Five Forks.
April 1.—Engaged the enemy's cavalry and a division (Pickett's) of infantry at Five Forks, and after seven hours' hard fighting, captured their works, with 2 pieces of artillery, — battle-flags, and over 1,000 prisoners.
April 2.—Gained the South Side Railroad; engaged the enemy at Scott's farm.
April 3.—Marched to near Dennisville.
April 4.—Attacked the enemy near Finney's Mills; fought until late, and marched all night.
April 5.—Marched to near Burkeville.
April 6.—Attacked the enemy's wagon train and fought all day, capturing a number of prisoners, and encamped near Sailor's Creek.
April 7.—Marched through Prince Edward Court-House and encamped near Prospect Station.
April 8.—Engaged the enemy near Appomattox Court-House; skirmishing all night.
April 9.—Engaged the enemy at daybreak and fought until 10 a. m., when General Lee surrendered his army.
April 10.—Returned to Prospect Station.
April 11.—Returned to near Prince Edward Court-House.
April 12.—Returned to near Burkeville Station.
April 13.—Returned to Nottoway Court-House.
April 14, 15, and 16.—Remained in camp.
April 17.—Marched to near Ford's Station, on South Side Railroad.
April 18.—Marched to near Petersburg and encamped.
April 19 and 20.—Remained in camp.
April 21.—Moved in camp.
April 22 and 23.—Remained in camp.
April 24.—Marched at 6 a. m. on the Boydton road.
April 25.—Marched to Meherrin River.
April 26.—Marched to near Boydton.
April 27.—Marched to Abbyville.
April 28.—Crossed the Staunton River.
April 29.—Recrossed the river and encamped.
April 30.—Marched to near Keys' Station, on Danville railroad.

Reserve Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

January 4.—Received orders from division headquarters to go into winter quarters.
January 6.—Colonel Crowninshield returned from leave and assumed command of brigade.
January 12.—Major McKendry, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, four officers and 200 men, went on reconnaissance to Strasburg, returning same day; reported no indications of enemy.
January 15.—Brigadier-General Gibbs relieved from command of division (by return of Brevet Major-General Merritt) and assumed command of brigade.
January 17.—Brigade reviewed and inspected by Brevet Major-General Merritt (present, Major-General Emory, Brevet Major-General Torbert, and Brigadier-General Fessenden).

January 18.—Brigadier-General Gibbs on fifteen days' leave of absence; Colonel Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, temporarily commanding brigade.

January 20.—One hundred and seventy-six recruits and remounted men joined the Second Massachusetts Cavalry from Pleasant Valley, Md.

January 21.—The Second U. S. Cavalry started for Hagerstown, Md., pursuant to orders, to relieve the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

January 22.—Ninety-three recruits joined the Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

January 26.—Colonel Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding division; Captain Rumery, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanding brigade.

January 29.—The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry reported from Hagerstown, Md. Major Leiper, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, assumed command of brigade.

January 31.—Colonel Crowninshield relieved from command of division by Colonel Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, and assumed command of brigade.

February 1.—The brigade formed with corps and was reviewed by Major-General Sheridan; Colonel Crowninshield, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, in command of brigade. Furnished the usual number of officers and men for picket duty during the month.

February 27.—Started with fifteen days' rations, under command of Brigadier-General Gibbs, at 7 a. m., up the Shenandoah Valley, moving with the First and Third Divisions and First Brigade of the Second Division; traveled thirty miles and encamped at Woodstock.

February 28.—Marched to Laurel [Lacey's] Spring, and encamped at 3.30 a. m. on March 1.

March 1.—Moved from camp at Laurel [Lacey's] Spring with corps and continued with it, passing through Staunton, Waynesborough, and Rockfish Gap, in Blue Ridge, Brooksville, to Charlottesville.

March 3.—The First Rhode Island Cavalry was sent to Winchester, Va., as a part guard of prisoners and guns captured by Third Division at Waynesborough.

March 6.—The brigade, as a part of First Division, was sent to Scottsville, New Market, and Bent Creek bridge, returning, via Howardsville, to Scottsville. The brigade participated largely in the destruction of property, while the division was burning mills, warehouses, factories, forges, and Confederate stores and subsistence of all kinds, as well as working vigorously in destroying the James River Canal, locks, boats, &c. Again moved with corps and passing through Columbia, Tolersville, Frederick's Hall Junction, Taylorsville, to South Anna River. Bridges on Richmond and Petersburg [Fredericksburg] and Virginia Central Railroad were destroyed.

March 14.—The Fifth United States and Second Massachusetts Cavalry captured three pieces of artillery, turning them on the enemy.

March 15.—Moved across the river and remained in position, skirmishing with the enemy. Squadron of Second Massachusetts Cavalry sent to Hanover Court-House.

March 16.—Marched through Chesterfield Station, Mangohick Church, Aylett's, King William Court-House, to White House, arriving at 2 p. m. March 18.

The trip from Winchester to White House was fatiguing to both horses and men in the utmost degree, the command marching over the very worst of roads, without transportation and scantily supplied with subsistence. Its results, however, are apparent to all, and fully compensate the suffering experienced.

March 19.—Crossed the river and remained in camp until March 25, when the command marched to near Petersburg, arriving March 27.

March 29.—Left camp in front of Petersburg.

March 30.—The [brigade], being in advance, fought the enemy near Five Forks all day.

March 31.—The enemy's infantry, in large numbers, attacked the brigade about 1 p. m., breaking connection between it and the First and Second Brigades, First Division. The brigade fought dismounted until night-fall, falling back, with the corps, to near Dinwiddie Court-House, opposed to Pickett's division of infantry. The brigade lost heavily in officers and men this day. Bivouacked near the Court-House.

April 1.—Moved through Dinwiddie Court-House and participated in attack on enemy's works at Five Forks, the whole line advancing at 2 p. m. The brigade fought dismounted, and did its full share in the good work of that day. The Five Forks were carried by Devin's (First) division of cavalry.

April 2.—Moved to South Side Railroad; destroyed track, and, with corps, moved west, skirmishing with enemy at Exeter Mill again on the 4th.

April 6.—Fought enemy at Sailor's Creek.

April 8.—Overtook enemy; skirmishing, when the whole brigade went on picket.

April 9.—Attacked enemy (dismounted) early and vigorously, but as vigorously repulsed by a division of infantry. The line being relieved by the Fifth Corps, brigade was mounted and charged with on right of Third Division, until near the enemy's wagon train, when a flag of truce was received. From that hour the brigade has done no fighting.

During the twelve days' campaign, which terminated so gloriously in Lee's surrender, the brigade fought and marched by day and night, fully appreciating what was required of it, and assisted to the best of its ability in the vigorous prosecution of that portion of the war which reflects so much credit on all, from the lieutenant-general commanding the army to the rank and file of Sheridan's cavalry.

April 10.—Moved, with corps, by easy marches to Petersburg, encamping four days at Nottoway Court-House, arriving April 18. Remained in camp, refitting, &c., until the 24th. Moved early, marching rapidly for five days to near South Boston, Va.

April 20.—The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry was taken from brigade for temporary duty at corps headquarters, and is not yet relieved (April 30).

April 29.—News of Johnston's surrender having been received, the corps countermarched en route to Petersburg.

April 30.—Encamped, with seventy-three miles yet to travel. The First U. S. Cavalry permanently detailed as General Sheridan's escort.

*Second Cavalry Division.**

February.—No movements.

[*March.*]—The division was encamped near Winchester, Va., during the month, with no general movement.

April 4.—The division broke camp near Winchester and proceeded on a reconnaissance as far as Edenburg.

April 6.—Returned.

April 7.—Went into camp near Berryville, Va.

* Of the Department of West Virginia.

April 20.—Broke camp at Berryville and marched to Washington, D. C., arriving there on the 22d.

April 23.—Went into camp at Falls Church, Va., since when no more movements have been made.

Third Cavalry Division.

[*January.*]—The division is in winter quarters on Romney pike, near Winchester, Va.

[*February.*]—Division in winter quarters on the Romney pike, near Winchester, Va.

February 28.—Marched at 6 a. m., reaching Woodstock at 7 p. m.

March 1.—Encamped at Lacey's Spring, nine miles north of Harrisonburg, Va. At 3 p. m. moved toward Staunton; met rebel cavalry under General Rosser at Mount Crawford. Had a skirmish and drove them; captured 5 commissioned officers and 37 men, and a number of wagons loaded with supplies. Moved rapidly to within four miles of Staunton, and bivouacked for the night.

March 2.—Moved, via Staunton, to Waynesborough, where the enemy were met under General Early. Engaged and whipped him, capturing 11 pieces of artillery, 1,450 prisoners, and about 150 wagons loaded with quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores. Command moved to Greenwood Depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and burned large quantities of supplies and several railroad cars loaded with munitions of war.

March 3.—Moved to Charlottesville.

March 4 and 5.—Remained at Charlottesville; command employed in destroying railroad property.

March 6, 7, and 8.—Marched to New Market, on James River, destroying canal.

March 12.—Marched to Frederick's Hall Depot, on Virginia Central Railroad.

March 13.—Commenced destroying large amount of Government stores, Virginia Central Railroad, tobacco, and munitions of war.

March 14 and 15.—Moved along Virginia Central Railroad to South Anna River bridge.

March 16, 17, and 18.—Moved, via King William Court-House, to White House Landing, on Pamunkey River. Remained here refitting until the 25th, then moved in the direction of Petersburg.

March 27.—Arrived at Petersburg.

March 29.—Moved toward Dinwiddie Court-House; arrived there at 3 p. m.

March 31.—Participated in the fight with the divisions of rebel infantry commanded by Pickett and Johnson.

[*April.*]—The command took part in the campaign which resulted in the defeat and surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia (rebel), General R. E. Lee commanding.

First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

[*February.*]—Brigade in winter quarters.

February 28.—Marched at 6 a. m.; reached Woodstock at 7 p. m. and encamped.

March.—February 27, this command took part in the expedition which left Winchester, Va., under command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

March 26 [*27*]. Reached the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg, Va.

March 28 [*29*].—Resumed march.

March 31.—Engaged with the enemy at Dinwiddie Court-House.

[*April.*]—The command took part in the campaign which resulted in the surrender of the enemy's army, called Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court-House.

Engagements.—April 1, Five Forks. April 3, Sweat-House Creek. April 6, Harper's Farm. April 8, Appomattox Station. April 9, Appomattox Court-House.

Third Brigade, Third Cavalry Division.

[*February.*]—Encamped near Winchester, Va.

February 27.—Command started on raid up the Senandoah Valley, Va. Encamped on the night of the 27th at Woodstock, Va.

February 28.—Marched to Lacey's Spring and encamped for the night.

March 1.—Brigade encamped at Lacey's Spring, nine miles north of Harrisonburg, Va., and at 3 p. m. moved toward Staunton. At North River, near Mount Crawford, Va., met and drove rebel cavalry under General Rosser, capturing 5 commissioned officers and 37 men prisoners of war, and a quantity of wagons loaded with supplies. Moved rapidly to within four miles of Staunton and encamped for the night.

March 2.—Moved by way of Staunton to Waynesborough, where, in company with the remainder of the Third Division, we met and whipped the forces of General Early, killing a number of the enemy and capturing 11 pieces of artillery, 1,420 prisoners, about 150 wagons loaded with quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores. This brigade then moved to Greenwood Depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and burned large quantities of supplies and several railroad cars laden with munitions of war.

March 3.—Moved to Charlottesville.

March 4 and 5.—Remained at Charlottesville; command employed in destroying railroad property.

March 6, 7, and 8.—Marched to New Market, on James River, destroying Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad and James River Canal.

March 9 and 10.—Marched to Columbia, on James River, destroying canal.

March 12.—Marched to Frederick's Hall Depot, on Virginia Central Railroad.

March 13.—Command destroyed Virginia Central Railroad and large amount of Government stores, tobacco, and munitions of war.

March 14 and 15.—Moved along Virginia Central Railroad to South Anna River bridge.

March 16, 17, and 18.—Moved, via King William Court-House, Va., to White House Landing, on Pamunkey River. Command remained at this point refitting until the 25th, when it moved in the direction of Petersburg, where it arrived on the 27th.

March 29.—Marched toward Dinwiddie Court-House, where it arrived at 3 p. m. on the 31st, participating in the fight with the divisions of rebel infantry commanded by Pickett and Johnson.

April 1.—Marched dismounted from near Dinwiddie Court-House to Five Forks, where the enemy were found in strong force. An engagement was at once opened, which continued with great fury until 5 p. m.,

when the Second and Fifth Corps of infantry came to the assistance of the cavalry and the enemy was driven rapidly at all points, losing heavily in men, artillery, small-arms, and munitions of war generally.

April 2.—This brigade moved to Ford's Station, on the South Side Railroad, were it met and drove a body of rebel cavalry. The direction of march was then changed and the command marched to Namozine Creek, where it encamped for the night, going into camp under heavy artillery fire from the enemy.

April 3.—Marched at 5 a. m., the enemy having withdrawn from our front during the night. At Winticomack Creek met three divisions of rebel cavalry, commanded by Major-Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Rosser and Colonel Munford. After some hard fighting, the enemy was driven at a rapid rate for three miles to Deep Creek. Here the command came upon the enemy's infantry. After some hard fighting, both parties withdrew and went into camp. This brigade during the day captured about 300 prisoners, besides killing and wounding quite a number of the enemy.

April 4.—The command marched at 5 a. m. in the direction of Amelia Court-House. Countermarched at 8 p. m. and marched during the night to Jetersville, Va., where it arrived at 6 a. m. on April 5. The command remained here all day.

April 6.—Marched at 6 a. m. to Sailor's Creek, where it met the enemy and engaged him, fighting all day, driving the enemy and capturing 7 pieces of artillery, 5,000 prisoners, and a large quantity of wagons, &c.

April 7.—Marched through Prince Edward Court-House and encamped five miles west of the Court-House.

April 8.—Marched to Appomattox Station, on South Side Railroad, where the command arrived at 5 p. m. Met the enemy and engaged him at once.

April 9.—Engaged the enemy at daylight at Appomattox Court-House, and was pressing him heavily when he (the enemy) raised the white flag and asked for terms of surrender, which was the commencement of capitulations ending in the surrender of Lee's (rebel) army.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED.

January 23.—In the evening the rebel gun-boats came down the James, and one of them succeeded in getting down as far as Battery Sawyer, at Crow's Nest tower. The darkness of the night prevented accurate artillery practice. Daylight showed three of them—two iron-clads and one wooden gun-boat—aground on Farrar's Island, below Howlett House Battery. The third shot from a 100-pounder at Battery Parsons entered the magazine of the wooden gun-boat and blew her up. The iron-clads took a very severe fire, being struck many times by shot from our heavy guns, until about 12 m., when they floated off and took shelter behind Farrar's Island until night, when they proceeded back up the river. The gun-boats did not reply to the fire of our batteries, merely firing a farewell shot as they first floated off and moved up the river.

February.—Nothing of importance transpired on this front; 135 deserters from the enemy came in during the month.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

[*January.*]—The Twenty-fourth Army Corps still occupies the same position since last return. The Second Division is still absent on an expedition under Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry to Wilmington, N. C.

March 27.—The First and Independent Divisions, Battery B, First United States, Battery A, Fifth United States, and the Seventeenth New York Independent Battery were withdrawn from the north side of James River, leaving the Third Division to keep the lines. The troops marched all night and all the next day (28th), and arrived in camp in rear of the Second Corps about sundown.

March 30.—In the morning occupied the line vacated by the Second Corps.

April 1.—The First Division of the corps (Brigadier-General Foster) was engaged with the enemy at Hatcher's, driving them from their position and moving down toward the right to Petersburg until the main works outside the city were reached.

April 2.—Assaulted Forts Gregg and Baldwin—the former carried after a desperate struggle by the First Division; the latter, by Third Brigade, Independent Division, Brevet Brigadier-General Harris.

April 3.—Found Petersburg evacuated, and immediately took up line of march close on the retreating forces of General Lee, and from this date until the 5th was engaged in the rapid pursuit of his fleeing forces.

April 6.—Met the enemy strongly intrenched at Rice's Station, and before our lines could be formed and the enemy's pickets be driven in, night closed the operations.

April 7.—At daylight, when about making a charge on the enemy's works, found that he had withdrawn his force and retired toward Farmville, to which place we followed close on his rear.

April 8.—Still following the retreating column, and, after marching thirty-two miles, bivouacked about three miles from Appomattox Station.

April 9.—At daylight the corps moved out and engaged the enemy at Appomattox Court-House. The Independent Division, which were on the left of the line, were about making a charge when an order arrived that there was a cessation of hostilities, and which resulted in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The corps was left from this date to the 17th to settle the business of paroling Lee's army and taking charge of all public property and sending it to Burkeville.

April 12.—The Independent Division was sent to Lynchburg, where it destroyed or carried away a vast amount of public property.

April 15.—It returned to Appomattox Court-House.

April 17.—The corps took up line of march for Burkeville.

April 19.—Arrived at that place in the evening and remained until the 20th.

April 20.—The corps received orders to march to Richmond, via Amelia Court-House.

April 25.—Arrived in Richmond, where they are still encamped.

Total distance marched about 225 miles.

April 2 [*3*].—The Third Division, under command of Brigadier-General Devens, entered Richmond, without opposition, at about 8 a. m., and occupied the city.

[*May.*]—This corps has been encamped near Richmond during the past month.

[*June.*]—The corps has not moved from its present camp during the month.

First Division.

March 27.—This division moved from the New Market road on the north bank of the James River.

March 29.—Arrived in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run.

March 30.—Skirmishing with the enemy; advanced the Third Brigade on the left, capturing intrenched picket-line.

March 31.—Advanced the picket-line of the division, capturing that of the enemy (325 prisoners), driving the enemy into his main works, and holding the ground gained.

April 1.—Skirmishing with the enemy at Hatcher's Run.

April 2.—Broke through the enemy's line near Hatcher's Run, moving to the right toward Petersburg, driving them before us until the main line of works around the city was reached. At 1 p. m. assaulted Fort Gregg, which was carried after a desperate struggle. Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, 419.

April 3.—Found Petersburg evacuated, and took up line of march, following Lee's army; encamped three miles beyond Sutherland's Station.

April 4.—Encamped at Wilson's Station.

April 6.—Engaged the enemy at Rice's Station, and encamped near that place.

April 7.—The enemy having withdrawn during the night, followed, overtaking the rear guard at Bush River, where we had a short skirmish; encamped at Farmville.

April 8.—Marched thirty-three miles, bivouacking about three miles from Appomattox Station.

April 9.—Engaged the enemy at Appomattox Court-House until the cessation of hostilities, which resulted in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Loss, 116. Remained at Appomattox Court-House until April 17.

April 17.—Marched to Prospect Station.

April 18.—Encamped at Bush River.

April 19 to 21.—Encamped at Burkeville.

April 21.—Marched and encamped at Dry Creek.

April 22.—Encamped at Amelia Court-House.

April 24.—Encamped near Manchester.

April 25.—Marched through Richmond, Va., encamping on the Brook road on the north side.

Total distance marched, about 225 miles.

Total loss, 833 officers and men wounded, missing, and killed.

Total captured, 1,355 prisoners, 13 pieces of artillery, 5 battle-flags.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*January.*]—The brigade has been lying in works on the New Market road near Richmond, Va., doing picket and fatigue duty.

[*February.*]—The brigade has been lying in works on the New Market road, near Richmond, Va., doing picket and fatigue duty.

[*March.*]—The brigade has been lying in works doing picket and fatigue duty in front of Richmond.

March 27.—Marched to Hatcher's Run.

March 29.—Arrived there in the morning, and did picket duty the balance of the month.

April 1.—Left encampment on Hatcher's Run.

April 2.—Participated in the capture of Fort Gregg; from thence in pursuit of Lee's army.

April 6.—Skirmished with the enemy at Rice's Station.

April 9.—Arrived at Appomattox Court-House, at which place Lee surrendered; moved from thence to our present encampment.

Second Brigade, First Division.

January 3.—Brigade broke camp before Richmond.

January 5.—In the morning embarked on board transports at Bermuda Landing. Brigade headquarters on board steamer General Lyon.

January 13.—Arrived off New Inlet, N. C., in the morning, and immediately proceeded to disembark, which was done in small boats, landing in the surf. Held the right of the line fronting Wilmington until 4 p. m. of the 15th.

January 15.—4 p. m., the attack having commenced on Fort Fisher, the brigade was ordered to the fort. Entered the fort at 5 p. m., and at 10 attacked that part of the works not already taken. After the work was carried, moved down the beach toward Battery Buchanan, which having surrendered, together with its force, the brigade returned to the right of the line fronting Wilmington. Remained there during the rest of the month, completing earth-works and in the time making two considerable reconnaissances toward Wilmington, capturing each time between fifty and sixty men.

Second Division.

January 2.—This division received marching orders.

January 4.—Embarked on transports at Bermuda Hundred.

January 6.—Division, with the rest of the second Wilmington expedition, sailed from Fort Monroe for Fort Fisher, N. C.

January 13.—Arrived near Fort Fisher; disembarked same day.

January 15.—Stormed and captured Fort Fisher, with its entire garrison. Since then and up to the present time [January 31] it has been doing garrison duty at Forts Fisher and Caswell and at Smithville.

Second Brigade, Second Divison.

[*January.*]—The monthly report for the month of December left this brigade in the trenches at Chaffin's farm, Va.

January 3.—In the afternoon the brigade broke camp and marched to Bermuda Hundred, where it bivouacked until the afternoon of the 4th.

January 4.—Brigade embarked on board transports Varuna and Tonawanda and proceeded to Fort Monroe.

January 5.—Arrived at that place at 12 m. and anchored in the harbor.

January 6.—At 4 a. m. the fleet weighed anchor and put out to sea en route for Fort Fisher.

January 13.—Arrived at Federal Point in the morning and disembarked during the day.

January 14.—The brigade was engaged in throwing up rifle-pits near the Flag-Pole Battery, and during the night was ordered to take a position in rear of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis' brigade, operating against Fort Fisher.

January 15.—In the morning the brigade formed line of battle in rear of the First Brigade and about 400 yards from the fort, which was successfully assaulted at 3 p. m. After the capture of the fort the brigade was ordered to move about one mile up the river, where it bivouacked for the night.

January 16.—In the morning moved down near the Flag-Pole Battery, where it remained until the morning of the 19th.

January 19.—Brigade moved over near the Cape Fear River and encamped, where it remained during the month.

Third Brigade, Second Division.

January 3.—The brigade (except the Ninth Maine Volunteers, which remained at the front in the Army of the James) broke camp and marched to Bermuda Hundred, where it bivouacked for the night.

January 4.—In the evening embarked on board transports De Molay and Thames.

January 5.—Sailed for Fort Monroe in the morning, arriving there that afternoon.

January 6.—In the morning sailed from Fort Monroe down the coast, passing Cape Henry.

January 8.—Arrived off Beaufort, N. C.

January 9.—A storm set in, continuing nearly the whole of the 10th.

January 12.—Sailed for Fort Fisher, and effected a landing on the beach about three miles above the fort on the morning of the 13th. The brigade, being the first to land, captured a battery containing one heavy gun, also forty head of cattle near it.

January 15.—Took part in the assault on Fort Fisher, which resulted in its capture at 10 o'clock same night.

January 16.—One of the reserve magazines in the fort exploded, killing and wounding many. The One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, being nearest, suffered the most. Since the 16th the brigade has been engaged in garrisoning Fort Fisher and Battery Buchanan, and such other duties as it has been called on to perform.

First Brigade, Third Division.

[*January.*]—During the month the brigade has been on the line on Chaffin's farm, Va., picketing its front. The time has been occupied in drilling, equipping, &c., the command.

January 24.—When the enemy's boats passed our batteries on the James, a few shells were thrown from Fort Gilmer into the camp.

[*February.*]—No events of special importance have taken place during the last month. The troops have been doing picket and fatigue duty. The time has been devoted to drilling and equipping the command.

[*March.*]—No events of special importance have taken place during the past month.

March 27.—The command moved from its old position and relieved the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and are now picketing the front, formerly occupied by that division. The headquarters are established at the old headquarters of General Foster, commanding First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

[*April.*]—At the commencement of the present month this command was stationed on the lines near Chaffin's farm, Va.

April 3.—In the morning it was discovered that the enemy's pickets had been withdrawn from our front, when we were ordered to advance up the New Market road, and entered the city of Richmond at about 8.30 a. m., being the first body of infantry to enter the city. This command was stationed in Richmond about two weeks as provost guard, when it was removed to the interior line of works west of the city, where it remained until the 24th instant.

April 24.—It was ordered across the James River, where it is now encamped on Broad Rock road, about three miles from Manchester.

The command is in a good state of efficiency. The time is occupied in drilling and equipping the command. The troops are doing light picket duty.

Independent Division.

March 26 [*25*] (*Saturday*).—This division marched from its camp at Chaffin's farm, Va., to Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy River, to cover the crossing of General Sheridan with his command, he having crossed, however, below that point at Jones' Bridge, and we returned and encamped near Deep Bottom on Sunday.

March 28 [*27*] (*Monday*).—We received orders to cross the James River at sunset; we marched till 3.30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

March 29.—Moved on during the day about ten miles, and took up position in rear of Fifth Corps.

March 30.—We were moved farther to the left, in rear of the lines of the Second Corps.

March 31 (*Friday*).—We were moved still further to the left, and went into position in front of Fort Useless, on Hatcher's Run. While reconnoitering the enemy's position with the commanding general, Lieutenant Judd, aide-de-camp on his staff, was severely wounded by the enemy. All day we had heavy skirmishing with the rebels, and drove their skirmishers about three-quarters of a mile.

April 1.—Heavy picket-firing in the morning in our front opposite Fort Useless, on Hatcher's Run. The enemy attacked and were repulsed, with loss of thirty prisoners and many killed and wounded.

April 2 (*Sunday*).—We were moved some two miles to the right of our position, and about 10 o'clock, with the First Division, our forces stormed and carried Fort Gregg, after a severe struggle, in which this division lost some 250 in killed and wounded. The colors of the Second Brigade of this division were the first planted upon the captured work. The Third Brigade of this division also carried two other forts to the left and beyond Fort Gregg.

April 3.—We moved out on the Cox road about eleven miles, following the retreating foe.

April 4.—We marched some fifteen miles on the road to Burkeville.

April 5.—We reached Burkeville Junction about 10.15 p. m., after a hard day's march.

April 6 (*Thursday*).—We marched out from Burkeville about 1 p. m., and after going some eight miles we struck the flank of the enemy and skirmishing at once commenced. The enemy being in strong position and far superior in numbers, no assault was made, but we succeeded in detaining him.

April 7.—We marched to Farmville.

April 8.—We marched sixteen hours, accomplishing a distance of thirty-two miles.

April 9 (Sunday).—We marched out about 6 a. m., and after marching about three miles we formed line of battle on the road just in time to check a cavalry charge of the rebels. We advanced about a mile under a pretty severe fire of grape and shell, skirmishing as we advanced, until word was sent to the command to cease firing, as an armistice had been agreed upon; subsequently Lee surrended his army.

[*April 12.*]—Wednesday, this division started for Lynchburg.

April 13.—Reached there at 8 a. m. and immediately proceeded to destroy a vast amount of munitions of war collected there by the rebels.

April 15.—This work was accomplished, and we returned to Appomattox Court-House.

April 17.—We started for Richmond.

April 24.—We arrived there.

First Brigade, Independent Division.

March 25.—The brigade marched from Camp Holly to the Chickahominy River. Returned the following day, and bivouacked at Deep Bottom.

March 27.—At night crossed the James and Appomattox Rivers.

March 28.—Arrived at camp at 4 a. m. The same day marched to Humphreys' Station and went into camp.

April 1.—The brigade repulsed an attack by the enemy near Hatcher's Run at 4 a. m.

April 2.—A fort in front of the lines was captured by the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with prisoners and artillery. The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts and One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry engaged in the assault of Fort Gregg.

April 6.—The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was captured near High Bridge, at Farmville. The Thirty-fourth Massachusetts and One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry engaged the enemy with their skirmishers near Rice's Station.

April 9.—Was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-House.

April 13.—Occupied Lynchburg, and, after destroying a large amount of Government property, marched to Richmond.

April 24.—Arrived there.

Second Brigade, Independent Division.

January 28.—Moved from camp at Deep Bottom, Va., to Chaffin's farm, Va.; distance, two miles.

January 29.—Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers temporarily attached to Provisional Brigade, commanded by Col. W. M. McClure, on Bermuda line, per Special Orders, No. 29, headquarters Defenses Bermuda Hundred, Va.

[*February.*]—No change of headquarters or other events to record since last return.

March 25.—Marched to Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy River, Va.; distance, thirteen miles.

March 26.—Marched to Deep Bottom Landing, on James River; fifteen miles.

March 27.—At 6 p. m. began march, arriving at Humphreys' Station, Va., on the 29th; distance, thirty miles.

March 26.—Battalion Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers rejoined brigade at Deep Bottom Landing from detached service on Bermuda line, Va.

April 1.—The brigade was engaged in skirmishing and fortifying on the line at Hatcher's Run, Va., up to the morning of the 2d.

April 2.—It was moved the distance of seven miles against Battery Gregg, near Petersburg, Va., in the capture of which the brigade participated with marked bravery, and was the first to plant its colors upon the works. The enemy fought with desperation after the works were entered; one commissioned officer and several men of the brigade were killed inside of the works.

April 3.—Moved in pursuit of the rebel army on the Lynchburg road.

April 5.—Arrived at Burkeville, Va.; distance, fifty-three miles.

April 6.—At 4 a. m. the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. A. P. Moulton, marched from camp on an expedition to High Bridge, Va., on the Lynchburg railroad, distance ten miles, where it was captured by the enemy, after a spirited fight with overwhelming numbers. At 12 m. same day the brigade, now comprising the Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteers and one company Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers (the other four companies of the latter were left on duty), began march.

April 7.—Arrived at Farmville, Va.; distance, fifteen miles.

April 8.—Resumed march at 6 a. m., arriving at a point west of Appomattox Court-House, heading the rebel army; distance, thirty-two miles.

April 9.—Early in the morning General Lee surrendered. Although under fire of the enemy's artillery, except the skirmish line we were not engaged.

April 12.—Commenced to march to Lynchburg, Va.

April 13.—Arrived there, distance twenty-six miles, reaching there early.

April 15.—Commenced march returning to Burkeville; distance, seventy-three miles.

April 19.—Reached there.

April 22.—Left Burkeville.

April 25.—Reached Richmond, Va.; distance, fifty-eight miles.

Commissioned officers killed at Fort Gregg April 2: Maj. Nathan Davis, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieut. Joseph Caldwell, Company C, Twelfth West Virginia Volunteers. Wounded at Fort Gregg April 2: Second Lieut. John A. Briggs, Company K, acting adjutant Twelfth West Virginia Volunteers. Killed at High Bridge, Va., April 6: Second Lieut. Cyrus Patton, Company G, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Third Brigade, Independent Division.

March 1.—The command, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Regiments West Virginia Volunteers, was encamped at Chaffin's farm, on the north side of James River and in front of Richmond, Va. Everything remained quiet, and deserters coming into our lines daily.

March 25.—The command broke camp and marched to Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy River, returning next day to Deep Bottom, Va.

March 28.—Marched across the James River, and continued the march, via Point of Rocks, to the Appomattox River, crossing that stream; thence marched in rear of the defenses of Petersburg, passing the headquarters of General Meade.

March 29.—Arrived at Humphreys' Station, on the City Point Railroad, in the morning.

March 30.—Marched in the morning, in conjunction with the remainder of the Twenty-fourth Corps and Second Corps, crossing Hatcher's Run, where the command formed line of battle and advanced, skirmishing and driving the enemy. The rain fell heavily all day, somewhat impeding the movements of the troops. At evening the command intrenched themselves.

March 31.—In the morning the enemy opened a brisk musketry fire on our men, and finally charged our skirmish line, but were repulsed, with loss on their side. Somewhat later in the morning, General Harris, in command of the brigade, with the Eleventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteers, of his command, charged the enemy's intrenched skirmish line and carried the position handsomely, with a number of prisoners, with very little loss on our side. Heavy skirmishing was kept up continually, but no general engagement has taken place up to the end of the month. The losses of this command during the last two days ending the month is 3 killed, 51 wounded, and 3 missing. The whole distance marched by the command for the month is seventy miles. At the end of the month the command is still fighting the enemy, with every prospect of success. The enemy's force is protected by formidable earth-works, with a dense slashing of felled timber in our immediate front. The number of prisoners captured by the command is nearly 100.

April 1.—The command, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers, were engaged skirmishing with the enemy on Hatcher's Run, to the left and front of Petersburg. Same night the Sixth Army Corps penetrated the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va., causing him to abandon the works in our immediate front on the morning of the 2d.

April 2.—The command, finding the enemy retreating, rushed forward on the works, capturing many prisoners, 1 battle-flag, and 2 cannon; then, in conjunction with the rest of the division, moved to the right and engaged the enemy in their forts. This command assaulted Fort Whitworth, capturing it, with little loss, the greater part of the garrison making good their escape; however, we captured 1 colonel, 2 captains, and 65 men, with a slight loss in killed and wounded. The command bivouacked for the night.

April 3.—The enemy had withdrawn when our forces occupied Petersburg, Va. The command, in conjunction with the rest of the Independent Division, took up its line of march in pursuit of the enemy, marching to the left and parallel with the South Side Railroad, via Poplar Grove Station, Wellville, and Burkeville Junction; thence parallel with the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad, skirmishing some with the enemy at Rice's Station, and pursued him toward Appomattox Station, the point where General Sheridan's cavalry held him in check.

April 9.—Arrived there in the morning, when the command were hurried forward on the double-quick. Engaged the enemy and drove him from his position, and gained a decided advantage over him. At this time, however, it was unofficially announced to the troops that General Lee, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered unconditionally to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding U. S. Army. Hostilities ceased at once, and both armies lay within plain view of each other until the terms of surrender were adjusted. The rebel army were paroled and allowed to return to their homes unmolested and remain until exchanged. The command then went into camp, and remained until the 12th of the month.

April 12.—It marched to Lynchburg, Va. The rebels at that place destroyed nearly all their artillery, but left a large quantity of provisions, which was distributed to the citizens of the town and vicinity.

April 15.—The command returned from Lynchburg, marching, via Concord and Appomattox Depots, to Farmville; thence to Burkeville Junction.

April 19.—Arrived at latter place in the morning.

April 22.—Broke camp and marched parallel with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, via Amelia Court-House.

April 25.—Arrived and marched through Richmond, and were received by the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, General Devens. The command proceeded about two miles outside the city and went into camp, where it remains at the end of the month, the whole distance marched by the command for the month of April being 259 miles.

The entire loss of the command in the different engagements during the month of April was 5 killed and 54 wounded. The whole number of prisoners captured during the month, 6 officers and 100 men, together with 1 battle-flag and 2 pieces of artillery.

Artillery Brigade.

BATTERY F, FIRST RHODE ISLAND ARTILLERY.

April 3.—Broke camp near Chaffin's farm, Va.; moved to the city of Richmond; encamped in the suburbs.

BATTERY E, THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

[*April.*]—Remained in position at Camp Holly.

BATTERY H, THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

[*April 3.*]—Broke camp on New Market road; arrived at and encamped in the northern suburbs of the city same day.

April 14.—Moved camp to west side of the city, where it is at present date [April 30].

BATTERY K, THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

April 3.—Broke camp on New Market road; moved to the northeastern suburbs of the city, where they are encamped.

BATTERY M, THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

April 3.—Broke camp near Deep Bottom, Va., and advanced to Richmond, where it encamped in the northeastern suburbs.

SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY.

[*April.*]—Remained on Bermuda front during the month.

SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY.

March 26.—Broke camp at Signal Hill, Va., moving with the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

March 29.—Reached Hatcher's Run.

April 2.—Engaged and moved to the rear of Petersburg.
April 3.—Marched toward Burkeville.
April 5.—Arrived there.
April 6.—Left Burkeville; engaged near Rice's Station.
April 7.—Moved toward Appomattox Court-House.
April 9.—Arrived there.
April 17.—Left Appomattox Court-House.
April 25.—Arrived at Richmond, where it went into camp near headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

BATTERY A, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

April 3.—Broke camp near Chaffin's farm, Va., and moved to the suburbs of the city of Richmond, where it encamped.
April 27.—Moved to Manchester, Va., where it is at present date [April 30].

BATTERY B, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY.

April 2.—Left Hatcher's Run and advanced to Petersburg with First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps; was placed in position on skirmish line.
April 3 to 5.—Followed the enemy on line of South Side Railroad.
April 6.—Engaged him at Rice's Station, Va.
April 7 and 8.—In pursuit of the enemy.
April 9.—Engaged him at Appomattox Court-House. The engagement ended in the surrender of Lee's army.
April 21.—Arrived at Richmond, Va., and encamped near headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

BATTERY L, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

[*April.*]—Remained at Signal Hill, Va., during the month.

BATTERY A, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

March 27.—Broke camp on New Market road; moved with Twenty-fourth Army Corps.
March 29.—Reached Hatcher's Run.
April 2.—Moved to rear of Petersburg.
April 3.—Moved toward Burkeville.
April 5.—Arrived there.
April 6.—Left Burkeville; arrived at Rice's Station same day.
April 7.—Left Rice's Station.
April 9.—Was engaged at Appomattox Court-House.
April 17.—Left Appomattox Court-House.
April 25.—Arrived at Richmond; encamped near headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

BATTERY F, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

April 3.—Broke camp on New Market road; marched to Richmond, Va.; encamped on Hunt's Hill.
April 7.—Changed camp to Oakwood Cemetery, where it is at present date [April 30].

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

[*January.*]—Since last return the following changes have been made in the organization of the corps: The number of the First Division is now Third, and the Third changed to the First Division, by virtue of General Orders, No. 8, from these headquarters, dated December 31, 1864. The Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops taken from Second Brigade, First Division, and placed in First Brigade, Second Division; the One hundred and seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops taken from First Brigade, Second Division, and placed in Second Brigade, First Division, by virtue of General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters, dated January 2, 1865. The One hundred and fifteenth U. S. Colored Troops has been added to the corps, according to instructions from department headquarters, and assigned to the Second Division. During the month Brig. Gen. C. A. Heckman has been in command, Major-General Weitzel being absent with leave. A portion of the Third Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. C. J. Paine, forms a part of the expeditionary force that sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., January 6, under command of Brevet Major-General Terry. No official report of its operations has as yet been received. The remaining troops of the corps have participated in no general engagements during the month.

January 23 and 24.—The command was got under arms early in the morning, anticipating a move on the part of the enemy. All remained quiet, however, during the 23d.

January 24.—In the morning the enemy's rams came down the James River. They were fired upon from our batteries, to which they briskly replied. In the evening of the same day they were successful in returning.

The Second Division occupies Fort Burnham and a portion of the line in front of Richmond. The left of the line held by this division was severely bombarded, January 24, resulting in four casualties.

[*February.*]—Nothing worthy of special note has occurred during the month. The corps holds the same line at Chaffin's farm, Va., as per last return. The Third Division remains in the Department of North Carolina. The First and Second Divisions have drilled each day.

[*March.*]—The corps holds the same position (at Chaffin's farm, Va.) as per last return. No changes of special note have occurred except that—

March 27.—The Second Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. William Birney, moved to re-enforce the Army of the Potomac, near Hatcher's Run.

[*April.*]—March 27, the Second Division moved to re-enforce the Army of the Potomac. April 17, it rejoined the corps near Petersburg.

April 3.—That portion of the corps (First Division and Artillery Brigade) remaining at Chaffin's farm, Va., moved upon the evacuation of Richmond and took possession of the city, where it remained until the 13th instant, performing in and around the city the usual guard and fatigue duties.

April 13.—Moved to South Side Railroad, about three miles from Petersburg, and have remained at this station to the end of the month.

[*June.*]—May 25 to June 17, the corps embarked in ocean transports at City Point as rapidly as transports could be furnished.

June 7.—The headquarters of the corps embarked and proceeded toward Texas; put into Mobile Bay, Ala., to receive orders from the major-general commanding Military Division of the Gulf, and to coal and water, if possible; coal could not be obtained.

June 16.—Arrived at New Orleans, La., and coaled; then proceeded to Brazos Santiago, Tex.

June 21.—Arrived there. The Second Division had previously arrived in Texas; the headquarters of the division and the Second Brigade stationed at Brazos; Third Brigade at White's Ranch; First Brigade had received orders to garrison Indianola.

June 26.—First Division arrived at Brazos, and was ordered to Brownsville, Tex., but owing to the rise of water in the Rio Grande overflowing the low country, it could not reach that place. It is encamped at White's Ranch awaiting the fall of water, as river transportation cannot be furnished.

The cavalry and unattached infantry brigade have not arrived; only Battery B, Second U. S. Colored Light Artillery, has as yet arrived.

First Division.

[*January.*]—This division's number was changed from Third Division to First Division in accordance with General Orders, No. 8, headquarters Twenty-fifth Army Corps, December 31, 1864. Nothing of importance transpired during the month.

[*February.*]—No change during the month worthy of note.

First Brigade, First Division.

[*May.*]—The brigade remained quiet in camp of instruction during the month with the exception of the last two days.

May 30.—It embarked on transports bound for Texas.

[*June.*]—May 30 to June 22, the brigade was upon transports bound for Texas. On the latter date they disembarked at Brazos Santiago, Tex., and marched ten miles toward Brownsville, halting at White's Ranch, on the banks of the Rio Grande, where it remained four days.

June 27.—Marched ten miles farther through mud and [water] waist deep, occasioned by the overflow of the Rio Grande.

June 28.—Marched ten miles farther and encamped within six miles of Brownsville, where we remained one day.

June 30.—Marched to Brownsville in the morning.

The brigade is now [June 30] encamped close to the town, and is engaged in laying out camp and getting into shape for drills, &c.

Second Brigade, First Division.

[*February.*]—This brigade has been in camp in the trenches all the month in same place as last month until the 25th, when it was moved three quarters of a mile to the rear in reserve, except the One hundred and seventeenth U. S. Colored Troops, which still remains in the defenses near Fort Burnham.

Third Brigade, First Division.

[*January.*]—The brigade remained during the month in the same position as at the close of the last month.

[*February.*]—The brigade remains in the same position as at the close of January, and has taken part in no important movement.

Second Division.

[*February.*]—Since last month this command has remained in camp near Chaffin's farm, Va. The positions of the Second and Third Brigades have been changed. The division now occupies the entire front of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

March 25.—This division marched from the works near Fort Burnham, on the north side of the James River.

March 27.—At night crossed James River at Aiken's Landing and Appomattox River at Broadway Landing.

March 29.—Took position near Hatcher's Run, southwest of Petersburg about six miles, remaining in that position until the 31st instant.

April 1.—Remained in line of works near Hatcher's Run.

April 2.—In the morning advanced and took possession of the enemy's line, they evacuating; immediately marched toward Petersburg; passed through the city and along the Cox road in pursuit of the enemy, continuing the march until the 10th instant.

April 10.—Orders were received to return to Petersburg.

April 11.—Commenced the return march in the morning.

April 17.—Reached the outskirts of the city, and have since then remained in camp near the city.

May 26.—The troops broke camp at Camp Lincoln, Va., and marched for City Point. The same day embarked and sailed for Hampton Roads, arriving at that place about 1 p. m. Lay at anchor in the Roads till 10.30 a. m. May 31.

May 31.—Weighing anchor, proceeded to sea, bound for Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, Ala. Weather calm and clear.

June 8.—Fleet put into Mobile Bay for the purpose of coaling and watering.

June 10.—Weighed anchor.

June 13.—Arrived off the coast of Texas, the First Brigade landing at Indianola, and the Second and Third Brigades at Brazos Santiago.

June 24.—The Third Brigade moved to White's Ranch, on the Rio Grande.

First Brigade, Second Division.

[*January.*]—Remained in camp during the month near Fort Burnham, Va.

[*February.*]—Remained in camp, near Fort Burnham, during the month.

[*March.*]—Marched from the works on the north side of James River near Fort Burnham to south side of said river near Hatcher's Run. The One hundred and fifteenth U. S. Colored Troops remained in camp near Fort Burnham.

April 1.—The brigade remained in the works near Hatcher's Run.

April 2.—In the morning advanced and took possession of the enemy's works, they evacuating. Immediately pushed into Petersburg, arriving there at noon, and took up position on the right of division.

April 3.—Shortly after daylight took possession of the city and marched out on the Cox road, halting at night.

April 4.—Resumed the march in the morning, and at noon received orders to move back to a place called Sutherland's; remained there until the afternoon of the 5th.

April 5.—In the afternoon we were relieved and started to rejoin the division.

April 10.—Joined the division near Appomattox Court-House.

April 11.—Started back to Petersburg.

April 17.—Arrived there, and since that time have remained in camp near that city. (See report appended.*)

May 7.—Brigade marched from Petersburg, Va., to vicinity of City Point, Va., where it remained in camp, employed in drilling, &c., until the 25th.

May 25.—It embarked on transports and proceeded to Hampton Roads, Va.

[*June.*]—May 26, the brigade sailed from Hampton Roads, with orders to rendezvous at Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay.

June 7 and 8.—It arrived there.

June 9.—Received orders to proceed to Indianola, Tex., via the Southwest Pass, Mississippi River.

June 12.—Anchored off the bar, but were unable to disembark on account of the wind blowing so violently, causing a very heavy sea to break upon the bar.

June 17.—Coal and water being nearly exhausted, were obliged to return to Southwest Pass.

June 19.—We again arrived there, and upon being supplied with coal and water, returned.

June 25.—Arrived off the bar the second time; disembarked Sunday, and are now [June 30] garrisoning the city of Indianola, Tex.

Second Brigade, Second Division.

March 27.—The brigade marched from Fort Burnham.

March 29.—Arrived at Hatcher's Run.

March 30 and 31.—It participated in the operations against the enemy's lines.

April 1.—The brigade was all day in line of battle in front of the enemy near Hatcher's Run.

April 2.—Marched inside the enemy's works to near Petersburg, and in the afternoon was engaged.

April 3.—Entered Petersburg before day, being the first Union troops in. Marched nine miles westerly on the Cox road.

April 4.—Marched to Wilson's Station.

April 5.—Marched to Blacks and Whites.

April 6.—Marched through Burkeville to within seven miles of Farmville, and bivouacked near the enemy.

April 7.—Marched to Farmville, where Brigadier-General Birney was relieved from the command of the division, and the brigade was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, commanding First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps.

April 8.—Marched till midnight, having traveled thirty miles.

April 9.—Marched at 3 a. m. to the Lynchburg road west of and near Appomattox Court-House. At 7 a. m. engaged the enemy, who was driving our cavalry; stopped him and drove him some distance.

April 10.—Reported to Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. H. Jackson, assigned to command the Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

April 11.—Marched for Petersburg.

April 17.—Reached our camp-ground west of the town.

June 18.—Arrived at Brazos Santiago, Tex., and have been here ever since.

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Third Brigade, Second Division.

[*February.*]—The camp of this brigade has been changed from their position to the rear and right of Fort Burnham to the line of breastworks between Batteries Nos. 3 and 5. Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops are at City Point on detached service.

[*April.*]—This brigade took part in the campaign with the forces operating against the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee.

April 9.—The capitulation having been consummated at Appomattox Court-House, the command returned to Petersburg.

April 17.—Arrived there at night. The troops were frequently exposed to the enemy's shell, but they being so inaccurate the casualties were light. The long and fatiguing march was borne with patience and fortitude creditable to old soldiers, and should forever put to an end any doubt as to whether colored troops can stand a campaign, however severe it may be.

May 25.—In compliance with orders, dated headquarters Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, May 24, the Third Brigade marched from Camp Lincoln, Va., to City Point, Va., where the troops were embarked on the following steamers, viz, Wilmington, William Kennedy, Nightingale, Prometheus, and Montauk, and the same day proceeded to Hampton Roads, Va.

May 26.—They arrived and anchored in the roads in the morning.

May 31.—Received orders, dated headquarters Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, May 30, to proceed to the vicinity of Fort Gaines or Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, and there await further orders. Put to sea at 10 a. m.; passed Cape Henry light at 12 m. same day.

June 9.—The brigade arrived off Fort Morgan, Ala.; same date put to sea for Brazos Santiago, Tex., via the mouth of the Mississippi River.

June 13.—Came to anchor outside the bar at Brazos Santiago.

June 15.—Ordered to Aransas Pass, Tex., and put to sea for that place.

June 16.—Arrived off Aransas Bar; strong gales from the southeast; seven feet of water on the bar, rendering it impossible to disembark the troops. The fleet being short of coal and water, was obliged to proceed to Galveston, Tex., the nearest point, for supplies.

June 18.—Arrived off Galveston Bar.

June 19.—Went into the wharf; took in supplies of coal and water.

June 21.—Put to sea.

June 22.—Arrived at Brazos Santiago.

June 24.—In the morning all the troops were disembarked, and on the night of the same date marched to present encampment at White's Ranch, on the Rio Grande River, Tex.

Third Division.

[*January.*]—The number of the division was changed from First to Third per General Orders, No. 8, headquarters Twenty-fifth Army Corps, December 31, 1864. The One hundred and seventh [U. S. Colored] Regiment was transferred from the Third to the First and the Twenty-seventh [U. S. Colored] from the First to Third Brigade by General Orders, No. 5, headquarters First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, December 31, 1864.

January 3.—Division headquarters, the Second Brigade (with the Thirtieth [U. S. Colored] Regiment temporarily attached), the Third Brigade (with the First [U. S. Colored] Regiment temporarily attached), left camp on the north side of the James and proceeded to Bermuda Landing.

January 4.—Embarked on transports.

January 5.—Sailed on the second expedition for Fort Fisher.

January 12.—Arrived off Fort Fisher at night.

January 13.—Disembarked and constructed a line of intrenchments across the peninsula facing Wilmington.

January 15.—The division held this line during the assault upon Fort Fisher by General Ames' division.

First Brigade, Third Division.

[*January.*]—During the month the First and Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops, of this command, have been on detached service in the Wilmington expedition. The remainder of the brigade has been in the defenses before Richmond.

[*February.*]—During the month the First and Thirtieth Regiments, of this brigade, have been engaged in the operations around Wilmington.

February 20.—The remainder of the command embarked on transports for Fort Fisher.

Second Brigade, Third Division.

January 3.—The brigade left camp at Chaffin's farm, Va.

January 4.—Embarked on transports at Bermuda Landing at night.

January 13.—Landed near Fort Fisher, N. C.; constructed and occupied the center of the north line of defenses.

January 18.—The brigade made a reconnaissance to Sugar Loaf.

January 19.—Made another [reconnaissance]. Lieut. Col. C. J. Wright, Thirty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, was wounded; also Capt. N. J. Hotchkiss, Sixth U. S. Colored Troops.

January 21.—Captain Hotchkiss died at Fort Fisher.

Cavalry Brigade.

May 14.—The Cavalry Brigade was organized by virtue of Special Orders, No. 130, paragraphs V and VI, headquarters Twenty-fifth Army Corps, May 14, 1865, at Camp Lincoln, Va., but consisting of only two regiments, viz, the First and Second U. S. Colored Cavalry Regiments.

May 30.—The Fifth Massachusetts Colored Cavalry was assigned to the brigade by virtue of Special Orders, No. 146, headquarters Twenty-fifth Army Corps, dated May 30, 1865.

June 10, 11, and 12.—The cavalry brigade embarked on ocean steamers at City Point, Va.

June 13.—Arrived at Fort Monroe.

June 16.—Sailed from Hampton Roads. Fleet comprising brigade consisting of five vessels, steamers General McClellan, Meteor, Ashland, H. S. Hagan, and Dudley Buck. Touched at Fort Morgan for orders; thence to South West Pass, Mississippi River, for coal and water.

June 28.—Sailed for Brazos Santiago, Tex., arriving at anchor the p. m. of the 30th.

Artillery Brigade.

June 1 to 7.—The brigade embarked at City Point at different periods between these dates—Battery B, Second U. S. Colored Artillery, on the steamer Suwanee; Battery D, First U. S. Artillery, and Battery D, Fourth U. S. Artillery, on the Neptune; and Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, on the steamers Rappahannock and Beaufort. The vessels sailed separately as soon as they were loaded and ready for sea, the last steamer leaving City Point on the 7th instant. The fleet rendezvoused at Mobile, and from there proceeded to New Orleans, La., for coal and water.

U. S. FORCES AT FORT FISHER, N. C.

January 3.—The command moved from the camps of the Army of the James, in front of Richmond, Va., to Bermuda Hundred, embarking at that point on the day following for Fort Monroe.

January 6.—Left Fort Monroe for Beaufort, N. C., arriving at that point, after a stormy passage, on the 8th.

January 12.—Left Beaufort for Federal Point, N. C.

January 13.—Disembarked on the beach five miles above Fort Fisher.

January 15.—Assaulted and captured Fort Fisher, with its entire garrison of over 2,200 men, after a heavy bombardment from the fleet, the Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Ames commanding, making the assault, supported by the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, the Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, holding a defensive position two miles and a half from the fort against the anticipated attack of Hoke's division of the rebel army, which ended in a mere demonstration.

January 16.—The forts at the west entrance of Cape Fear River (abandoned by the enemy) were occupied by the navy, and soon after garrisoned by a portion of this command.

The remainder of the month was occupied in repairs of Fort Fisher and building wharves for landing stores, an occasional reconnaissance proving Hoke's division to be intrenched in a strong position at Sugar Loaf Hill, where it remained at the close of the month.

FERRERO'S DIVISION.

April 2.—In the morning, in accordance with instructions from Major-General Hartsuff, commanding Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, a battalion of the Tenth New York Artillery attacked the enemy's line, and succeeded in carrying it and holding the same until the object of the reconnaissance (which was to ascertain whether the enemy had withdrawn troops from Bermuda front) had been accomplished, when it fell back to its original position.

April 4.—The division moved to Petersburg, Va., since which time the division has been doing duty as provost guard and picketing the approaches to the city.

First Brigade, Ferrero's Division.

April 3.—This brigade (which was reported on last monthly return as First Brigade, Infantry Division, Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, Va.), early in the morning, after having sent out reconnoitering parties, who reported that the enemy had evidently just evacuated his works on our front, advanced across the enemy's line and proceeded onward

in the direction of Chesterfield Court-House, Va., capturing scattered parties of rebel soldiers and a band belonging to a brigade of Mahone's division, and receiving numbers of deserters who delivered themselves up, all of whom were turned over to the division provost-marshal. No large force of the enemy was met with. A halt was made at Chesterfield Station, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

April 4.—A detachment, under charge of Lieutenants Michener and Haines, of General McKibbin's staff, was sent forward to the vicinity of the coal-fields, where three locomotives and a quantity of cars were captured and brought safely to Petersburg.

April 5.—The division of which the brigade forms a part marched to Petersburg, Va., via Broadway Landing, and since that period the brigade has been stationed in the defenses of that city and guarding the approaches thereto.

By order, the designation First Brigade, Infantry Division, &c., was changed to First Brigade, Ferrero's Division, &c.

U. S. FORCES, CITY POINT, VA.

April 2.—The Tenth and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops marched from Fort Harrison to Bermuda Hundred.

April 3.—In the morning marched back and took up line of march for Richmond, where they arrived at 9 a. m. Remained there until evening of the 6th, when they were ordered, with their command, to assume command of City Point, Va.

May.—Nothing of any event occurred at this post during the month.

SUB-DISTRICT OF THE APPOMATTOX.

April 30.—Marched through Mecklenburg to Mill Grove; crossed the Meherrin, and bivouacked after dark.

May 1.—Moved at 6 a. m.; marched through Lunenburg Court-House, thence, via Lunenburg plank road, across the Nottoway, bivouacking at 5 p. m.

May 2.—Marched at 6 a. m., via Blacks and Whites, to near Five Forks; bivouacked at 5.30 p. m.

May 3.—Moved at 6 a. m.; marched through Petersburg, across the Appomattox, and went into camp near Ettricks about 5 p. m.

Distance marched during the month, seventy-five miles.

General Smith was assigned to the command of the Sub-District of the Appomattox by Special Orders, No. 135, Department of Virginia, and the brigade was assigned for duty in the said sub-district by General Orders, No. 1, headquarters District of the Nottoway.

May 21.—Sent detachment First Maine Cavalry, under command of Capt. H. C. Hall, to Chesterfield Court-House; also detachment of Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry to Amelia Court-House, under command of Lieut. Col. S. R. Clark; also detachment of same regiment, under command of Capt. R. C. Campbell, to Powhatan Court-House; also detachment Second New York Mounted Rifles, under command of Lieut. Col. J. H. Wood, to Buckingham Court-House; also detachment same regiment, under command of Capt. J. C. Terry, to Cumberland Court-House.

The several commanding officers were appointed provost-marshals in their respective counties, and continued to do provost duty to the end of the month.

June.—The duties of this command during the month: Doing provost duty in the several counties composing the sub-district.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF LYNCHBURG, VA.

May 1.—Left Moseley's Ferry and marched toward Blacks and Whites; moved to within two miles and camped.

May 2.—Moved toward Petersburg, Va., on the Red Oak road; camped.

May 3.—Moved into and through Petersburg; crossed Appomattox River, and went into camp.

May 4 to 8.—In camp.

May 9.—Moved through Petersburg, on the Cox road, to Ford's Station; camped.

May 10.—Marched to Nottoway Station; camped.

May 11.—Marched via Burkeville and drew forage and rations; camped.

May 12.—Marched through Prince Edward Court-House; camped at Pamplin's Station.

May 13.—Marched to Concord.

May 14.—Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent to Lynchburg.

May 16.—Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry sent to Appomattox Court-House.

May 17.—The headquarters and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry moved to Lynchburg, Va.

May 19.—Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry moved to Lynchburg; the command encamped near fair ground.

May 22.—Twenty-first Pennsylvania moved to Lynchburg from Appomattox Court-House. Details of the command performing duty as provost guard in the following [counties] of the district: Appomattox, Campbell, Amherst, Bedford, Nelson, and Franklin.

May 30.—Two hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. H. J. Brady, reported for duty, by authority of Special Orders, No. 138, dated headquarters Department of Virginia, May 22, 1865. The command is performing guard duty in the city—Lynchburg.

Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry and detachment Twentieth New York Cavalry, under command of Lieut. Col. T. E. Barker, with headquarters at Danville, Va., are performing duty at that place and in the following-named counties: Patrick, Henry, and Pittsylvania.

[*June.*]—Command in camp, garrisoning city of Lynchburg and the counties comprising the Military District of Lynchburg.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

March 1 to 28.—This division lay in camp before Richmond, engaged in picketing, scouting, and performing the various duties incident to a cavalry command while in the presence of, but not engaging with, the enemy.

March 28.—Left camp.

March 29.—Bivouacked in the morning near Varina Station, on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, continuing the march after a short rest to Humphreys' Station; halted till night and again marched to the crossing of Rowanty River, in the vicinity of Reams' Station, where it has since been engaged as guard to the trains of the Army of the Potomac.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. V. Kautz, commanding the division, was relieved on the 20th by Special Orders, No. 79, headquarters Department of

Virginia, and was succeeded by Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. Volunteers, who was assigned to the command by Special Orders, No. 79, headquarters Department of Virginia, March 20, 1865. The First New York Mounted Rifles was detached from this command by orders from headquarters Department of Virginia, dated March 23, 1865. The Fourth Wisconsin Battery was also temporarily detached from the command March 28, 1865.

In consequence of this reduction the command was on the 28th, previous to leaving for the field, consolidated into two brigades, the Third Brigade, Col. A. W. Evans, being merged with the Second Brigade of this division, under the command of Col. S. P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

January.—The brigade has been engaged during the month in performing picket duty, scouting, drilling, and officers' recitations. No change in the headquarters of brigade or regiments.

February.—The brigade has been engaged during the month in performing picket duty, scouting, drilling, and officers' recitations. No change in the headquarters of brigade or regiments.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

April 1.—The command left the vicinity of Reams' Station, Va., where it had been on duty as guard to the wagon trains of the Army of the Potomac. Proceeded to Dinwiddie Court-House and reported to Major-General Sheridan.

April 3.—The command moved to Appomattox at two points, the lower at Leonard's Mills, the other three miles higher up the stream, picking up 300 prisoners and taking 4 guns.

April 4.—The command crossed Deep Creek after a sharp skirmish.

April 6, 7, and 8.—It moved through Jetersville, Burkeville, and Prince Edward Court-House to Appomattox Station, skirmishing considerably on the road.

April 12.—After the surrender of General Lee's army, the command was ordered to Lynchburg, Va., where it remained until the 16th instant, engaged in paroling prisoners and destroying munitions of war.

April 16.—The command moved, via Burkeville and Goode's Bridge, to Richmond, Va., where it arrived on the 24th instant, going into camp on the Mechanicsville road, where it has since remained.

[*May.*]—This brigade has remained in camp on the Mechanicsville road, about three miles north of Richmond, Va., during the entire month. It has been engaged in performing the ordinary routine of camp duties, in furnishing patrolling parties and guards to different parts of the adjoining country. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was detached and ordered to Charlottesville, Va., on the 5th instant, but still remains under the orders of the brigade commander. The Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry was assigned to this brigade on the 23d instant by Special Orders, No. 139, extract 4, headquarters Department of Virginia.

[*June.*]—The brigade has remained in camp about three miles south of Richmond during the month. It has been engaged in performing the ordinary routine of camp duties and in furnishing patrolling parties and guards to different parts of the adjoining country. The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry is on detached service at Charlottesville, Va., and the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry on detached service in Henrico County.

No. 5.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Hatcher's Run by Vaughan Road,
February 5, 1865—2.30 p. m. (Sent 3 p. m.)

Humphreys was in position at this point and Armstrong's Mill by 10 a. m., crossing at both places with but little opposition, taking nine prisoners, all of Pegram's division. He is now getting in position and pushing out the Vaughan road to communicate with Warren. Warren reports at 1 p. m. that he has crossed most of his infantry, but he has to build a bridge of sixty feet in length to cross artillery and trains; will be over by 3 p. m. Nothing has been heard from Gregg. From the reports of prisoners, I am led to believe the enemy may attempt to interpose between Warren and Humphreys. To keep open this communication of four miles, I have ordered up Parke's reserve division, and have directed the available troops in the City Point lines to replace them with Parke. Warren reports taking thirty prisoners when crossing the run. I can hear nothing of the enemy's cavalry, and the prisoners here know nothing of any troops, cavalry or infantry, going south.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Vaughan Road and Hatcher's Run, [February 5, 1865]—6.45 p. m.
(Sent 7.10 p. m.)

The enemy at 5.15 attacked General Humphreys' right, and have been engaging him till this moment. General Humphreys has repulsed all their attacks. I have ordered up to his support not only a division from the Ninth Corps, but one from the Sixth Corps. General Warren is in position at Hargrave's, about three miles and a half from here; has met no enemy. General Gregg reports that having occupied Dinwiddie Court-House, and hearing nothing of any trains or the enemy, had returned to the crossing of Hatcher's Run by the Malone road. I have sent orders to General Gregg to return to General Warren and report to that officer, unless you send other orders for him. I think the enemy are trying to turn Humphreys' right and cut our communications with our line of works. Besides Pegram's and Gordon's divisions, deserters report the movement to their right of Heth and Mahone. I shall leave Humphreys and Warren in their present positions, with directions to support each other. I do not think the cavalry will do anything in the way of destroying trains. I shall await your instructions. It is estimated Humphreys' losses in wounded may amount to 300. Please acknowledge at once.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Crossing of Hatcher's Run by Vaughan Road,
February 5, 1865—8 p. m. (Sent 8.22 p. m.)

I have withdrawn Warren and the cavalry to this point, directing two divisions to remain on the other side of the run, one to cross to this side as a reserve for contingencies. Humphreys is instructed to await developments, and to attack, if advantageous, and drive the enemy into their works. The enemy have a strong line of works passing through the Clements house; this house is the place where the shot fell near us on the last movement—that is to say, since then the enemy have advanced their line. Unless we can carry this line, we can hardly reach the Boydton plank road or South Side Railroad without a flank movement considerably to the left. I presume it was to stop this they attacked Humphreys' right.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—9.30 p. m. (Sent 10 p. m.)

Orders have been sent to Gregg to proceed to Belfield, provided he finds on reaching Dinwiddie Court-House any confirmation of the contraband's report, or obtains any reliable intelligence leading him to believe he can effect anything there. The depot is, however, undoubtedly at Hicksford, across the Meherrin, and is guarded by artillery, as it was when Warren was there. We also believe that W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry is in that vicinity. Gregg goes without artillery.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—10 p. m.

I send a dispatch from General Gregg, received on my arrival just now. A staff officer who carried my last dispatch to General Warren reports that, on leaving, three squadrons of Gregg's cavalry came in to Warren, saying the enemy's cavalry had attacked Gregg's rear guard and cut them off. I am a little apprehensive of the enemy's cavalry interposing between Gregg and Warren, and preventing the latter using the road he advanced on to withdraw his artillery and trains. I have, however, sent orders to Gregg to open this road, if possible, and escort back Warren's trains.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 5, 1865—10.30 p. m. (Sent 11.15 p. m.)

GENERAL: I moved out this morning on the Vaughan road the Second Corps to the crossing of Hatcher's Run; on the road from Reams' Station to Dinwiddie Court-House, the Fifth Corps; and on a

road crossing Hatcher's Run still lower down, the cavalry division under General Gregg. General Gregg was ordered to move to Dinwiddie Court-House, and to move up and down the Boydton road to intercept and capture the enemy's trains, and was further ordered to determine whether or not he could in any way inflict damage upon the enemy. General Warren was to support General Gregg; General Humphreys, to support General Warren. All other available troops of this army were to be held ready to move at short notice. The different commands reached their post in due season, but it was found difficult to open communication between Generals Humphreys and Warren along the Vaughan road. General Gregg proceeded to Dinwiddie Court-House, and moved up and down the Vaughan road and captured some 18 wagons and 50 prisoners, including 1 colonel. Finding that the Boydton road was but little used since the destruction of the bridges on that road and on the Weldon railroad, he returned to Malone's Bridge, on Hatcher's Run. At 4.15 p. m. the enemy, with what was reported to be Hill's corps and Gordon's and Pegram's divisions, attacked Humphreys. They were handsomely repulsed, with a loss to Humphreys of 300. Since this force had attacked Humphreys' right, consisting of but one division entire and one brigade, it became necessary to send for men enough to hold our communications with our rear line. One division of the Ninth and one division of the Sixth Corps were therefore ordered to re-enforce Humphreys. Warren, with the cavalry, has been ordered to connect with his left and to report to him. In the morning, if I find that this force of the enemy is outside of his works, I shall attack and drive him into them, taking advantage of anything disclosed by the operation. During the day it is estimated that we have taken 100 prisoners.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—1 a. m. (Sent 1.15 a. m.)

I have just received intelligence that my aide, Captain Jay, taking orders to General Gregg, met the enemy in force where the Malone road leaves the Halifax road. Jay was fired on, and is missing, but his escort escaped. This is undoubtedly the enemy's cavalry come up from Stony Creek. They are now in Gregg's rear, on the road he took, and only one mile and a half from him if he is at Malone's Bridge. I have sent this information to Warren, with directions to make every effort to communicate it to Gregg, and have instructed Warren to send a division to cover our rear on the Weldon railroad, as the cavalry may advance that way to-morrow morning. If Gregg gets my orders to rejoin Warren through that officer, he can be withdrawn on the Vaughan road; but if Warren's staff officer meets the fate of Captain Jay, Gregg's position will be precarious, as the enemy's cavalry will be in his rear, and their infantry, on Warren's withdrawal, now taking place, will interpose between him and the Vaughan road. I am in hopes Warren's artillery and trains, ordered back on the road he took, will get in safely.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865—7.15 a. m.

Major-Generals Warren and Humphreys have both telegraphed me this morning, and inform me of their being in position, their right, well supported, near Fort Cummings, and two divisions of the Fifth Corps over Hatcher's Run forming their left. Gregg's cavalry is now with Warren. Trains all came up the Vaughan road. I have telegraphed to them to move out at once to determine whether or not Hill's or any portion of the enemy's force is now outside of their line of works. In case any should be found they are to be driven in. Heth charged in two lines, and was badly repulsed. Subsequently the whole of Hill's corps participated in the attack. The above is the report of deserters.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 6, 1865.

Major Jay has returned, and it is now certain that he was captured by our own men. None of the enemy's cavalry in vicinity of Malone's Crossing.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Hatcher's Run, February 6, 1865—7.30 p. m.
(Via Aiken's House, 8.40 p. m.)

Major-General Warren advanced about 2 p. m. on the Dabney's Mill and Vaughan roads. Both columns had a spirited contest with the enemy, and steadily drove him before them till about 6 p. m., when the column on the mill road, having forced the enemy beyond Dabney's Mill and until he opened on them with artillery, indicating he was in his line of works, when, being re-enforced, Warren's troops were, in turn, compelled to retire in considerable confusion. The enemy was, however, checked before reaching the position occupied this morning, and Warren's troops rallied in this position. The column on the Vaughan road was recalled when the others were forced back. The troops are now formed in the lines occupied this morning. The fighting has been determined, principally in dense woods, and the losses considerable, particularly in the column compelled to retire. I am not able at present to give an estimate of them.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—10.15 a. m. (Sent 10.50 a. m.)

Warren reports at 7.30 a. m. everything quiet in his front. The character of the weather to-day, and the ignorance I am under of the exact moral condition of Warren's corps, and his losses from stragglers,

has restrained me from giving him positive orders to attack; but I have directed him to push out strong reconnaissances, and left to his judgment, based on the result of these reconnaissances and his knowledge of the state of his command, whether to attack or not. From all I can learn, unofficially, the disaster yesterday arose from the enemy suddenly, toward the close of the day, withdrawing from the column on the Vaughan road and concentrating on the column at Dabney's Mill, which, when one part of the line was broken, the whole retired in disorder. Warren had one whole division (Wheaton's, Sixth Corps) not engaged. One brigade reached the mill just as the line had given way, but were unable, owing to the confusion and the dense woods, to do anything toward remedying the evil. In reference to holding to Hatcher's Run, my idea was to hold it permanently by a strong line, which a small force could hold, if we moved farther to the left. If it is designed only to hold it temporarily and to abandon it, the object I had in view would not be attained. We have now a line of breast-works all the way, but my suggestion was to a permanent line, with redoubts.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—2.45 p. m. (Sent 4 p. m.)

Cipher dispatch received.* I will notify you as soon as the troops are in position, but I hardly think it will be by to-morrow, as I have some works to erect before I can unmass the forces on the left. As soon as your dispatch of 11.30 was received* I forwarded it to Warren, directing him to cease offensive operations unless some very important advantage was to be gained. At 12.20, before my dispatch had reached him, he reported Crawford having carried the enemy's line of skirmish rifle-pits, and that a prisoner reported them in line of battle near Dabney's Mill, where they were yesterday. I expect soon to hear my dispatch has reached him. I was desirous, for the morale of the command, that the offensive should be taken. Warren has sent in the return of one division, and I hope from it that the losses yesterday will be much less than was at first supposed. Large numbers of stragglers have come in during the night and this morning. A deserter reports Rodes' old division as having been moved from the north of the Appomattox to enemy's right. Has Ord heard anything of this?

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 7, 1865—5.15 p. m. (Sent 5.22 p. m.)

I have just received a dispatch from Major-General Warren, announcing he had recovered most of the ground he occupied yesterday, and had again drawn the fire of the artillery in the enemy's works. As this accomplishes all I expected him to do, I have directed him to withdraw to Hatcher's Run, and shall hold the line from Fort Sampson to Arm-

* See Part II, pp. 448, 447, respectively.

strong's Mill with the Second Corps, and post the Fifth Corps from the Vaughan road crossing back toward the Halifax road, prepared to meet a flank movement of the enemy or to support any point threatened in front.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—12.30 p. m. (Sent 1.25 p. m.)

Yesterday Major-General Warren again advanced from his position on the right bank of Hatcher's Run, and, encountering the enemy, carried the line of rifle-pits occupied by the enemy's skirmish line, and continued the advance till the fire of the artillery in the enemy's works near Dabney's Mill was drawn, and till he (Warren) had passed over most of the ground he had occupied the day before. This operation was performed during the prevalence of a violent hail-storm. The resistance offered by the enemy outside his works was not, however, so great as the day before. Having accomplished all that was practicable, and the enemy declining battle outside his works, I directed the withdrawal of the troops to Hatcher's Run, which was effected soon after night-fall. I forward Major-General Warren's report, just received.* The casualties of the three days' operations will not now, as far as I can judge in the absence of official returns, exceed 1,500, which is about double the number of wounded brought to the rear. The prisoners will exceed 200. The cavalry on the 5th captured twenty-five wagons, instead of eighteen, as previously reported. I am now preparing an intrenched line from Fort Cummings, our old left, to Armstrong's Mill. This line will be held by the Second Corps, and the Fifth will be massed to defend our left and rear. The cavalry and the reserves of the Sixth Corps have been returned to their former positions. The reserves of the Ninth will be returned so soon as the condition of the new line justifies.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
February 8, 1865—4 p. m. (Sent 4.20 p. m.)

Official returns of casualties received show: Fifth Corps, 1,400; Second Corps, 140; cavalry, 150; in all 1,690, which includes over 600 missing, of whom the greater portion will turn up, being stragglers. I send a notice found by Gregg posted up in Dinwiddie Court-House. If the enemy does not attack us to-day I think you can leave with security to-morrow.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

* See Part II, p. 487.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 25, 1865—8.30 p. m. (Sent 9.05 p. m.)

Since my report of 12 m. no further operations have taken place on the Ninth Corps front. Major-General Parke reports his casualties as 64 killed, 323 wounded, and 481 missing; his captures amount to 8 battle-flags and 1,800 prisoners. The enemy were permitted, under flag of truce, to carry away from our lines 120 dead and 15 very severely wounded. Under the orders sent Major-General Wright to feel the enemy, the skirmishers of the Sixth Corps were advanced, but found the enemy's pickets strongly intrenched. Major-General Wright supported his skirmishers by his Second Division, one brigade of the Third Division, and two brigades of the First Division, and after a spirited contest, under a sharp fire of artillery and musketry, the enemy's intrenched picket-line was carried, capturing 416 prisoners. This line is now held. Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps, likewise advanced his skirmishers, well supported by his First and Third Divisions, and carried the enemy's intrenched skirmish line, taking over 200 prisoners; subsequently the enemy was re-enforced and made several vigorous and determined attacks, all of which were repulsed, Humphreys capturing in these last affairs 2 battle-flags and over 400 prisoners. The fighting on this part of the line continued till near 8 o'clock. Numerous deserters have been reported since dark. Total captures reported to-day, 10 battle-flags and 2,800 prisoners. Griffin's division, Fifth Corps, was sent to support Humphreys, and was engaged with the Second Corps. Crawford's and Ayres' divisions, of the Fifth Corps, and the cavalry division were held in reserve, and promptly moved to different parts of the line.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 25, 1865. (Sent 12.50 a. m. [26th].)

Wright holds his captured line; Humphreys had all of his at 8 p. m., but I authorized his retaining only such portions as, in his judgment, it would be advantageous to hold. Parke sends in the return of casualties in his artillery brigade, to be added to his previous return—4 killed, 14 wounded, and 25 missing; total, 43. Humphreys estimates his killed and wounded at about 450; very few missing; thinks enemy's losses in killed and wounded more than double his. Wright reported his losses small.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 26, 1865—10.45 a. m. (Sent 11.30 a. m.)

All has been quiet since 8 p. m. last evening. Wright and Humphreys hold and have intrenched all the advanced line captured yes-

terday as far as the Armstrong house, which includes all but a small portion on the extreme left near Hatcher's Run, which there was no military advantage in retaining. Humphreys now estimates his casualties at 700, Wright at 400, which will make our total casualties from all parts of the line about 2,000. Deserters report the fighting very severe, and the result as having a depressing and demoralizing effect on their army.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 26, 1865—10 p. m.

Official returns from the several corps show the casualties of yesterday as follows: Second Corps—killed, 51; wounded, 462; missing, 177. Sixth Corps—killed, 47; wounded, 402; missing, 30. Ninth Corps—killed, 68; wounded, 337; missing, 506. Total—killed, 166; wounded, 1,201; missing, 713; or a grand total of 2,080, which is 80 larger than my approximate estimate of this morning. Of prisoners, the account now stands: Second Corps, 365; Sixth Corps, 469; Ninth Corps, 1,949; total, 2,783, or 13 less than reported last night; of this number some 200 are wounded in our hospitals. It has been quiet along the lines to-day. Permission was granted the enemy, on application, to remove their dead and wounded, under flag of truce, both on the Second and Sixth Corps fronts.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 26, 1865—11.30 p. m.

General Humphreys estimates the enemy's losses in killed and wounded in his front as fully three times his, and I have no doubt from the character of the fighting, the heaviest being repulsing their attacks, that their losses were very much greater. Wright also thinks they lost much heavier than we did. On Parke's front their losses were quite severe from the artillery fire of adjacent batteries, not only when their supports were moving up but when they were withdrawing. On the whole, I think it would be reasonable to estimate the enemy's losses in killed and wounded as 50 per cent. greater than ours; this would make them about 2,000, which added to the prisoners would give 4,800. Taking in stragglers and deserters, I think it safe to estimate Lee's loss for the day not less than 5,000 men.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

No. 6.

Reports of Bvt. Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of operations January 14–February 25.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
January 23, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending January 21, 1865:

Brevet Major Harwood was in command of the battalion of U. S. Engineers, and, assisted by Lieutenant Phillips, inspected the line from Fort Davison to Fort McMahon. The former officer also superintended the repairs of the line from Fort Bross to Fort Dushane. Brevet Captain Benyaurd had charge of the repairs from Fort McGilvery to Fort Howard. Brevet Captain Howell made an inspection of the line from Fort Welch to Battery 24, and superintended the reconstruction of Fort Fisher and repairs from Fort Howard to Fort Dushane. Lieutenant Heap, assisted by Lieutenant Phillips, inspected the line from Fort Alex. Hays to Fort Meikel.

The following extracts from the weekly report of Brevet Colonel Spaulding, commanding detachment of Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, will show the extent and nature of the duties upon which the officers and men of his command have been engaged:

The work upon the battery at the left of Fort Keene has been continued during the past week, under the general direction of Brevet Major McDonald, with daily details of about 200 men from this command. This work is a small lunette containing two barbettes and three embrasures, originally thrown up and very roughly revetted by infantry. The stockade for closing the gorge of this work is 185 feet in length, with flanking arrangements. Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer (who relieved Major McDonald) reports that this stockade was completed last evening. To-day he has been at work with one company of this regiment in putting in new revetment and raising the parapet, and this part of the work is about one-sixth done. The cold weather of the past week has caused the work upon the signal tower to progress but slowly, it being very difficult and hazardous for men to work at such an elevation, upon insecure footing, when the weather is cold and stormy. Brevet Major Hine reports all the material on the ground, 130 feet framed, sixty-eight feet raised, and sixty-four feet completed.

On Tuesday, the 17th, I sent Lieutenant Paine with one company of this command to make some repairs and renewals of the works on a part of the Ninth Corps front. The work required was as follows: A new magazine to be constructed in Battery 10; in Fort Morton, two magazines to be floored and sheathed; in Fort Sedgwick, one magazine to be sheathed and another to be sheathed and drained; in Fort Davis, the magazines in the salients to be strengthened and three drains under the parapets to be framed and lined. Lieutenant Paine reports all the above-mentioned work completed, except revetting one of the drains in Fort Davis; this will be completed to-morrow, if the weather permits.

On Thursday, the 19th, I sent Captain Dolan with his company to repair Forts Stevenson, Blaisdell, Patrick Kelly, and Bross. In the construction of these forts too little berm, in most cases, had been left for works that were to be maintained for any considerable length of time. The consequence was that the scarp in many places had caved into the ditch, and in some instances the parapet had followed the scarp. Seven hundred men from the Fifth Army Corps reported to Captain Dolan, and for the past two days these men, together with the one company of engineer troops, have been at work upon Forts Stevenson, Blaisdell, and Bross. Nothing has as yet been done on Fort Patrick Kelly. The amount and character of the repairs upon these forts will be best described when they are completed.

On Saturday, the 14th, I placed the following officers of this command in charge of corduroy roads: Lieutenant Warfield, all roads within the lines of the army from the Jerusalem plank road to the defenses of City Point; Lieutenant Bacon, all roads between the Jerusalem plank road and the Weldon railway; Lieutenant La Grange, all roads from the Weldon railway to the southern limit of the lines occupied by the Second Corps. During the past week these officers, with details from this command

From Colonel Spaulding's report:

The weather has been so cold and windy during the past week that but little could be done on the signal tower. The posts have all been raised and secured in their positions and twenty-six additional feet of the tower completed at this date. Brevet Major Hine reports that three or four days of mild weather will enable him to complete the work.

On the 4th instant Captain Dexter, with a detail of two companies from this command, commenced delivering material for and constructing a strong line of abatis around Fort Fisher. On the 5th this abatis was completed on the front and flanks, and sufficient material delivered for extending it along the rear face, but this could not be placed in position until the camps in that vicinity were removed. This abatis was further strengthened by two lines of wire interlaced with the branches and a wire entanglement placed in front of the abatis.

On the 6th Captain Dexter commenced opening a road from Fort Cummings to Armstrong's Mill, on Hatcher's Run. The details for this work were, two companies from this command from the 6th to the 9th, inclusive, 14 teams from the Second Corps on the 8th instant, and 400 men and 40 teams from the Ninth Corps on the 9th. The work was finished on the evening of the 9th, having constructed double corduroy bridges over all the ravines and low grounds and cut a double track through the timber.

On the evening of the 5th I sent Brevet Major Van Brocklin, with four companies of this command, to report to you on the Vaughan road, near the crossing of Hatcher's Run. On the 6th this detachment was engaged in repairing the Vaughan road, building corduroy bridges over small streams, &c. At 9 p. m. of the 6th Major Van Brocklin received orders from you to construct an additional bridge over Hatcher's Run. This bridge was about 250 feet in length; the material was carried from the woods by Major Van Brocklin's detachment, and the bridge completed about 1.30 a. m. of the 7th instant.

On the morning of the 7th I sent an additional company from this regiment to report to Major Van Brocklin, and he commenced the construction of a permanent corduroy road from Hatcher's Run to Fort Siebert. The following details have been engaged on this work: February 7, five companies Fiftieth Engineers and 20 teams from Second Corps; February 8, five companies Fiftieth Engineers and 2,000 men and 100 teams from Second Corps; February 9, five companies Fiftieth Engineers and 2,000 men and 100 teams from Fifth Corps; February 10, five companies Fiftieth Engineers and 2,000 men and 100 teams from the Fifth Corps. This corduroy road is now completed for about three miles, with the exception of covering a portion of it with earth.

On the 8th Major Van Brocklin, leaving Captain Van Rensselaer in temporary charge of the work on the corduroy road, made a reconnaissance for an extension of the U. S. military railroad to Hatcher's Run, and reported the result to Colonel Batchelder, chief quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

On the 9th Captain Van Rensselaer took charge of the unfinished work on Fort Fisher, this work having been turned over to him by Captain Howell.

The repairs of the several forts on the rear line, which were commenced on the 19th of January by Captain Dolan, were as follows: At Fort Stevenson, the ramps, banquettes, and gun platforms required repairs, about fifty feet of the scarp on each face to be revetted, gratings to be placed over the drains, the entrances of three magazines to be revetted, and the exterior slope to be removed from the berm and dressed off; at Fort Blaisdell, the whole revetment and parapet were to be moved in four feet, gun platforms, banquettes, ramps, and embrasures to be rebuilt. The above works in these two forts are completed. The work on Fort Patrick Kelly was about the same as that on Fort Blaisdell. The revetment on this fort has been moved in and the barbettes nearly completed, but owing to troops being taken away for the late movement on Hatcher's Run, the work on this fort was suspended. The work on Fort Bross required the revetment and parapet to be moved in four feet, the ditch to be drained, embrasures cut in the parapet and revetted, and a magazine to be built. This work is completed except the earth work in moving the parapet; it was left unfinished at the time of the late move of the army. To complete these works would probably require a detail of about 400 men for three days. Four hundred and ninety-six gabions have been made during the week and brought into camp, and 480 issued at Fort Fisher, the battery on the left of this fort, and for repairs of the works on the Ninth Corps line.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,

Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,

Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field, City Point, Va.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
February 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending February 18, 1865:

Bvt. Maj. F. Harwood was in command of the Engineer Battalion, and had charge of the construction of the line at Hatcher's Run, near crossing of Vaughan road. Brevet Captain Benyaurd inspected the line on Sixth Corps front with a view to making entanglements, and also inspected the line from Fort McGilvery to Fort Howard. Brevet Captain Howell had charge of the construction of the line from Fort Sampson to near Hatcher's Run. Lieutenant Heap had charge of the construction of a battery at Hatcher's Run near crossing of Vaughan road, and of a two-gun battery on Vaughan road near crossing of Hatcher's Run. This officer also inspected the line on Second and Fifth Corps front with a view to verify the position of pickets. The following extracts are made from the report of Brevet Colonel Spaulding, commanding Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers:

The signal tower is so nearly completed that it will be probably finished to-morrow. In the next weekly report drawings of the tower will be furnished, with a detailed description of the work. The work upon Fort Fisher has progressed as rapidly as the state of the weather would permit. Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer reports three-fourths of the parapets completed, and the remainder one-half complete. Platforms are laid for three barbette and three embrasure guns, and two additional embrasure guns will be added to-morrow. This fort can be finished, except the inner works, in four or five days. No bomb-proofs, magazines, or traverses have yet been commenced in this fort. The battery on the left of Fort Fisher (also in charge of Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer) has had during the week seven platforms and two magazines added, the parapets and traverses finished, and the work is now complete, mounting eleven guns. Brevet Major Van Brocklin reports that on the 11th and 13th instant the work was continued on the corduroy road from Fort Siebert to Hatcher's Run, the details for the work consisting of five companies of this regiment and twenty-five teams from the Fifth Corps. The road was completed on the evening of the 13th instant. With very few intervals, there is now a continuous corduroy road from the first stream south of Fort Siebert to Hatcher's Run, and a double track over all the streams and low grounds. Captain Dexter has been engaged with his company in getting out platform timber. During the week he has had hewn and delivered at Fort Fisher and the battery on its left 3,523 superficial feet of timber, equal to fourteen platforms.

During the week 204 fascines have been made and delivered at Fort Fisher and the eleven-gun battery; 693 gabions have also been made and brought into camp; of these, 417 have been issued for Fort Fisher and for repairing the works on the Ninth Corps front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
February 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending February 25, 1865:

Brevet Major Harwood was in command of the Battalion of Engineers, and inspected the line from Hatcher's Run to Fort Fisher; also inspected rifle-pits on Hatcher's Run. Lieutenants Heap and Phillips

were in charge of laying abatis around the tête-de-pont at crossing of Vaughan road near Hatcher's Run. The latter officer also inspected the line from Fort Cummings to Fort McMahon, and assisted Major Harwood in the inspection of rifle-pits on Hatcher's Run. The following extracts from the weekly report of Brevet Colonel Spaulding, commanding Fiftieth New York Engineers, will show the nature and extent of the engineering duties upon which the officers and men of his command have been engaged:

Lieutenant Van Rensselaer reports the parapets of Fort Fisher nearly finished. The work is ready for fifteen guns and is inclosed with abatis. The whole fort will probably be completed to-morrow, except the interior works, and these have not yet been commenced. On the 21st Brevet Major Van Brocklin commenced the work of corduroying the Squirrel Level road, and has been working an average detail of 300 men and 50 teams from the Second Army Corps. This work is about one-half done, and will require about three days of good weather to finish it.

On the 20th, 21st, and 22d Lieutenant Bacon was engaged in covering the corduroy on the Vaughan road and building additional bridges and sluices over streams and swamps. The average detail for this work was 200 men from the Fifth Corps and 100 men and 10 teams from the Second Corps.

During the week Lieutenant La Grange, with a part of one company of this regiment, has hewn out and delivered at Fort Fisher 2,315 superficial feet of timber for gun platforms and 115 lineal feet of sleepers.

For the past three days Lieutenant De Groot has been engaged with one company of this command, and for two days a detail of 400 men from the Ninth Corps, in completing the repairs of Fort Patrick Kelly. But little progress has been made to-day on account of infantry detail not reporting. The gun platforms are completed, and the parapets and drains nearly finished.

Sixty-four fascines and 300 gabions have been made during the week, and 64 fascines and 273 gabions have been issued for use at Fort Fisher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers and Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Armies in the Field.

No. 7.

Report of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Nathaniel Michler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, of operations March 11–18.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
March 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations in this army for the week ending March 18, 1865:

Brevet Major Harwood was in command of the Engineer Battalion. Brevet Captain Benyaurd inspected Fort Davis with a view to repairs, and was in charge of the construction of abatis from Fort Prescott to Fort Davis, which is three-fourths finished. First Lieutenant Lydecker inspected Fort Fisher, which is completed on the north side and a traverse three-fourths finished. First Lieutenant Phillips was in charge of a line of works near Hatcher's Run, which are three-fourths finished. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ford, commanding detachment Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers, with the officers of his command, was engaged as follows:

After making a preliminary survey of the Vaughan road and its crossing of Hatcher's Run, Brevet Major Van Brocklin commenced repairing the road and constructing a substantial and permanent bridge above high-water mark. The old bridge had been entirely swept away by the late freshets.

On the 15th instant Major Van Brocklin had completed a bridge over Hatcher's Run 285 feet in length, supported by eleven cribs each sixteen feet long, six feet wide, and from two to six feet high. The roadway of the bridge consists of two tracks, each eight feet in width, separated by a longitudinal timber, firmly pinned to the corduroy flooring. In repairing the corduroy on the Vaughan road, which was only slightly damaged, Company E only was employed one day. In constructing the bridge Major Van Brocklin worked his own and Company C from the 11th to the 15th instant, inclusive, and an average of ten teams daily from the Fifth Corps.

On the 13th instant Lieutenant Taylor with Company G repaired and put in thorough order the Squirrel Level road. On the 13th and 14th Lieutenant Lang with a portion of Company H, and a detail on the 13th of 200 men and 40 teams from the Ninth Corps, constructed and put in 380 feet of abatis around Fort Blaisdell, completing the work, and repaired the damages caused to the banquette of Fort Stevenson by the late rains.

Lieutenant La Grange, in continuing the work on the road between the Wyatt house and Warren's Station, has corduroyed 1,200 yards, making a total of 3,600 yards. He has worked three companies of this command for two days and two companies for three days, and an average daily detail of 660 men and 59 teams from the Fifth Corps. On the 11th and 12th the weather prevented any progress in the work, and on the 14th the teams did not report until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer, in charge of Fort Fisher, has completed two traverses in that work, each sixty feet in length and each containing a magazine eighteen feet long; a third traverse, to protect the guns in the western curtain, is one-third finished. The entire parapet has been redressed, on account of the damage caused by the heavy rains.

On the 15th instant Captain Jackson, with Companies B and H, reported to Captain Benyaurd, near Fort Prescott, and on the 16th commenced the reconstruction of Battery 22 and a line of abatis between Forts Davis and Prescott. The work on the battery could not be continued, the enemy having opened a heavy fire of shot and shell on the working parties. At dark it was again commenced, but again interrupted by the severe storm.

On the 17th the work was pushed with but little interruption, and Captain Jackson reports that the parapet has reached its full height and the revetment is finished; that one traverse is nearly completed, the timber for the gun platforms on the ground and ready, and 1,000 feet of abatis already put in. He hopes to complete the work on Sunday, the 19th instant, or thereabouts.

During the week I have employed all the men in the detachment, not elsewhere engaged, in repairing and improving the roads in the immediate vicinity and in constructing gabions for Fort Fisher, Battery 22, and the entire line.

In the topographical department the triangulation party are pushing forward the surveys between Fort Siebert and Hatcher's Run, and in the office campaign maps are being prepared.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. MICHLER,

Major of Engineers and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,

Chief Engineer, Armies Operating against Richmond,

City Point, Va.

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Frank W. Hess, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. BATTALION THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,

February 8, 1865.

In compliance with orders received on Saturday evening, February 4, I reported, at 6 a. m. on the 5th instant, with my command, to Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps, and was sent by him to report to Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding division, Second Corps. My orders given me by General Smyth were to send a detachment of fifty men, under command of a commissioned officer, on the road leading from the Vaughan road to Armstrong's Mill. The rest of

the battalion was to take the advance of the infantry moving up the Vaughan road; to drive the enemy's vedettes beyond Hatcher's Run, and, if possible, to force the crossing at Cummings' Ford. Lieutenant Ewing, who had command of the detachment moving toward Armstrong's Ford, was also directed to drive in the vedettes and secure the crossing.

The advance of the column on the Vaughan road struck the enemy's vedettes in the vicinity of the Cummings house, charged them, and drove them down the road to the ford. Captain Stillé, who commanded the advance, was ordered to follow them closely and to charge the ford. This was done, but the obstructions placed there by the enemy rendered it impossible for cavalry to cross. This I reported to Brigadier-General De Trobriand, commanding brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, whose command was supporting the cavalry. At about 11 o'clock, a bridge having been constructed, I moved my command across Hatcher's Run and, to comply with the orders of Major-General Humphreys, took the road leading to Armstrong's Ford, in order to open communication with the troops crossing at that point. I was also directed to post a picket of thirty men at Dabney's Mill. At about a quarter of a mile from the Cummings Ford my advance came upon the enemy's skirmish line, formed along the edge of a wood and posted behind a fence. Company A, commanded by Captain Stillé, was dismounted and ordered to drive them back, but found them too strong. I ordered Company E, under command of Lieutenant King, to charge, mounted, on Captain Stillé's left, and Company M, commanded by Lieutenant O'Donovan, to charge on the right of Captain Stillé. This was done; five prisoners were taken; the enemy was driven away from the fence and forced back into the woods, where I found them in considerable force. This I reported to Major-General Humphreys, and was directed by him to return to the Vaughan road, and open communication with the Fifth Corps at J. Hargrave's house. At about two miles from the Cummings Ford my advance, under Lieutenant Frazer, Company D, encountered the enemy stationed along the woods on the right of the road. The advance charged down the Vaughan road, followed by the rest of the command, and supported by the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, General De Trobriand's brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, and moved forward until the column of the Fifth Corps was seen on the Reams' Station road. I reported to Major-General Warren, and then returned to General Humphreys, informing him that the road was open. Until 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th detachments of the battalion patrolled the Vaughan road. I was then directed to take my command back to the Cummings house and await further orders. At 3 p. m. on the 6th instant I was directed by Major-General Humphreys to return to the camp at the Aiken house. The only loss suffered was 2 men killed and 3 wounded; 16 horses killed and wounded.

On the 6th instant, at 8 a. m., I was directed to move out of camp with my command and arrest all stragglers found on the roads, and to report with them to Brevet Major-General Webb at Cummings' Ford. About 500 men belonging to the Fifth Corps were taken to the front, but, being unable to find General Webb, I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Locke, assistant adjutant-general, Fifth Corps, and was directed by him to turn them over to the provost-marshal of the corps. I was then ordered to return to camp.

On the 7th instant an order was received from the provost-marshal-general's office directing me to proceed to the camps of the Fifth Corps and drive up to the front all the men I could find there. About 10

men were arrested and about fifty more were found on the road, and turned over to the provost-marshal of the corps. I then returned with the battalion to camp.

F. W. HESS,
Major, Commanding Battalion, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. PH. SCHUYLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Reports of Brt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Siege Train, of operations January 1–March 31.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., March 2, 1865.

GENERAL: In obedience to the circular of July 29, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report of my operations during the month of January last. The amount of firing is shown by the following table: Coehorn mortar, 219; 8-inch siege mortar, 636; 10-inch siege mortar, 15; 10 inch sea-coast mortar, 144; 30-pounder Parrott, 879; 4½-inch gun, 3; 100-pounder Parrott, 209; field guns, 137 rounds; making a total of 2,242 rounds, weighing about fifty-one tons, or at a rate of about 1.6 tons daily.

The most important event during the month on these lines was the attempt of the rebel fleet to pass the obstructions in James River on the night of January 23, when I think it may fairly be claimed that my batteries prevented a serious disaster. Three rams, the wooden gunboat Drewry, a small steam torpedo-boat, and perhaps more, passed Fort Brady about 8 p. m., under cover of the darkness. They received about twenty-five shots from the fort—armament, two 100-pounder Parrotts and three 30-pounder Parrotts. The fort was instantly opened upon by the rebel land batteries, mounting some dozen guns, and their fire soon disabled one of the 100-pounder guns. The fleet passed on to a point near the rebel Howlett Battery, out of range of Fort Brady. My batteries below Fort Brady were three in number: Parsons and Wilcox—armament, one 100-pounder Parrott and one 10-inch sea-coast mortar; Spofford—armament, one 30-pounder Parrott, placed in position about 7 a. m.; and Sawyer—armament, one 100-pounder Parrott and two 10-inch sea-coast mortars. About 10 p. m. a ram succeeded in reaching and began removing the obstructions, receiving thirty-one shots from the mortar in Wilcox and nine from those in Sawyer, with musketry fire from all the spare artillerymen while so engaged. At 3 a. m. one ram passed the obstructions and anchored about 600 yards above Sawyer, where she remained for forty-five minutes. This position was only exposed to mortar fire. One shell fired at 60 degrees elevation struck her, and she immediately moved up the river; nineteen shells had been fired at her while lying in this position. During the night forty-four rounds from the 100-pounder and twenty-four rounds from the mortar in Parsons and Wilcox and three rounds from the 100-pounder in Sawyer were fired at the fleet above the obstructions. The darkness prevented the effect of this fire from being known.

At daylight two rams and the Drewry were discovered aground near left bank, some 1,500 yards above Parsons. Fire was at once opened from that battery with long percussion-shell from the 100-pounder. The second shot struck the Drewry and the third exploded her magazine,

completely destroying her. The following table shows the fire upon the fleet after daylight, before it escaped up the river, about noon:

Battery.	Commanding officer.	100-pounder.		10-inch sea-coast mortar.		30-pounder Parrott.		Range.
		Fired.	Hit.	Fired.	Hit.	Fired.	Hit.	
								Yards.
Parsons and Wilcox	Lieut. H. A. Pratt, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	57	30	25	2	.....	.....	1,500
Spofford	Lieut. C. N. Silliman, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	27	1,800
Sawyer	Lieut. E. P. Mason, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	21	7	31	2	.....	.....	2,500
Total	.....	78	37	56	4	62	27	

As soon as the rams could get afloat they retreated out of range, near Howlett Battery, leaving the torpedo-boat aground. About 3 a. m. on 25th they escaped up the river past Fort Brady, receiving a number of rounds in the darkness, several of which struck them.

The ammunition used in this engagement consisted in part of solid shot, and in part of shell—percussion and time—and case. Unfortunately the line of fire when the rams were aground was oblique, and the projectiles glanced off without penetrating. Officers on picket directly opposite, however, report that the armor was started and partially ripped off in a number of places. During the firing my batteries, especially Forts Brady and Parsons and Wilcox, were under a very heavy fire from the rebel land batteries. Three men were killed in the former, and a large number slightly injured from fragments, &c. Too much commendation cannot be given to Captain Pierce, commanding Fort Brady, and to Lieutenants Pratt, Mason, and Silliman, commanding the other batteries, for their excellent conduct. The total firing, including those fired in reply to the rebel land batteries, was about 500 rounds of siege ammunition. Lieut. W. G. Ball, Thirteenth New York Artillery, also moved a 20-pounder Parrott (field gun) to the bank of the river and fired eighty-five rounds, at a range of about 1,400 yards, with creditable zeal.

At 6.30 p. m. on January 5 I received an order from General Grant to embark a siege train, which ultimately proved to be destined for Fort Fisher. I was to accompany it with a sufficient detail of artillerymen from my command and a company of volunteer engineers from General Benham's brigade, also a small detachment from General Graham's naval brigade. During January 6 I was waiting transportation, but removed three companies of First Connecticut Artillery from the lines, and also two 30-pounder Parrotts and four Coehorn mortars. The propeller C. C. Leary, 841 tons, reported at 8 a. m. on January 7, and my ordnance officers at once began loading her, from both sides, with all possible dispatch with the ordnance. They employed about 150 men. The propeller Scott, 1,086 tons, reported at 3 p. m., with 50,000 feet of lumber on board. By 8 p. m. she was ready to sail, with two companies (280 men) and thirty-six mules. At 7.30 a. m. of January 8, the propeller Governor Chase, 746 tons, reported. At noon she was ready to sail, with two companies (282 men) and forty-one animals. During the evening the three steamers, with my headquarters on the Leary, dropped down to City Point, where I received written orders from General Grant to report to General Terry. My command consisted of 20 officers, 568 men, 77 animals, 12 wagons, sixteen 30-pounder Parrotts, 20 Coehorns, with 8,000 rounds for former and 6,600 for latter,

50,000 feet of lumber, &c. We took nineteen days' rations, four being cooked. We sailed at daylight of January 9, and reached Fort Monroe that evening. On January 10 we were detained by a severe storm, but sailed at 8 a. m. of January 11, arriving at Beaufort, N. C., on the following day in time to join the fleet then starting for Fort Fisher, where we arrived about 5 p. m.

During January 13 we were ordered to remain on board. On January 14 I put the engineer company on shore, with thirty-seven animals, rations, forage, &c. The sea was too rough to land the guns. The steamer was anchored, and a warp of 3-inch rope, 120 fathoms long, was secured to the beach. The men were pulled ashore in surf-boats, and the animals slung, hoisted overboard, and towed ashore by the warp. On the 15th the sea was smoother. I had brought three launches and a detachment of thirty-five men of General Graham's naval brigade, under Lieutenant Nelson, to aid in disembarking my train. I also received all the assistance required from the navy. Acting Master Z. L. Tanner, aided by Acting Ensign L. Pope, both of the Rhode Island, took charge of removing the stores, &c., from the ship's side to the beach, and labored most faithfully and skillfully on January 14 and 15 to accomplish all that was possible. On January 15, three 30-pounder Parrotts, complete, with ammunition, &c., another company, the rest of the animals, the wagons, &c., were unloaded. The guns were unloaded in the following manner: They were raised from the hold, and slung overboard, by using purchases from the masthead and the yards strengthened by a preventer brace. They were carefully lowered overboard, and placed on the launch (one at a trip), with very considerable risk, owing to the rolling of the ship. The launch was then pulled along the warp to the edge of the surf, and the gun rolled overboard. It was then dragged up by about 200 men pulling upon a rope secured to it. It was a slow and dangerous process, and only possible in a very smooth sea. The carriages, ammunition, &c., were landed in a similar way.

Fort Fisher was carried by assault on the evening of January 15, and the disembarkation of my train was at once suspended. Captain Hatfield, my ordnance officer, was ordered by me to make a survey of the fort. A copy of his sketch will be forwarded to the department upon his return from a leave of absence.

The following list of captured guns was taken:

Smooth-bore ordnance.				Rifled ordnance.			
	Good order.	Disabled.	Total.		Good order.	Disabled.	Total.
11-inch Brooke	2	.....	2	8-inch Armstrong (150-pounder).	1	.....	1
10-inch columbiad	13	2	15	8-inch Blakely	1	.....	1
10-inch sea-coast mortar	1	.....	1	7-inch Brooke, double bands.	1	2	3
8-inch columbiad	11	1	12	6.4-inch Parrott, U. S	1	.....	1
32-pounder, iron	3	4	7	6.4-inch Brooke, double bands.	4	.....	4
32-pounder carronade	5	1	6	6.4-inch, single band	4	2	6
24-pounder, iron	1	1	2	6.4-inch, no bands	2	2	4
24-pounder Coehorn (iron)	2	.....	2	5.8-inch, no bands	1	.....	1
12-pounder howitzer, U. S	1	.....	1	4.6-inch Blakely	1	.....	1
12-pounder howitzer, T. F	1	.....	1	4.2-inch Parrott (No. 2)	1	.....	1
12-pounder gun, U. S	3	.....	3	4.2-inch, banded	.....	1	1
6-pounder gun, U. S	2	.....	2	3-inch banded Richmond	2	.....	2
6-pounder gun (iron)	1	.....	1	3-inch Whitworth	1	.....	1
1.5-inch gun	.....	1	1	2.2-inch Whitworth, muzzle-loader.	1	.....	1
Volley gun	.....	1	1				
Total	46	11	57	Total	21	7	28

Many of the carriages of the guns in good order were disabled. Immense quantities of ammunition, ordnance stores, &c., were taken.

On January 20 a storm drove my vessels to sea, where they remained on the following day, returning on 22d. On this date General Terry relieved myself and staff, ordering me to report to Lieutenant-General Grant in person, leaving my command temporarily to garrison Fort Fisher and my train afloat at Beaufort, N. C. I arrived at City Point on January 24, when General Grant at once ordered my train and three companies back to these lines, and placed me specially in charge of preparing additional land batteries to oppose the rebel fleet. After making all needed arrangements for placing four more 100-pounder Parrotts and three more 30-pounder Parrotts in position on James River, I received a leave of absence for thirty days, starting on January 27.

With reference to such an expedition as that at Fort Fisher, I am fully of the opinion that the ordnance (siege) should be loaded on side-wheel steamers, on account of their greater steadiness. There are very few days in the winter when a 30-pounder Parrott can be landed from a propeller on an open beach.

On relieving me General Terry published an order, a copy of which I inclose herewith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brt. Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 22, 1865.

* * * * * * *

III. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty as chief of artillery of this expedition, and will proceed to City Point, Va., and report to the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States.

The major-general commanding desires to express to General Abbot his thanks for the zeal, ability, and energy evinced by him in landing the siege train of this command upon the open ocean beach under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

By order of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry:

ADRIAN TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., March 4, 1865.

MAJOR: I would respectfully submit the following report, heretofore delayed by my absence, of the operations of my command during the action with the rebel fleet in January last, and would request that it may be forwarded to department headquarters, with a favorable indorsement upon my application for brevets for the officers commanding the batteries:

On the night of January 23, 1865, three rams, the wooden gun boat Drewry, a small steam torpedo-boat, and perhaps more, passed Fort

Brady about 8 p. m., under cover of the darkness. They received about twenty-five shots from the fort—armament, two 100-pounder Parrotts and three 30-pounder Parrotts. The fort was instantly opened upon by the rebel land batteries, mounting some dozen guns, and their fire soon disabled one of the 100-pounder guns. The fleet passed on to a point near the rebel Howlett Battery, out of range of Fort Brady. My batteries below Fort Brady were three in number: Parsons and Wilcox—armament, one 100-pounder Parrott and one 10-inch sea-coast mortar; Spofford—armament, one 30-pounder Parrott, placed in position about 7 a. m; and Sawyer—armament, one 100-pounder Parrott and two 10-inch sea-coast mortars. About 10 p. m. a ram succeeded in reaching and began removing the obstructions, receiving thirty-one shots from the mortar in Wilcox and nine from those in Sawyer, with musketry fire from all the spare artillerymen while so engaged. At 3 a. m. one ram passed the obstructions and anchored about 600 yards above Sawyer, where she remained for forty-five minutes. This position was only exposed to mortar fire. One shell fired at 60 degrees elevation struck her, and she immediately moved up the river; nineteen shells had been fired at her while lying in this position. During the night forty-four rounds from the 100-pounder and twenty-four rounds from the mortar in Parsons and Wilcox and three rounds from the 100-pounder in Sawyer were fired at the fleet above the obstructions. The darkness prevented the effect of this fire from being known.

At daylight two rams and the Drewry were discovered aground near left bank, some 1,500 yards above Parsons. Fire was at once opened from that battery with long percussion-shell from the 100-pounder. The second shot struck the Drewry and the third exploded her magazine, completely destroying her. The following table shows the fire upon the fleet after daylight, before it escaped up the river, about noon:

Battery.	Commanding officer.	100-pounder.		10-inch sea-coast mortar.		30-pounder Parrott.		Range.
		Fired.	Hit.	Fired.	Hit.	Fired.	Hit.	
								Yards.
Parsons and Wilcox	Lieut. H. A. Pratt, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	57	30	25	2	.....	.....	1,500
Spofford	Lieut. C. N. Silliman, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	27	1,800
Sawyer	Lieut. E. P. Mason, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	21	7	31	2	.....	.....	2,500
Total	.....	78	37	56	4	62	27	

As soon as the rams could get afloat they retreated out of range, near Howlett Battery, leaving the torpedo-boat aground. About 3 a. m. on the 25th they escaped up the river past Fort Brady, receiving a number of rounds in the darkness, several of which struck them.

The ammunition used in this engagement consisted in part of solid shot, and in part of shell—percussion and time—and case. Unfortunately the line of fire when the rams were aground was oblique, and the projectiles glanced off without penetrating. Officers on picket directly opposite, however, report that the armor was started and partially ripped off in a number of places. During the firing my batteries, especially Forts Brady and Parsons and Wilcox, were under a very heavy fire from the rebel land batteries. Three men were killed in the

The following table tests the fuses in use; it includes the February firing:

Kind of fuse.	Number used.	Uncertain.	Number tested.	Burned well.	Burned variably.	Did not burn.	Per cent. serviceable.
Parrott.... { percussion	7,649	2,492	5,157	4,327	112	718	0.83
Parrott.... { time	2,822	662	2,160	1,712	119	329	0.79
Schenkl.... { percussion	2,526	814	1,812	1,506	79	227	0.83
Schenkl.... { combination	359	210	149	83	22	44	0.55
Dyer, time	296	94	202	143	.....	59	0.70
Absterdam, percussion	236	48	188	99	27	62	0.53
Tice, concussion	41	.....	41	30	1	10	0.73
Rebel..... { percussion	7	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Rebel..... { time	38	6	32	9	8	15	0.28
Sawyer, combination	135	47	88	75	2	11	0.85
Bormann	706	218	488	359	34	95	0.77
13-inch mortar, wooden	218	54	164	128	18	18	0.78
10-inch mortar, wooden	2,349	854	1,495	1,206	231	58	0.80
8-inch mortar, wooden	12,527	1,664	10,863	9,557	815	491	0.87
Coehorn mortar, paper	13,267	1,706	11,561	10,495	470	596	0.90

These figures are too simple and convincing to require remark, other than to explain that every possible care has been taken to secure accuracy. They are taken from the daily reports of the batteries, where men are specially detailed, under the close supervision of the battery commander, to note the effect of every shot. If any uncertainty exists the shot is entered "uncertain," and is not included in the final ratio. I believe that such records have never before been attempted in actual service, and therefore regard them as extremely valuable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,

Capt. of Engineers, U. S. Army, Bvt. Brig. Gen. of Vols., Comdg.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

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HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., April 25, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with the requirements of the circular of July 29, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report for March, 1865:

The following changes occurred in my command: On March 10 the three companies of the First Connecticut Artillery returned from Fort Fisher, N. C. On March 21 Major-General Hartsuff, commanding Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, announced me as commander of the artillery brigade of his command. This added a light battery to my forces, and thus placed me in command of eighteen companies; aggregate, 2,700 men and 199 guns. Of these, eight companies were serving with the Army of the Potomac, and ten with the Army of the James. On March 28 Brevet Major-General Hunt ordered me to report temporarily for the former to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps. During the month I was detailed by Major-General Meade as a member of a board to examine certain officers of the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, and by Lieutenant-General Grant as a member of two boards, one to report upon Col. Tal. P. Schaffner's system of artillery mining, and the other upon Mr. R. L. Fleming's incendiary shell. These boards all completed the work assigned them and adjourned.

The following exhibits the firing of my batteries during March: Coehorn mortar, 1,107 rounds; 8-inch mortar, 461 rounds; 10-inch mortar,

139 rounds; 30-pounder Parrott, 485 rounds; 4½-inch ordnance, 342 rounds; making a total of 2,534 rounds, weighing about 25 tons, or at a rate of about 0.8 tons daily, an amount less than during any month of the siege.

On March 25 an event occurred which well illustrated the advantages of the system of fortifications adopted by Colonel Duane, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac. This system consists, in general terms, of a series of small field-works, capable of containing a battery of artillery and an infantry garrison of some 200 men each. They are closed at the gorge, well-protected with abatis or palisading, often supplied with bomb-proofs, and placed at intervals of about half a mile, on such ground as to well sweep the line in front with artillery fire. They are connected by strong, continuous infantry parapets, protected in front by obstacles. They differ from those of the rebel line chiefly in being closed at the gorge, which is rarely the case with the latter. Fort Stedman is one of the weakest and most ill-constructed works of the line, being not protected by abatis in rear, being masked on its right (just in rear of Battery No. 10) by a mass of bomb-proofs, rendered necessary by the terrible fire which has habitually had place in this vicinity, and being only about 200 yards distant from the enemy's main line. The parapet had settled greatly during the winter, and, in fine, the work was very liable to being carried by a sudden assault. Company K, First Connecticut Artillery, served mortar batteries in Batteries 9 and 10, and Company L, First Connecticut Artillery, in Battery 12 and in Fort Haskell. At about 4 a. m. of March 25, three divisions of the rebels, under General Gordon, made a sudden and well-arranged attack upon this fort. It was a complete surprise, and was successful. Their columns simultaneously swept over the parapet between Stedman and Battery 9, over Battery 10, and over Battery 11, formed in rear of the fort, and carried it almost without opposition. From that time to daylight a hand-to-hand fight raged among the bomb-proofs and on the flanks of the enemy's position. He assaulted Fort Haskell again and again, but failed to carry it, or Battery No. 9, which, unlike the others named, is closed at the gorge. As soon as the light would admit, all my own artillery from Batteries 4, 5, 8, 9, and Fort Haskell, and all the light artillery which General Tidball, chief of artillery, Ninth Corps, could concentrate upon the position, opened and maintained a terrible fire upon the enemy. No re-enforcements could join them across the plain, owing to this fire; their own position was entailing deadly loss upon them. The reserves of the line were rapidly assembling, and finally, about 8 a. m., made a gallant charge, which resulted in the recovery of our works, all our artillery—even including my Coehorn mortars—and in the capture of over 1,800 prisoners. The following extract from rebel papers show the effect of our artillery fire:

It was found that the inclosed works in the rear commanding the enemy's main line could only be taken at a great sacrifice.

The enemy massed his artillery so heavily in the neighboring forts, and was enabled to pour such a terrible enfilading fire upon our ranks, that it was deemed best to withdraw.

The enemy enfiladed us from right and left in the captured works to such an extent that we could no longer hold them without the loss of many men, &c.

If the inclosed works on right and left had not fixed a limit beyond which the enemy could not extend, I think a great disaster might have occurred; as it was, my regiment's loss was heavy, being about sixty men.

The remainder of the month was spent in cannonading and in placing guns for the great assault of April 2.

My address is, "Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, City Point, via Fort Monroe, Va."

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Captain of Engineers and Brt. Brig. Gen. of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

No. 10.

Report of Maj. George Ager, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE BATTERIES,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit the following as the part taken by the batteries under my command in the action of March 25, 1865:

About 4 a. m. the garrison of Battery No. 10, consisting of about sixty men of Company K, Capt. John M. Twiss commanding, were alarmed by the sentinel on guard, that the enemy were assaulting our lines. Before the mortars could be brought into action the enemy had captured the picket-line, and were advancing over the parapet. Small-arms were brought into use, and for a short time the enemy were held in check by a hand-to-hand conflict. Owing to the darkness the entire garrison of this advanced battery was captured. Captain Twiss having been wounded, went to the rear, where a portion of his company was stationed, formed them, and continued the action from bomb-proof to bomb-proof. By this time the enemy had flanked him on the right and left, and receiving no support he conducted his men to Battery No. 4, where he reported to me. Lieutenant Odell, commanding one section of this battery, was killed at the commencement of the assault. At daylight I was informed that Fort Stedman, including Battery No. 10, was in possession of the enemy, and that they were massing troops there. I immediately ordered Batteries Nos. 4, 5, 8, and 9 to concentrate their fire on the fort and vicinity. This was done with good effect until our troops prepared to charge and retake the line.

Battery No. 12, on the left of Stedman, opened fire at the first alarm, and continued until the enemy had formed a line of battle in their rear, when the mortars were turned and several shells thrown among the troops there forming. But finding themselves the particular object of the enemy's fire, and it being impossible to serve the pieces any longer, Lieutenant Lewis, commanding, led his men by the left to Fort Haskell, where this company with small-arms assisted in repulsing the assaults on this fort, at the same time directing their mortar fire on the battery previously occupied. Having been informed that a charge was to be made by the infantry to retake the line, I ordered Lieutenant Casey, who had reported to me with the remainder of K Company, to follow up, and, if successful, to take possession of Battery No. 10 and prepare for immediate action. This was done with promptness. He and his small detachment, arriving at the works with the charging column, found the implements destroyed and carried off, making it impossible to use the mortars.

The following is a list of casualties and ammunition expended at the several batteries:

	Casualties.						Ammunition expended.				
	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		30-pounder percussion-shells.	8-inch mortar shells.	Coehorn mortar shells.	4½-inch percussion-shells.	10-inch mortar shells.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.					
							Rounds.	*Rounds.*	*Rounds.*	*Rounds.*	*Rounds.*
Battery 4, Company I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery 5, Company E	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	89	.....	.....	.....
Batteries 8 and 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266	.....	.....
Battery 10	1	4	1	2	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery 12	.....	1	.....	5	.....	13	.....	.....	240	.....	.....
Fort Haskell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	.....	.....
Fort Morton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	43
Fort Emery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....

In conclusion I take great pleasure in saying that the conduct of both officers and men is deserving of the highest praise, and for promptness and energy could not be excelled. Especially I may mention Captain Twiss, commanding Company K, at Battery No. 10; also Lieutenant Casey. Through the energetic efforts of these officers the enemy were kept in check long enough to enable the works on their right and left to prepare for action and repulse the assaults.

Lieutenant Lewis, commanding Company L, at Battery No. 12 and Haskell, Lieutenants Bingham and Couch, of the same company, are deserving of much credit for the manner in which these batteries were served. Lieutenant Bangs, Company E, at Battery No. 5, deserves to be mentioned, for though the fire of three separate batteries was directed on his work, it was entirely ignored, and his concentrated fire of four 8-inch mortars and two 30-pounder guns was directed on Fort Stedman, and with terrible effect. At his battery one of the enemy's shells penetrated and burst inside the magazine, and though there were four barrels of powder in it at the time, strange to say it failed to ignite, and no injury was done.

GEORGE AGER,
Major First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding.

Lieut. C. W. FILER,
First Connecticut Arty., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., March 29, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to artillery headquarters, Army of the Potomac.

I proceeded to the spot when notified of the attack, and was personally cognizant of the accuracy of most of Major Ager's report. The only thing which should be added is, that he himself exhibited great judgment and skill in commanding his batteries and that his exertions contributed much to the successful result of the affair. By his concentric fire the enemy were severely cut up and demoralized both while trying to form and when on their retreat.

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1865.

This report, received after the active operations of the recent campaign commenced, is respectfully forwarded to be placed amongst the other reports of the action of the 25th of March, when the enemy attacked and for a short space held Fort Stedman. The reports of the siege batteries were not made to Major-General Parke, commanding the lines at that point.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Henry H. Pierce, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Fort Brady, of operations January 23–25.

FORT BRADY, VA.,
January 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to written instructions from headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, dated January 21, 1865, every available officer and man in my command was put hard at work to get my fort, then much damaged by recent rains, in readiness to receive the rebel rams. All hands worked with a will, and, as far as possible, everything was in good and seasonable order. Previous to their coming had verbal notification from the same source as the written.

About 8 p. m. January 23 my lookout man, stationed on the parapet, discovered the rams approaching, floating, not steaming, down the river. Thanks to the vigilance of my own officers and men and those of Captain Bach, commanding colored supports, I was not taken by surprise, as no alarm was given by our pickets on the opposite shore nearly a mile above, and the first shot fired at the enemy's boats was from my own heavy guns. Gave them in the neighborhood of twenty-five shots while floating a distance of thirty or forty rods; should have given them more had my best gun, left 100-pounder, not been dismounted at the second shot by one of the enemy's shell and my two left 30-pounders been run off the platforms, owing to their (platforms) being too narrow to admit of any but direct fire. Put the latter pieces in position again and fired them; also moved my right 30-pounder, previously so placed as not to bear on the river, by hand, outside the fort into the ditch, but, owing to the extreme difficulty of moving it in the mud, was unable to get it there in season to use before the boats had passed; this gun, however, did good service on their return.

In consequence of the mal-construction of Fort Brady, was unable to fire down the river; and by reason of the embrasures having been built with special reference to the enemy's land batteries, my left 100-pounder being destroyed, was prevented from injuring the boats after passing a certain point, and that point above my work.

The rams came down by twos, lashed together, which was the cause of my mistaking, in the obscurity of the night, the actual number for three, as I reported by orderly to department headquarters.

The construction and position of my battery with regard to the crest of the river-bank renders it little adapted for protection against gun-boats, and my parapet is so low on the down-river side that they could completely enfilade me with their stern guns without receiving a shot in return. Filled and placed sand-bags there during the night of the 23d to form a slight barrier.

During all this time the enemy were incessantly annoying us from their land batteries, comprising sixteen or more heavy guns, making good shots all the while. Did not pay much attention to them until the next day morning, when they opened one gun from Semmes in direction of our Sawyer battery. As I could get a good range, opened and dismounted it; all the enemy's guns replied to my fire, but should not have stopped had I not received orders from department head-quarters to cease; dismounted another of their pieces before the order reached here.

After the boats went down, apparently somewhat crippled, had verbal and written instructions from General Turner, chief of staff, to be on the watch for their return. Had all my serviceable pieces loaded and pointed, and threw out pickets as far down as Dutch Gap. Am greatly indebted to Captain Bach and the officers under him for their coolness and willingness to take every pains to give me timely warning. About 3 a. m. January 25 was apprised by Captain Bach's pickets of the return of the boats; was on the lookout and had all prepared; waited until they came directly opposite, fired, and knocked over the smoke-stack of the leading one (this was accomplished by the gun in the ditch); thought she was sinking, but the next boat took her in tow. Sent one shot at each of the rams and iron-clads, five in all, from the same piece as they passed by, then had to wait until they arrived in front of my three remaining pieces. Worked them as rapidly and surely as possible, and succeeded in sending some 125 solid shot at them before steaming out of range. Struck them time after time, as the sound showed, but the shots crumbled or glanced off. All this was under a terrific fire; the enemy putting from 1,000 to 1,500 heavy shell in and around my battery. Was at no time silenced by their guns. Consider the rebel boats to have been much crippled in their passage down and up.

Looking at the caliber and position of my guns, the weakness of my parapet, and the severity of the enemy's fire, cannot but deem it fortunate that the affair turned out so favorably.

But three men—two engineers and one colored support—were killed inside the work; upward of forty of my company were knocked down by splinters, &c., and slightly scratched, but none so injured as to be unfitted for immediate duty.

Cannot help speaking again and again of the splendid behavior of my officers, Lieutenants Deming and Miller, and of my men. Am accountable in a great measure to them for the entire success of the whole affair.

Since writing the above, have discovered that my other and only 100-pounder was cracked at the muzzle by one of the enemy's shell; can use it in case of necessity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. PIERCE,
Captain, First Connecticut Artillery.

First Lieut. C. A. TRUESDELL,
Adjutant First Connecticut Artillery.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. William C. Faxon, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Fort Emery, of operations March 25.

FORT EMERY [AVERY], VA.,
March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in the engagement this morning I fired thirty-three percussion-shell—ten at a body of the enemy's troops occupying a position in rear of Fort Stedman and the remainder in reply to the 8-inch columbiad and light guns immediately in my front, which opened on this fort and on our own troops passing in rear, and which were silenced.

The firing on the enemy's troops was by direction of a major on the staff of Major-General Parke, who pointed out the position, and who reported that it did considerable damage to the enemy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. FAXON,
Captain, First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Batteries.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Henry A. Pratt, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Batteries Parsons and Wilcox, of operations January 23–24.

BATTERY PARSONS, VA.,
January 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by Batteries Parsons and Wilcox in the late engagement with the rebel rams:

About 10 p. m. January 23 intelligence was brought that one ram had passed the picket-line and that another was in sight. Owing to the extreme darkness they were not visible from my batteries until close at hand. One was so far down that my gun could not be brought to bear upon it. I therefore opened on the lower one with my mortar and on the river above with my 100-pounder. The lower one put out anchor at the obstructions and began to clear a passage. I placed six men at the river edge to watch them. To annoy the working party, my spare men opened with musketry. Lieutenant Bergin, in charge of the mortar, fired thirty-one rounds at the obstructions; of these twenty-nine burst a few feet above the water, just over the obstructions; two did not burst. At about midnight the first ram passed the obstructions, and was soon followed by a second. Meantime the fire from the 100-pounder continued, but owing to the darkness it was impossible to observe the effect. After an hour or two the rams returned and proceeded a short distance up the river. Two other boats were reported as lying together under the Howlett Battery, landing troops on the left bank of the river. Both batteries continued their fire until morning—the mortar firing with long fuses at the rams; the gun directing an occasional shell at the rams when their smoke revealed their position,

but mostly using case-shot to annoy the supposed landing party; solid shot were reserved for daylight. The night firing was very uncertain, as there was no means of correcting the range. It is probable that several shots from the gun may have struck the rams, as they were heard to strike and richochet, and it was observed during the day that shots which struck the water did not richochet. During the night forty-four rounds were fired from the gun, fifty-five from the mortar—thirty-one at the obstructions as before stated, the remaining twenty-four at the rams on their return from below. At daybreak I discovered that two rams and one wooden gun-boat were apparently aground on the left side of the James. The largest ram and the gun-boat were together, the boat partly behind the ram. Some 300 or 400 yards to the right was the smaller ram. I estimated the distance from Battery Parsons at about 1,500 yards. The rams were so situated that the line of fire from my battery was very far from perpendicular to their broadside; this caused the projectiles to easily glance off. As soon as the breech-sight could be used I opened with long percussion-shell, Sergeant Fox pointing the gun; the second shell struck the wooden boat, the third, fired at an elevation of four degrees, penetrated it, causing a magnificent explosion. As soon as the smoke lifted struck the ram with a percussion-shell, which bounded off; we then tried solid shot; of six fired at the larger ram, one did not take the grooves, five struck it fair. I then directed to fire at the smaller ram, Corporal Hunt pointing; of nine solid shots, one did not take the grooves, one went over, seven struck the ram. I then used long shell again, next short shell, last case-shot. Fired in all, after daybreak, from the 100-pounder, fifty-seven rounds. While firing the last fourteen the rams were in motion and the last disappeared as I fired my last round. Of the forty-three rounds fired at the boat and rams, while stationary, three did not take the grooves, four went over, ten fell a little short, twenty-six struck fair. Of the fourteen fired while the rams were moving, four struck fair, ten fell short; probably nearly every shot would have struck the mark had I not been obliged to change the ammunition so many times; some which fell short struck the rams, I think, below their water line. I wished, if possible, to get under their armor. I deem the long shell superior in accuracy to the other ammunition, solid shot come next; out of thirteen solid shot which took the grooves, after daybreak, only one failed to strike the rams. Sergeant Fox struck them six times in succession, Corporal Hunt, five, with long shell and solid shot. During the forenoon twenty-five mortar shells were fired with long fuses—two struck a ram, others struck very close; the charge used was two pounds and upward. The engagement closed about noon, the 24th, the flood tide enabling the rams to float. The rebel land batteries opened on Battery Parsons with mortars, columbiads, and light pieces, about a dozen in number; the smaller ram fired one shot, the only one fired by the rebel navy. Officers on picket directly opposite the rams state that most of my shots glanced off, but that the armor of the rams was started and partially ripped off in a number of places.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. PRATT,
First Lieutenant, First Connecticut Artillery,
Commanding Batteries Parsons and Wilcox.

Lieut. T. J. BEERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Frank D. Bangs, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 5, of operations March 25.

BATTERY 5,
March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to Orders, No. 11, from headquarters Siege Batteries, I have the honor to report, that I was aroused about 4 o'clock this a. m. by firing in the vicinity of Fort Stedman; upon going out found that the enemy had broken our line at that point and taken the fort. I immediately ordered my company to fall in; stacked arms; manned the pieces; caused the company rations to be brought inside the inclosure, but refrained from firing (except one gun on Chesterfield) until I was certain of the position of our own and the enemy's troops. The enemy's batteries, both guns and mortars, fired hotly upon me, but I preferred keeping my ammunition for their infantry, expecting to be cut off from communication with headquarters and not knowing when I could get any more. As soon as I was sure of the enemy's whereabouts I opened upon them with two 30-pounder guns and three 8-inch mortars, and continued the fire until they were driven back to their own line. From my own observation, and the report of others who were nearer, I am confident that the fire of this battery was very effective and aided materially in hastening the retreat of the enemy from Fort Stedman. The only serious damage received by this battery was by a 30-pounder shell from the Chesterfield, which penetrated the right magazine and exploded inside, killing one man; but by what I consider a providence in our favor, the powder, of which there was four barrels in the magazine, did not explode. After the repulse of the enemy from Fort Stedman, I turned the battery on the battery of the enemy, who had been annoying me; their fire soon slackened, and finally ceased entirely, when, after shelling out a sharpshooter who has been giving me some trouble, I gave the order to cease firing and repair damages. The amount of ammunition expended you will find in the report of the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK D. BANGS,
First Lieutenant, First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Battery.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Batteries.

I would mention that both officers and men behaved in the most gallant manner, never flinching, always at their posts, cool, brave, and efficient.

F. D. BANGS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Henry D. Patterson, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Fort Morton, of operations March 25.

FORT MORTON, VA.,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I fired forty-three mortar shell and five 4½-inch percussion-shell yesterday. I opened two

mortars on Cemetery Hill battery, which was firing on our troops in rear of Fort Haskell. The other mortars were directed on the batteries near the Petersburg pike. They burst a large number of shell in the fort, wounding four men of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania; no casualties in Company A. They opened one new mortar where they were digging day before yesterday, in rear of the Crater.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. PATTERSON,

Lieutenant, First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Batteries.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Ebenezer P. Mason, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery Sawyer, of operations January 23–24.

BATTERY SAWYER,

James River, Va., January 29, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Siege Artillery, Line of Bermuda Hundred, dated January 28, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this battery in the engagement with the rebel rams on the 23d and 24th instant:

About 8 p. m. the 23d Fort Brady opened fire; the Cox Ferry batteries replied; I opened, hoping to draw the enemy's fire from Fort Brady, in order to enable Captain Pierce to serve his guns more rapidly on the rebel rams, if they were in the river. I was partially successful, drawing the fire of two 10-inch columbiads and one 8-inch rifled gun. I expended five case-shot, six percussion-shell, 100-pounder, and five 10-inch mortar shell.

At 10 p. m. Lieutenant Reed, commanding navy picket detachment, reported to me that a high-pressure side wheel steamer lay at the obstructions and was attempting to remove them, and that two rams lay in the channel about 400 yards above. The night was so dark that I was unable to discover their exact positions excepting by the explosion of the shell from Battery Parsons. I fired at the rams three 100-pounder solid shot, at intervals of about fifteen minutes, with what effect I am unable to tell, and at the steamer nine 10-inch mortar shell, nearly all of which burst well, annoying the men at work on the obstructions very much. At 12.30 a. m. the rams dropped down the river to the obstructions where my 100-pounder would not bear on them. At 3 a. m. the 24th one ram dropped down the stream opposite Sleepy Hollow, about 550 yards from the battery, and remained there at anchor about forty-five minutes. While she lay there one mortar shell, fired at 60 degrees elevation, charge twelve ounces, without bursting charge, struck her on the deck without any visible effect; immediately after, however, she hove up her anchor and changed her position. Thinking it might be her intention to land a force of marines and attack the battery and destroy the signal tower, I posted the supernumerary men (about thirty), with muskets, near the wharf, to prevent any boats landing. The ram, after dropping down stream about 100 yards, changed her course and steamed up the river out of sight; not being able to discover her position I ceased firing until daylight. While she lay opposite Sleepy Hollow I fired at her nineteen mortar shell, at 60 degrees elevation, without bursting charge; I cannot state positively that but one struck her. The firing was very accurate, all the shell striking within a radius

of ten yards. Soon after daylight I discovered the rams in the channel about 2,000 yards distant, and partially covered by the bank of the river and a grove of trees. I again opened and fired from the 100-pounder six case-shot, three percussion, and twelve solid shot, and from the mortars thirty-one shell; four solid shot, one percussion, two case-shot, and two mortar shells struck the rams. From this point the only visible damage was by the case-shot, which perforated the smoke-stacks; the percussion-shell burst against her side. The solid shot did not appear to penetrate—some of them after striking rolled back into the water, others ricochetted beyond.

I also fired after daylight at the land batteries (not being able to bear on the rams), with the 100-pounder, eleven case-shot. At about 12 m. the rams succeeded in getting off the bar and steamed around the bend. During the morning of the 24th the battery received the fire of three 10-inch columbiads, one 8-inch and one 7-inch rifled gun.

No casualties occurred.

The men behaved with the utmost coolness and served the pieces with skill and alacrity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. MASON,

First Lieut., First Regiment Connecticut Arty., Comdg. Battery.

Lieut. CHARLES A. TRUESDELL,

Adjutant First Connecticut Artillery.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. John O'Brien, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 4, of operations March 25.

BATTERY NO. 4,

Before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part sustained by Company I, First Connecticut Artillery, the garrison of Battery No. 4, during the engagement of yesterday:

At 4 o'clock in the morning I heard firing on the line near Battery No. 10, but I supposed it was wholly confined to the pickets. At 5.30, an hour and a half later, I saw indications that an advance had been made by the enemy upon our lines near Battery No. 10. I had the company under arms and made arrangements for a defense, when I received orders to open on the enemy, who were now in possession of Fort Stedman and Battery No. 10; these orders were received at daylight. I fired 130 rounds of percussion and 6 rounds of time-fuse shell, nearly all of which were thrown into an advancing column of the enemy, which was in rear of the last-named work. About fifteen shell were thrown into the Chesterfield battery. This battery opened upon Battery No. 5 and the line of works near it, and six shell were thrown into a retreating column of the enemy when it was on the plain in front of Battery No. 9. Fearing an advance, in case of the failure of a pending charge by our forces, fired only when the enemy's troops were in sight, having only about 100 rounds for each piece (three pieces).

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'BRIEN,

First Lieut., First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Battery No. 4.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,

A. A. A. G., Siege Batteries, Before Petersburg, Va.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Robert Lewis, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Company L, of operations March 25.

BATTERY No. 12,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the part taken by Capt. William G. Pride's company (L), First Connecticut Artillery, in the engagement of 25th instant.

It was reported to me at 4 a. m. that the enemy were advancing and then past our picket-line. I immediately ordered the company to stand to their pieces, which order was scarcely complied with, when an officer of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts reported to me that Battery No. 11, 100 yards on my right, was occupied by the enemy and the most of his command taken prisoners. I immediately commenced shelling Battery No. 11 until ordered by a battalion commander to cease firing, which I immediately complied with, as I saw his battalion ready to charge and retake the work. I then saw two lines of the enemy advancing on my position from the rear, the rear line at about 500 yards distance; these I shelled by reversing my mortars until they came within 100 yards, when I ceased firing on them with mortars and opened with musketry. Seeing the strength of the enemy, which I think must have been 1,000, and being without support on either flank, I ordered the company to Fort Haskell, which place was reached, with a loss of thirteen men taken prisoners. On joining Lieutenant Bingham's detachment at Fort Haskell, I opened fire on my old battery, No. 12, and on Fort Stedman from two Coehorn mortars, which I kept up until the enemy were driven out; Lieutenant Bingham, in the meantime, replying to the enemy's batteries in front from the other two Coehorns. As soon as our infantry came within 150 yards of Battery 12, Lieutenant Couch and Sergeant McNamara re-entered the work, taking 1 lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment and 12 men prisoners. As soon as we regained the battery, I opened fire on the retreating rebels and on their picket-lines, from four Coehorn mortars, which was continued until they had nearly all regained their lines.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant Couch and Sergeant McNamara for their coolness and decision during the engagement; to them I must ascribe the small loss in prisoners by the company. I would also recommend to your notice Private James T. Murphy, Company L, First Connecticut Artillery, for distinguished bravery during the engagement, he having been in charge of a light 12-pounder gun of the Third New Jersey Battery, after most of the cannoneers belonging to the piece were disabled.

The following is the loss of Company L, First Connecticut Artillery, during the engagement: 1 enlisted man killed, 5 wounded, and 13 missing (supposed to be prisoners).

I am, sir, yours, most respectfully,

R. LEWIS,
First Lieut., First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Company L.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Batteries.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Azro Drown, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 9, of operations March 25.

SIEGE BATTERIES, No. 9,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with order No. 11, I have the honor to make the following report:

As soon as the alarm was given by the pickets on the morning of the 25th instant, I immediately manned my pieces and opened fire on the enemy's line of battle, which was formed directly in my front; this line soon being broken, I directed my fire upon Fort Stedman, Battery No. 10 and vicinity; and also upon the road leading from the rear of Fort Stedman and Battery 10, passing the rear of my battery, this road being occupied by the enemy in force to a point within 200 yards of my battery; Fort Stedman and Battery No. 10 also being occupied by the enemy, they having turned their pieces upon my battery—one shot from Fort Stedman striking my magazine. I kept up a steady fire upon these points, with good effect, until the enemy commenced retreating, when I shelled their retreating columns, until the last of them disappeared behind their works. The enemy's mortar and gun batteries on my front kept up a steady fire upon my battery during the action, but I made no reply to them. My works were somewhat damaged by the enemy's fire, but fortunately there were no casualties among my men.

I expended during the action 266 rounds of ammunition, all of which exploded well, as far as could be observed, with the exception of a few rounds which I fired with fuses not quite long enough for the range—my long fuses all being expended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. DROWN,
Second Lieut., First Connecticut Artillery, Comdg. Battery.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Batteries.

No. 20.

Report of Lieut. William H. H. Bingham, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

FORT HASKELL, VA.,
March 25, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my detachment of Company L, First Connecticut Artillery, in the engagement of the 25th instant, before Petersburg:

I was apprised of the attack of the enemy about 4 a. m. by heavy musketry firing on my right near Fort Stedman, which place was very soon reported to have fallen into their possession. I immediately ordered my men under arms, marched them to their pieces, and awaited further developments of the enemy's movements. I very soon detected a strong skirmish line of enemy advancing in our own front; they had reached and commenced to remove the abatis. I immediately directed

my men to man the parapet with their small-arms, as the enemy were too close for mortar firing, and much depended upon a well-manned parapet at that critical moment. The enemy were soon repulsed by canister and infantry fire, and retired in the direction of Fort Stedman. My attention was then given to the enemy's artillery in our immediate front, which annoyed us much. I deemed it not expedient to fire my mortars from their platforms, as the contiguous parapet was heavily manned by infantry, and the effect of mortars being fired over their heads would have been demoralizing. Two of them were fired from the terre-plein and two from unoccupied gun platforms. Upon being joined by Lieutenant Lewis, commanding Company I, was informed that Battery No. 12 and line to the right was in the possession of the enemy. Two of my mortars were then trained upon the captured works, which were soon evacuated. The enemy retreated to their works in confused masses, rendered none the less so by the concentrated fire of my mortar battery, whose shell struck in their midst, doing, I believe, good execution. The engagement lasted about four hours, in which time I expended 225 rounds Coehorn shells, sustaining no casualties in my own detachment.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of my men throughout the engagement. Those not employed firing the mortars made very good use of their small-arms. I think I am not saying too much by stating that the gallant manner in which Fort Haskell was defended checked what seemed at first to be a disaster, but by our continued efforts was rendered a success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM H. H. BINGHAM,
Lieutenant, First Connecticut Artillery.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,
Second Lieutenant, First Connecticut Artillery,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 21.

Report of Lieut. James H. Casey, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

BATTERY K, FIRST CONNECTICUT ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to report the part my company took in the engagement of the 25th of March, 1865.

The first intimation we had of the attack was by hearing the yelling and firing all around us. As soon as we reached our mortars we found the enemy on all sides of us, and we were driven back after hard fighting and being flanked. Lieut. John Odell was killed at the beginning of the fight, and Captain Twiss was wounded, so the charge of the company devolved on Lieutenant Casey, who, after having been driven back, collected some of the company and reported to Major Ager at Battery No. 4. He remained there a short time, and was then ordered to proceed with the company to the battery, now being charged upon by our forces, and if it was taken to open fire with the mortars. He found the implements destroyed and scattered about, so that he was unable to fire any.

The company's loss sums up to 49 in killed, wounded, and missing; there were 4 killed, 4 wounded, and the rest are missing. We took some prisoners, but how many I cannot tell. We have lost none of our pieces, and only one is damaged, and that slightly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CASEY,
Second Lieutenant, First Connecticut Artillery.

Lieut. W. S. MALONY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Siege Batteries.

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Charles N. Silliman, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery Spofford, of operations January 24.

BATTERY ANDERSON, VA.,
January 30, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to make the following report as the result of the artillery practice at Battery Spofford, Va., during the engagement with the enemy's rams on the 24th instant:

At about 7 a. m. I opened fire from one 30-pounder Parrott gun, at an elevation of 4 degrees, the distance to the first ram being about 1,700 yards. The first shot fired tumbled, and consequently fell short; the second took the grooves and struck the boat near the smoke-stack, the shot having no visible effect. Of the number of shots fired, but two failed to take the grooves. I fired during the engagement sixty-two projectiles, of which six were solid shot, forty-eight percussion-shell, and eight fuse-shell; of the number fired, twenty-seven struck the rams with no visible effect, with the exception of one solid shot, which, I think, penetrated near the forward port-hole on her starboard side; several shell struck near the smoke-stack, and I think some of them perforated it. Of the six solid shot fired, five struck the rams, and all, with the one exception, either glanced off or were crushed against her sides. I think had more solid shot been at hand, the result would have been much more satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. N. SILLIMAN,
Second Lieut., First Connecticut Arty., Comdg. Battery Spofford.

Lieut. THOMAS J. BEERS,
Battalion Adjutant.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. George Booth, Ninth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

FORT RICE,
March 26, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your circular of to-day, I have the honor to report that my command was not actively engaged, further than firing

one round of spherical case during the attack of the morning of the 25th. The first intimation I had of the attack was by hearing mortars shortly before 5 a. m.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOOTH,
Second Lieutenant, Ninth Massachusetts Battery,
Commanding Gun Detachments in Fort Rice.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright, Fourteenth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Near Meade's Station, Va., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular order, headquarters Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, dated March 26, 1865, I have the honor to make report of operations during the action of the 25th instant, the substance of statements of enlisted men engaged.

The men of the section of this battery in position in Battery 10 were aroused shortly after 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant by cries and yells, apparently just outside the works in front of the guns and on the works to the right. The men immediately repaired to their pieces and, under the charge of a lieutenant and non-commissioned officers, commenced firing. The right piece was loaded and discharged through its embrasure; the vent piece was blown out by this discharge. The left piece was fired immediately after the right. Directly upon the discharge of these two pieces the enemy appeared upon the parapet in front of and inside the works to the right of the first piece, which they surrounded and captured, together with its detachment, a portion afterward escaping. The enemy were almost instantly supported by others in front of the second piece, which was being reloaded. Before the friction primer could be inserted, the cannoneers of the second gun were surrounded and captured; the corporal afterward escaped. While loading the guns the sound of axes was heard in front. The men report that between the time of their arousal and the capture of the guns they noticed but a very little musketry and no artillery fire whatever. The lieutenant commanding the section was killed near the guns; the acting corporal of the guard was captured; and the sentinel on post at the guns at the time was wounded and is absent at hospital, where unknown. There was present with the section one officer and eighteen enlisted men, two of whom were wounded and eleven are missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. B. WRIGHT,
Captain, Commanding Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 25.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Christian Woerner, Third Battery New Jersey Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

THIRD NEW JERSEY BATTERY,
Fort Haskell, March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the following details of yesterday morning's engagement with the enemy:

Before daylight of yesterday morning much yelling was heard from the direction of Fort Stedman, also much picket-firing from the direction of Forts McGilvery and Stedman. Soon after two guns were fired from Fort Stedman. I did not understand what was going on. Soon after I saw a strong column of infantry marching in close column from Fort Stedman on Fort Haskell, inside of our line of breast-works and between the breast-works and camps, which I supposed to be our infantry, it being still so dark that they could not be distinctly seen. There seemed to be no men along the breast-work, and the advancing column came without resistance to within 100 yards of this fort, when they broke and, covering themselves behind the tents and huts, opened a strong fire on this fort. At the same time several field and mortar batteries of the enemy commenced shelling this fort, and I immediately opened upon the above-mentioned infantry force with canister, in a short time completely silencing them. Now another infantry force was seen forming in the rear of Fort Stedman and advancing in line of battle and with waving colors on Fort Haskell. I brought one of my guns in position in the right corner of this fort, commanding our line between Forts Haskell and Stedman, and fired on them with canister rapidly, inflicting to them severe loss and forcing them to run back toward Fort Stedman and their own lines and to seek shelter behind the tents and huts. Meanwhile our infantry charged up to our breast-works from the rear, and that part of the enemy covering in and behind the huts and tents threw off their arms and surrendered, while the others were retreating in disorder and confusion from Fort Stedman and its vicinity to their lines. This retreating lasted for about half an hour, and I directed the fire of my guns on them with very good effect. At about 7.30 o'clock Fort Stedman was again in possession of our troops and the Union flags in it.

During the whole engagement Fort Haskell was vigorously shelled by several field and mortar batteries, but I could reply with only one gun, the others being engaged with Fort Stedman and the enemy assaulting this fort. The great many shells exploding in and above this fort have done comparatively little damage to the work; of men, about forty were killed and wounded. I am happy to state that my officers and men have behaved very well and distinguished themselves by their courage and endurance.

The following is the expenditure of ammunition by my battery during the engagement: 29 rounds of solid shot, 60 rounds of spherical case, 100 rounds of shell, 117 rounds of canister.

The following is a list of casualties: killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 5 enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHRISTIAN WOERNER,
Bvt. Major, U. S. Vols., Comdg. Third New Jersey Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Capt. Samuel A. McClellan, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

LIGHT BATTERY G, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that about daybreak yesterday morning, March 25, 1865, I was aroused by cheering and firing of musketry in the direction of Fort Stedman. I immediately rose and started out to ascertain the cause, and had not proceeded in that direction but a short distance when I met stragglers going to the rear, who reported that the enemy had captured Fort Stedman, and was advancing on Meade's Station. Without delay I caused my battery to be harnessed, and moved the section of guns remaining in park to take a position, for the purpose of assisting in checking the advance of the enemy. Soon after arriving on the crest of the heights in rear of Fort Stedman, Major Miller rode up and gave orders to take position and open on the enemy, which I did, with apparently very good effect, causing their advance skirmishers, who were near the base of the hill, to fall back in rear of our old line of rifle-pits, about 200 yards in rear of Fort Stedman. Believing that I could get a nearer and more effective position I rode down to the front to select one. On returning I met General Tidball, who gave me orders to take the new position which I had selected. While moving into this new position the enemy opened upon my column with two light 12-pounder guns, which he had taken with the fort, but his fire was so inaccurate that he did me no harm. I returned his fire with solid shot, concentrating the fire of both my guns upon each one of his in succession, and succeeded in silencing them in about half an hour. About this time I observed the enemy passing in rear of Fort Stedman. I then changed my fire upon them, using shrapnel and solid shot, which continued about two hours, seemingly very much annoying them, and causing them to change their position. Our troops had now formed for a charge near Fort Haskell. As they advanced the enemy began to retreat, and in their haste became massed in the road in my front, giving me a good enfilading fire on their column, which I improved to the best advantage with solid shot and shrapnel, killing and wounding many of them. During this time one section of my battery at Fort Morton opened an enfilading fire upon the enemy while they were advancing upon and retreating from Fort Stedman.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the coolness and bravery of both my officers and men, and the handsome manner in which they worked their pieces; and am happy to state that no casualties occurred during the engagement.

The following is the amount of ammunition expended: solid shot, 88 rounds; spherical case, 171 rounds; shell, 29 rounds.

Very respectfully,

S. A. McCLELLAN,
Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 27.

Report of Lieut. Thomas C. Rice, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

CAMP OF BATTERY B, FIRST PENN. LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Fort Davis, Va., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to report as follows:

The first intimation of an attack from the enemy was heard about 4.30 a. m., in the direction of the Appomattox. The cannoneers were soon up and at their posts ready for any emergency. But the fighting was confined to our right some distance, with the exception of a desultory fire from the enemy's batteries in our immediate front, directed on troops passing in our rear, some few shots on Fort Davis and Battery 22, to which a few shots were replied from Battery 22, viz, twenty percussion-shell, three fuse-shell.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. C. RICE,
First Lieut., Comdg. Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Arty.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Valentine H. Stone, Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, of operations March 25.

BATTERIES C AND I, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
March 26, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular received this day from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Ninth Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battery in the engagement of yesterday morning:

At 5 a. m. I was awakened by a brisk fire of musketry in the direction of Fort Stedman. I immediately ordered the battery to be got in readiness to move at once. I started for Fort McGilvery. When I arrived immediately opposite Fort Stedman I met some stragglers, who informed me that Fort Stedman and a mortar battery were captured. I hastened on to Fort McGilvery; when I arrived there I found the men just coming out to reveille, they not having received any information that anything unusual had taken place. I went from there to Battery No. 9. Upon arriving there I found all the men, both infantry and artillery, at their proper places anxiously awaiting some information as to what had taken place. I looked over the parapet in the direction of Fort Stedman. I could just see in the gray of dawn (it was then about 5.15 a. m.) a line of battle drawn up, moving toward me, their right being inside of our works; this line extended along the ravine between Battery No. 9 and Fort Stedman, their left resting near the rebel lines. I immediately ordered my section to open on them with spherical case; they were in easy range, about 400 yards, maybe a little more. As soon as I opened a heavy fire was in a few minutes concentrated on

Battery No. 9 from my immediate front, from Fort Stedman, from my right flank, from an 8-inch mortar, from the rear, from the "goose neck" battery. I kept up my fire for three hours. At 8 a. m. some few of the enemy surrendered and came into the fort. One of the rebel officers informed me if I would cease firing that there were 200 or 300 who were under my fire (I was firing canister then) who would come in. I did so, and over 300 came in. The enemy were all the time in easy range; my guns were fired deliberately, and I am satisfied that not a round of ammunition was thrown away. I was informed by the rebel officer mentioned above that the line of battle that I had fired upon was drawn up with the intention of charging Battery No. 9 and Fort McGilvery, and that if I had delayed firing ten minutes longer, they would have had them. I had two men badly wounded. My men behaved well. Lieut. Theodore W. Haysman, Fourth New York Artillery, deserves particular mention for his coolness and bravery. My right section was in Fort McGilvery, under command of Lieutenant MacConnell, Fifth U. S. Artillery; it was also engaged.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAL. H. STONE,
First Lieut., Fifth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Batteries C. and I.

Lieutenant BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

GENERAL: I have to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Corps in the recent operations, for the information of the major-general commanding the army:

I was instructed on the 4th instant to move at 7 a. m. of the 5th, with the two divisions of my corps not in the intrenchments and two batteries of artillery, to the crossing of Hatcher's Run at the Vaughan road and at Armstrong's Mill, to hold those crossings, keep open the communication with the intrenchments of the army, open communication with the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, when it reached the intersection of the Vaughan and stage roads, some three or four miles distant, and support him, if required. In accordance with those instructions, I moved at 7 a. m. of the 5th, with General Mott's (Third) division, 5,961 officers and enlisted men, and General Smyth's (Second) division, 4,607 officers and enlisted men, and Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Brevet Captain Roder, and the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, Lieut. J. W. Adams, with the rations, ammunition, &c., ordered.

Major Hess, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, with 220 officers and men, joined me at 6 a. m. He was placed in advance, to drive in the enemy's cavalry pickets, and secure the crossing of Hatcher's Run, so as to conceal temporarily the fact from the enemy that the movement was made by an infantry force.

Major Hess found the enemy's infantry in small force holding the Vaughan road crossing, the run being dammed and obstructed by fallen

trees. Being unable to use his cavalry with any effect, General De Trobriand's skirmishers, under his personal supervision, quickly drove the enemy from their rifle-pits, and secured the position at 9.30 a. m. This brigade was then rapidly crossed on the dam and put in position, covering the road, and his pickets extended to meet those of General Smyth, ordered to the crossing at Armstrong's Mill. With considerable difficulty a bridge about 100 feet in length was thrown across the stream. West's brigade, of Mott's division, followed De Trobriand's, and was subsequently crossed to the south side of Hatcher's Run, completing the security of the position. Captain Roder's battery of 12-pounders was put in position here.

Smyth's division had been directed by me to diverge to the right from the Vaughan road near the Cummings house, secure the crossing at Armstrong's Mill, cover it and extend to the right past the R. Armstrong house, and rest his right upon the small swamp in that vicinity. Lieutenant Adams' battery of rifled guns was sent with him. These instructions General Smyth executed at once, finding directly in front of his right, about 1,000 yards distant, the enemy's intrenchments, a redoubt, with the connecting curtains, being in full view. These works had been erected since the last movement in December. General Mott, by my direction, sent his rear brigade, McAllister's, to the vicinity of the Tucker house, with instructions to take position covering the Vaughan road and a small parallel road connecting the Squirrel Level road with Armstrong's Mill, the right to rest near the swamp, west of and near to the Squirrel Level road, and the left to extend toward the swamp, on which Smyth's right was to rest. Smyth's division was relied upon to fill up the interval, should there be one. These orders were promptly executed. All the troops were directed to intrench immediately upon taking up position. Major Hess, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, was ordered to open communication, on the south side of Hatcher's Run, between Mott's right and Smyth's left, and to move out to Dabney's Mill, and establish a post of observation there, and upon effecting this to move out the Vaughan road and communicate with Major-General Warren. While he was endeavoring to carry out the first part of this direction, I proceeded to examine Smyth's and McAllister's positions. It was here that I expected the attack of the enemy. Finding that McAllister was unable to cover the ground assigned to him, with the concurrence of the commanding general of the army, I telegraphed to Major-General Miles, whose division had remained in the intrenchments, to send out a strong brigade quickly to the Tucker house, to relieve McAllister's right and enable that officer to extend to his left and connect with Smyth. Major Hess was unable to carry out the first part of his instructions, but the pickets of the two divisions connected along the south branch of Hatcher's Run. The enemy's infantry pickets were driven from the Vaughan road, and communication established with Major-General Warren.

At about 4 p. m. the enemy opened with artillery from one of his redoubts that enfiladed the road leading to Armstrong's Mill from the Vaughan road, but doing no damage, and receiving no reply, the fire ceased. At 4.30 p. m. Ramsey's brigade (Fourth Brigade, First Division), 1,100 strong, reached the Tucker house, and enabled McAllister to extend toward Smyth's right. He had not yet quite completed this change of position when, at 5.15 p. m., the enemy, having concentrated a strong force in the vicinity of the Thompson house (since ascertained to be the chief parts of Hill's and Gordon's corps), made a sudden attack upon the right of Smyth and the left of McAllister. This attack was

promptly and skillfully met by General Smyth and General McAllister, and the enemy's leading troops quickly repulsed, but the action was continued by those more distant until after 7 o'clock. The enemy's artillery opened from the redoubt already mentioned and from a battery near the Thompson house, both of which were effectually replied to. Early in the action I ordered up West's brigade, of Mott's division, to strengthen McAllister's left, which it did before the termination of the engagement; I also used two of Smyth's regiments as supports. The enemy withdrew to his intrenchments shortly after the engagement ceased.

Our loss (125 killed and wounded) was small, while that of the enemy was comparatively severe and must have been six or seven times greater than ours. I append a tabular statement of the casualties.

Among the wounded is Col. M. Murphy, Sixty-ninth New York National Guard, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, severely.

During the evening Hartranft's division, of the Ninth Corps, 3,200 strong, and Wheaton's division of the Sixth Corps, 4,500 strong, reported to me and were posted along the Squirrel Level road, connecting with the intrenchments of the army.

It having been decided by the major-general commanding to concentrate at once Major-General Warren's (Fifth) corps and Gregg's cavalry at the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run, as soon as a sufficient number of these troops arrived, Major-General Mott's troops there—De Trobriand's brigade—were moved, at about 2 a. m. of the 6th, to near the Tucker house, and General Mott resumed the command of all his brigades as well as of Ramsey's.

Early next morning, in pursuance of instructions I had received from the commanding general of the army, General Mott and General Hartranft sent out reconnaissances that advanced to within sight of the enemy's works near the Watkins house without finding any force but the pickets, which were driven inside the main works. At the same time all my command, including Miles' division, were held ready to attack the enemy should he be found outside his works. At 2 p. m. General Wheaton's division was ordered to move to the Cummings house and report to Major-General Warren, and General Mott was ordered to hold General De Trobriand's and General West's brigades ready to support General Warren. They were subsequently moved to the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run with that object, but returned to their positions at night. General Smyth, on that and the following day (the 7th), supported General Warren's movements with his artillery.

On the morning of the 9th, in pursuance of instructions from the headquarters of the army, the First and Third Divisions of the Second Corps took up the position assigned them on the new line from Fort Gregg to the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run, and commenced the construction of intrenchments.

On the morning of the 11th General Smyth's division was withdrawn from its position, covering the crossing at Armstrong's Mill, and posted on the new line. The casualties subsequent to the 5th were 13 killed and wounded.

In conclusion, I desire to express the very great satisfaction I have felt at the prompt, skillful, and spirited manner in which the duties were performed by both officers and men during the operation. It was the good fortune of Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Second Division, Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third Bri-

gade, Third Division, and Col. M. Murphy, commanding Second Brigage, Second Division, to be placed in positions where they evinced both skill and gallantry.

I am under obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, commanding Artillery Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Willian, acting inspector-general, and to the other officers of my staff, for the zealous assistance they rendered me.

I transmit herewith the reports of the division and other commanders, and am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brevet Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

Tabular statement of casualties in the Second and Third Divisions, Second Army Corps, during the operations of the 5th instant.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Division	3	4	8	25	40
Third Division	.....	14	4	67	85
Total	3	18	12	92	125

Casualties subsequent to February 5, 1865.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Division	.....	1	2	9	12
Third Division	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total	.....	2	2	9	13

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS, *February 12, 1865.*

The major-general commanding desires to express to the officers and men engaged in the recent operation the satisfaction he has felt at the prompt, skillful, and spirited manner in which every duty imposed upon them was performed. While all did their duty, some were favored by fortune in being placed at the points against which the enemy's efforts were concentrated, and were thus afforded the opportunity of displaying conspicuously their soldierly qualities.

Among those favored were, Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Second Division, Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, and Colonel Mathew Murphy, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

The enemy concentrated a powerful force, composed of parts of two corps, Hill's and Gordon's, on the right of Smyth (Murphy's brigade and the artillery), and in front of McAllister, and made a determined effort to break our line. They were skillfully and gallantly met, and repulsed with severe loss to them and slight to us.

The commanding general accepts this first operation of the Second Corps under his orders as an earnest of what is to follow.

By order of Major-General Humphreys:

SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

During the night of the 4th the picket-line of the Second Division was relieved by troops from my command, and at 8 a. m. on the 5th the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers was placed in garrison at Fort Emery, and the One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York occupied Fort Siebert. At 3.30 p. m. I received orders by telegraph from the major-general commanding the corps to send a strong brigade to relieve General McAllister in the position then held by him near the Tucker house. The Fourth Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey, was immediately sent. At 5.30 p. m. orders were received to send another brigade to the same spot, if possible, at double-quick. The Third Brigade, Col. George von Schack, Seventh New York Volunteers, moved at once to the Tucker house and reported to General Ramsey, but returned to their old camp the same night, having received orders to do so from him. In the meantime I had received orders from the major-general commanding to recall Colonel von Schack, as his brigade was not required. February 6, at 6.45 p. m., I received a telegram from the major-general commanding the corps, ordering me to send a brigade to the Vaughan road at the crossing at Hatcher's Run. The Second Brigade, Col. R. C. Duryea, Seventh New York Artillery, was moved out accordingly, but before reaching their destination were met by orders from the same source directing it to return to camp, which it at once did. General Ramsey with his brigade reported back to me at 9 a. m. on the 9th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 28, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the operations of the 25th instant:

At about 6.30 a. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps to send out reconnoitering parties to ascertain the strength of the enemy in my front. I therefore directed two detachments (one of 200 men from the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, and one of 100 men from the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers) to charge the enemy's picket-line. The detachment of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers (FourthBrigade) succeeded in driving the enemy's pickets to their works, and occupied their picket-line; that of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers (First Brigade) was at first unsuccessful, being repulsed, but was moved to the left of my division line, near the Watkins house, where they again attacked with success, driving the enemy, capturing fifteen prisoners (one officer) and occupying their line of rifle-pits. Being in possession of the enemy's picket-line along my entire front, the remainder of the First Brigade was moved out and placed in support; they were afterward moved up to the line captured from the enemy, and the picket-line advanced about fifty yards. About 2 p. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding the corps to move my entire command out of the works into position near the Skinner house, preparatory to attacking the enemy in force—the First Brigade (Colonel Scott, Sixty-first New York Volunteers) forming the left, the Second Brigade (Col. R. Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers) extending the line to the right, and the Third Brigade (Col. A. Funk, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers) in reserve. The Fourth Brigade (Colonel Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers) was on its way to still further extend my line to the right, when the enemy made a vigorous attack upon that portion of the line held by the First Brigade. After a spirited fight of about half an hour they were repulsed.

At about 4 p. m. another attack was made by the enemy farther to my right upon the line of the Second Brigade. They were met in the most gallant manner, and after repeated efforts to turn my right flank, which were foiled by the presence of the Fourth Brigade (Colonel Mintzer) and the Third (Colonel Funk), which was brought up and placed on my extreme right, they were again repulsed with heavy loss. My line of battle now extended from the Watkins house on the left to the Smith house on the right. During the progress of this fight the Second Brigade was re-enforced by a regiment from General Bartlett's brigade, of the Fifth Corps, which had arrived on the ground and was lying in reserve in rear of the Skinner house. The enemy's last attack was made at about 6 p. m., and extended along my whole division front. It was made with a heavy force (prisoners were taken from Heth's and Johnson's divisions). The enemy were repulsed and driven back at all points. Toward the close of this action the Second Brigade, being out of ammunition, after having once replenished their boxes, and having sustained a loss of about one-fourth its numbers, was relieved by three regiments of General Bartlett's brigade, Fifth Corps. The enemy fell back, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

At 8 p. m. the Fifth Corps troops, above mentioned, were withdrawn, and their ground partially covered by men of the First and Fourth Brigades. A strong picket-line was established, and at 1 a. m. (26th), under orders from the major-general commanding the corps, I withdrew my command to the intrenchments left the previous morning.

The fighting on the part of the troops of this command was marked by an unusual spirit of determination and enthusiasm; they fought in line of battle, without works, in as perfect order as if upon drill; scarcely a skulker or coward was noticed in rear of the line of battle. Colonel Nugent particularly distinguished himself by the gallant manner in which he fought his brigade, resisting and repulsing the several attacks of the enemy in the most stubborn manner. His conduct is worthy the highest praise. Colonel Scott also commanded his brigade with coolness and skill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 31.

Report of Col. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the engagement on March 25, 1865:

About 6 a. m. we were ordered by the brevet major-general commanding division, through a staff officer, to detail 200 men, properly officered, from the Sixty-first New York Volunteers to charge the enemy's picket-line in our front, and break it, if possible. I personally superintended the assault, but, owing to the density of the thicket and strength of the enemy's defense, my front was repulsed, though fighting gallantly, losing 3 killed, 15 wounded, and 10 missing.

By direction of General Miles I withdrew my detachment to the left of our division line, and selected a new point for the second assault. This time, though the enemy were on the alert, my men broke and carried their line, capturing 1 commissioned officer and about 20 men, my detachment of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers here losing 2 enlisted men killed, 1 wounded, and 5 missing. The corps officer of the day, Brevet Brigadier-General Madill, now rapidly advanced our whole picket-line beyond the old line occupied by the brigade. I now advanced my brigade from our main works, taking up line of battle a short distance in rear of the new line occupied by our pickets, sending the regiments to the immediate support of the picket-line to my right and left; the Second New York Artillery to the right. Subsequently, about 1 p. m., I assembled the two regiments and advanced my entire brigade line of battle to the front, through an almost impassable thicket, woods, morass, swamps, and finding the enemy holding a strong intrenched picket-line, their front covered by deep slashing and morass. I now, by direction of General Miles, took up a new advantageous line a little to the rear, and where the enemy had had their original picket-line, closing intervals of regiments to the left, and making room for the Second Brigade (Colonel Nugent) to come into position, and continued my line to the right. We had just got into position, 3 p. m., when the enemy's bugle sounded the forward. The enemy charged my entire front, but were fairly repulsed. They renewed the

assault later (6 p. m.), but with no more success, being driven back at all points, we capturing some prisoners. About this time the commanding officer Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers reported his regiment to me for duty; but not needing his services upon my front, General Miles soon ordered him to another point. Later in the evening, about 8 p. m., I was directed by an aide of General Miles to deploy my command to the right, covering the ground formerly occupied by the Second Brigade. I did this, connecting on the right with the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and on the left with the Third Brigade. We maintained this line until about 9 p. m., when, by direction of General Miles, I deployed a strong picket-line, anticipating a withdrawal of my main line, using for this purpose the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, part of the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, and part of the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, the latter regiment having been reported to me by order of General Miles. This line connected on the right with the Fourth New York Artillery and on the left with the Third Brigade line, leaving reserves at the house, and on the left at the old wall near ——— house. About 1 p. m. [a. m. 26th], by orders of General Miles, through Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, acting assistant adjutant-general, I withdrew the balance of my brigade and the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, returning to our camp in breast-work near Battery D.

My troops, without exception, behaved well, standing firm under the attack of the enemy, and advancing fearlessly to the charge. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the detachment of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers—men and officers distinguished themselves. The officers of my staff, Captains McCallister and Kerr, of the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieutenant Hickock, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, were very efficient at all times, gallant in action, and faithful to the performance of all duty, Lieutenant Hickock being twice struck by the enemy's bullets. Accompanying is a list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 32.

Report of Capt. Patrick H. Bird, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry, Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, March 26, 1865, I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers in the engagement on the 25th instant:

The regiment with the brigade broke camp at 9 a. m. and moved into the front line of works; remained under arms in the works until 2 p. m., when it moved with the brigade into the woods in front of the works and

* Shows 7 men killed, 3 officers and 73 men wounded, and 44 men missing; total 127.

formed line of battle. We were attacked by the enemy, whom we repulsed two different times, with severe loss. We were relieved at dark by a regiment of the First Division, Fifth Corps. After being relieved we formed in rear of the First Division, Fifth Corps, where we remained until 12 p. m., when we moved with the brigade into our present encampment.

In this engagement we lost 4 commissioned officers wounded, viz: Lieut. Col. James Fleming, Capt. John Connor, Capt. Patrick McIntyre, and First Lieut. Thomas J. Parker, and 7 enlisted men killed and 60 wounded, many of whom have doubtless since died.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. BIRD,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. J. C. FOLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

Report of Capt. William H. Terwilliger, Sixty-third New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-THIRD NEW YORK,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following statement of the part taken by the Sixty-third New York Volunteers in the engagement of the 25th instant:

Received orders to strike tents at 6.30 a. m. About 9 a. m. formed on the left of the brigade, and marched to the breast-works in front of First Brigade camp; remained until 2.15 p. m., when we moved outside the works, and formed line about half a mile in front of works. Moved line forward into woods, threw out skirmishers, and fell back to the edge of the woods; remained quiet until the skirmishers were driven in, when we opened an oblique fire on the enemy, which was kept up for two hours and a half; were then relieved by a portion of the Fifth Corps; then fell back and took up a position on the left near the picket-line occupied formerly by First Brigade; remained about one hour, when we received orders to relieve a portion of the Fifth Corps between Third Brigade, First Division, and the left of Third Division; remained about one hour; was then relieved; left one officer and thirteen men to hold the line; then returned to camp about 12 o'clock same night.

During the engagement our loss was trifling, having but 3 men wounded and 1 missing from the picket-line.

I take great pleasure in stating that the officers and soldiers of this command acquitted themselves with honor to themselves, their regiment, and the brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TERWILLIGER,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-third New York Volunteers.

Capt. J. C. FOLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

Report of Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I respectfully submit a statement of the operations of this regiment through the day and during the action on Saturday, March 25, 1865.

Early in the morning we, in obedience to orders, struck tents, loaded our wagons, and got under arms on the color front. About 9 o'clock the regiment was marched up and deployed inside of the breast-works in front of the First Brigade. About 2.15 p. m. the regiment was marched out, and a line formed along our old line of picket-pits and facing the woods; ten minutes afterward the line moved forward and halted about twenty paces in front of the Kenner house. About 4 o'clock the line was again advanced and halted just in rear of the line of picket-pits abandoned by the enemy during the morning. About this time part of the First Brigade, then in our front, moved to the left and the enemy commenced to make demonstrations of an attack on our front and on our right flank; and, in obedience to orders from the brigade commander, I threw out my right and left flank companies as skirmishers—the left company covering our front, and the right company covering and encircling our right flank, which was otherwise unprotected. The enemy's skirmishers being very close, our skirmishers commenced firing as soon as in line. Soon afterward the enemy's bugles sounded a charge, and from the right of our skirmish line the enemy was seen to advance in line, in very strong force, at the double-quick, and directly in our front. Our skirmishers immediately in front were driven in slowly, fighting stubbornly every foot of the ground. Captain Mulhall, commanding at this point, received a severe wound, falling some distance in front of our line, when the skirmishers (the left company) approached within twenty paces of our line. In obedience to orders, I called them in, and they formed on our left; soon afterward, the enemy having approached within about 200 yards, we opened fire. During this time the right company, under the command of Capt. Murtha Murphy, who with excellent judgment selected a good position for his men, poured in a good fire on the enemy, who were much exposed in his front; the first line of the enemy broke, and another line was immediately advanced, and also broke, but was also closed up again, and advanced as far as a swamp in our front, where they commenced firing. A heavy line of the enemy was then advanced on our skirmishers on the right, who, in consequence, had to fall back, and made a bold stand behind some old works, on a line with our right flank, in the field to our right. The enemy about this time discovered that this was our weakest [point] and commenced to pour in some of their troops. Not being able to drive Captain Murphy's company from his position, or fearing that a line of battle was there in reserve, they passed around to his right and advanced up, flanking his position, when he had to hastily fall back on the battalion to avoid capture. I then, in obedience to orders received from the brigade commander, in anticipation of such an event, threw back three companies on my right wing, and the fire changing from our direct front to our right and front, I directed our fire to the right oblique. The enemy soon afterward appeared to fall back, when the order to cease firing was given, and some four of our men went out and brought in Captain Mulhall, wounded, and who for

over one hour had lain between the two fires. Some ten minutes afterward the enemy opened again from a line of battle on our right and front, and I ordered the firing to commence again. During the firing I discovered that although our men had each on coming into the fight sixty rounds of ammunition, that we were then running short, and I directed the firing to be moderate and slower, and sent some men to the rear for ammunition, which was not received until nearly every man had expended his sixty rounds and that of the killed and wounded. The firing was continued, details continually bringing up ammunition, until about ten minutes to 7 o'clock, when we were relieved by, I believe, a Michigan regiment, when I marched the regiment about fifty paces to the rear, and then had each of the men supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition. We lay here until about 8 p. m., when we were marched by the left flank to the rear and left, and halted at some of our old picket-pits, stacked arms, and let the men cook some coffee. About 1 a. m. of the 26th we got orders to fall back, and marched back to this camp.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the coolness and gallantry displayed by all of my officers and men. To Captain Milliken, acting field officer, and who superintended the left wing, great praise is due for his keeping the line well connected and steady, particularly so as it was on the center and left of our regiment that we sustained the greatest loss. To Capt. Murtha Murphy, for his good judgment, coolness, and bravery, in protecting our right from being flanked by the enemy, too much in praise cannot be said. Captain Mulhall also acted with the greatest bravery, and kept his skirmishers well to the front, and fell back only when the only alternative was annihilation or capture. I regret to say that he was severely wounded. Acting Adjutant Dolan also acted in the bravest and coolest manner, and rendered the greatest assistance and [was] continually along the line. I respectfully submit that in his case application be made to the Governor of State of New York for the position of adjutant. The non-commissioned officers all, without exception, acted with the greatest bravery, and I most respectfully decline to particularize any one of them, but they are well known at these headquarters, and no opportunity to do them justice will be overlooked.

I beg to state that our loss in killed and wounded, so far as can be possibly ascertained, is as follows: Commissioned officers—wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed, 9; wounded, 83. Total killed and wounded, 94.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Comdg.

Capt. JOHN C. FOLEY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 35.

Report of Capt. John Smith, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations:

This command received orders to strike tents at 6.30 a. m. 25th instant, and left camp at 9 a. m., and with the several regiments of the brigade occupied the first line of works. At 2 p. m. we received orders

to advance and form line of battle at the enemy's rifle-pits. We then stacked arms and threw out skirmishers, covering our front. About 4 p. m. the enemy attacked in force, driving in our skirmishers and charging our line. After a severe engagement of over two hours and a half, during which we held the enemy at bay, never yielding an inch of ground, we were relieved by part of the Fifth Corps, and moved back a short distance to the rear and formed line. We remained here for about fifteen minutes, when we received orders to move farther to the rear, stack arms, and permit the men to rest, and at 12 p. m. we received orders to fall in and return to our camp.

I feel great pleasure in reporting that the officers and men behaved in a most gallant manner when under fire, and that their conduct throughout was in the highest degree creditable.

Our losses were 9 enlisted men wounded and 2 missing.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN SMITH,

Captain, Commanding Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SECOND BRIGADE.

No. 36.

Report of Col. George von Schack, Seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated February 11, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 5th of February, by orders from the brevet major-general commanding the division, I posted three regiments in garrison, viz, One hundred and twenty-fifth and One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers at Fort Siebert, and the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers at Fort Emery. At about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day I received orders from division headquarters to move all the available force of my command to the vicinity of the Wyatt house. I therefore moved the One hundred and eleventh, Seventh, Fifty-second, and Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers to the point designated, arriving there about 6.30 p. m., reporting, as ordered, to Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey. I immediately took position, by his orders, in line on the right of the Fourth Brigade. At the time of our arrival at the Wyatt house the firing along the line had nearly ceased, although up to half an hour before reaching the position there was heavy musketry firing, apparently, along the whole line. After remaining in line about three hours, during which time the troops were engaged in throwing up breast-works, I received orders from Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey to take my command back to camp, where I arrived about 12 o'clock the same night. On the evening of the 6th, by orders from division headquarters, I placed 200 men, properly officered, and the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, in garrison at Fort Sampson, where they remained till the night of the 7th, when they were relieved by other troops of the division.

On the 5th and 6th instant my brigade picketed the line formerly occupied by the Second Division of the corps.

Respectfully submitted.

G. VON SCHACK,

Colonel Seventh New York Regiment, Comdg. Third Brigade.

Maj. R. A. BROWN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 37.

Report of Col. Augustus Funk, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade in the action of the 25th instant:

Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, having been detailed as corps officer of the day, turned the command of the brigade over to me at about 9 a. m., at which time tents had been struck and our troops were ready to move. About 2 p. m., in obedience to orders from division headquarters, we formed line of battle in front of our works and advanced to a position about twenty rods in rear of the First Brigade of the division as a support to the front line. We remained in this position until about 4 p. m., when I received orders to form a line to the left and rear. While executing this order the enemy attacked the front line, which opened with a heavy musketry fire. The new line was formed in good order along the old picket-line. At this juncture the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers was detached from the brigade, by order of Brevet Brigadier-General Madill, corps officer of the day, and placed in the front line on the extreme left of the division. While this was being done the enemy attacked again, this time striking the Second Brigade of the division. In accordance with orders I moved the remaining five regiments of the brigade rapidly by the right flank, passing the rear of the Second Brigade (which was at this time heavily engaged with the enemy), and formed line on the right of the division, supporting two pieces of artillery engaged in shelling the enemy. At this point the brigade was for some time exposed to a well directed artillery fire of the enemy, as well as a fire from the enemy's sharpshooters posted in a house in our front. Firing ceased at this point about dark.

The One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, being on the left of the division, became engaged with the enemy about 6.30 p. m. As this regiment was detached from the brigade during their action, I forward herewith the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Husk, commanding the regiment. It is believed that the rapid and well directed fire of the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers on the flank of the enemy in his attack on the Third Division tended to check his advance and give that division an opportunity to form their right and re-establish it on the line from which the enemy had succeeded in dislodging it for a time.

On orders from division headquarters I posted pickets in front of the brigade, connecting with the Sixth Corps on the right and First Brigade pickets on the left, and about 1 a. m. of the 26th moved the brigade back to their old camp.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the brigade, both officers and men, in the various movements we were compelled to make, a part of the time moving under the enemy's fire; and I am confident had we been called upon to engage the enemy directly, the brigade would have met the most sanguine expectations, as the troops were anxious to become engaged.

During the afternoon Second Lieut. L. Edelman, Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, being left in camp in charge of the brigade guard,

started, without permission, to join his regiment, and being somewhat intoxicated, passed through our advance lines and has not been heard from since.

I take this opportunity of calling the attention of the general commanding division to the energetic and efficient manner in which the brigade staff performed their duties during the operations of the day.

Respectfully,

A. FUNK,
Colonel Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. R. A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 38.

Report of Maj. Jacob Scheu, Seventh New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGT. NEW YORK VOL. INFANTRY,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular of to-day, I have the honor to report:

About 8 a. m. this regiment was ordered to fall in; tents were struck, and the regiment was under arms in full marching order at the breastworks till 12 m., when the regiment marched off, under orders directly from brigade headquarters; took part in all the movements which the brigade was ordered to. At 1 a. m. [26th] reached the old camping-ground.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB SCHEU,
Major, Comdg. Seventh Regt. New York Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. E. J. HUESTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 39.

Report of Maj. John McE. Hyde, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH NEW YORK VET. VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report:

At 11.30 a. m. yesterday we were ordered to the front to support the attacking party. We remained in reserve all day. During the afternoon we supported a battery while it dislodged a force of the enemy from a large house, which was done effectually. Although we were not actually engaged with the enemy, yet the men acted brave and cool; and had our assistance been required, I am confident the men would have conducted themselves with credit.

Our loss was 1 commissioned officer (Second Lieut. L. Edelman) missing; casualties among men, none.

We were ordered back to camp, arriving at 2 a. m. this date.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. McE. HYDE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. J. HUESTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 40.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Karples, Fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment struck camp at 8 a. m., in obedience to orders, and remained under arms until 3 o'clock, when it moved forward with the brigade, and formed line of battle in the rear of the First Brigade, where it remained until 4.30 p. m., when it moved by the flank to the right, then in line of battle forward, connecting with the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers on the right and the One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers on the left, through a piece of wood-swamp, forming with the brigade in an open field, supporting a section of artillery. The regiment remained there, part of the time under light artillery fire, until 10.40, when it moved by the flank back to its old position, and was dismissed. While under fire one enlisted man was slightly wounded.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. KARPLES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. J. HUESTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lewis W. Husk, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. 111TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular received, I have the honor to make the following report of the fight of March 25, in which the One hundred and eleventh participated:

On Saturday morning, March 25, at about 7 a. m., I received orders to have the regiment fall in, and to pack up everything but tents. At about 9 a. m. received orders to strike tents, and be prepared to move at a moment's notice. We remained under arms, on the color line, until about 2 p. m., when I received orders to move out by the right flank, following the One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers. We moved out through the works, and filed left past the Smith house, formed line of battle, and moved to the front; crossing our picket-line

to the left of the Smith house, moved about 200 yards to the front of the picket-line, and were halted in the open field, between two pieces of wood. We remained here about two hours, when the brigade was moved to the left about one quarter of a mile. We had just halted and were forming line of battle in the woods, when the enemy charged the brigade in our front, and for a short time the musketry was very heavy. At this time General Madill ordered my regiment to move to the left and front, and occupy the space in the open field to the right of the house, and connecting with the Third Division on my left and the Second Brigade on my right. I ordered my men to lie down, as the enemy's sharpshooters were very active. At about 6.30 p. m. we discovered a line of battle in our front, in the edge of the woods, and at the same time another line charged, with a yell, on the right of the Third Division. We gave the enemy in our front, who had already started on the double-quick, our particular attention, and after a few well directed volleys they broke and fled in confusion. The line in front of the Third Division was for the time more successful, driving back the right of the division for a short distance. I then directed my regiment to fire to the left oblique, thus getting a cross-fire on them, and punishing them severely and holding them in check. In the meantime the Third Division rallied and charged to recover the lost ground, which they did, routing the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners. By this time it was quite dark, and the firing had nearly ceased. We immediately threw out vedettes in our front, and we remained in this position until about 1 a. m. [26th], when I was ordered to post a picket in front of my line and march my regiment back to camp.

Several deserters came into my line during the evening, who reported that the enemy were badly demoralized and cut up.

My regiment was nearly all new men, who smelled powder yesterday for the first time. They fought nobly, both officers and men, and I am proud of them, knowing that when the tug of war comes they can always be depended upon.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

LEWIS W. HUSK,
Lieutenant-Colonel 111th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. E. J. HUESTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

Report of Capt. I. Hart Wilder, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this battalion in the operations of yesterday, March 25:

I received orders at 7 a. m. to strike tents and be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At 8 o'clock my command was in line awaiting the order to move. About 1 p. m. the battalion, with the rest of the brigade, moved a short distance in front of the picket-line held by the Second Brigade previous to the advance. The troops rested in line for one-half or three-quarters of an hour, and then moved to the left on the

old picket-line of the Third Brigade. Remained there but a short time, when the brigade, with the exception of the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers, moved by the right flank to the right and rear of the line, then held by the pickets of the Fourth Brigade. Here we remained in line of battle until 11 or 12 p. m., when we returned to our old camp.

Respectfully submitted.

I. HART WILDER,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. E. J. HUESTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., February 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the troops under my command during the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

In obedience to the order of the brevet major-general commanding the division, the disposable force of my command, consisting of the Fourth New York Artillery, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, Fifty-third, One hundred and sixteenth, and One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, moved from camp on Sunday afternoon, the 5th instant, to relieve Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, then in line of battle at the Tucker house. Arrived on the ground about 4 p. m.; relieved General McAllister of the position he then held, he subsequently going into line of battle on my left. About 5 p. m. the enemy made a determined assault upon the line occupied by the two brigades, but massing on McAllister's front and extending to my left; the fire in my front, however, was not of a very serious nature. General McAllister's brigade held this line. I am satisfied, from the heavy assaults of the enemy, he could not have held it alone; my arrival, under the circumstances, was very portentous and opportune.

Find report of regimental commanders accompanying this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RAMSEY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. RICHARD A. BROWN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 44.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
February 13, 1865.

In compliance with circular of 12th instant from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to report that on Sabbath afternoon of the

5th instant, in obedience to orders from the brevet brigadier-general commanding, the regiment proceeded in the direction of Hatcher's Run, and were assigned position on the left of the brigade, joining the troops of the Third Division, behind works hastily constructed by other troops, near the Tucker house, where they remained without being engaged, and participated in the operations only by strengthening their works, building abatis, slashing timber, furnishing details for guard, picket, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GLENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. F. CRAIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 45.

Report of Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
February 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the operations of this regiment on the 5th and 6th and 7th instant:

On the afternoon of the 5th instant I received verbal instructions from brigade headquarters to have my command in readiness to move at once. Very shortly afterward I was ordered to move, following the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. Our line of march was parallel with the Squirrel Level road and south of it. We moved in that direction about two miles, when I was ordered to form line of battle, connecting on the right with the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on the left with the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, relieving part of the Third Division, Second Corps. This was about 4 p. m. Soon afterward the enemy made an attack upon the line to the left of our brigade, through the woods in front. Three successive attacks were made. During these attacks I ordered the left of my regiment to fire to the left and front of it, thus subjecting the enemy to a cross-fire. I have reason to believe that this had some effect upon the enemy. At about dusk, the enemy having been repulsed, firing ceased. I stationed pickets in my front, connecting with the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right and the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers on the left. No casualties occurred in my command during the attack. Officers and men behaved well. My command remained in the position first occupied (with slight maneuvering on the 6th instant) until we returned to camp on the forenoon of the 9th instant. I now occupy the camp I left on the 5th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MINTZER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. FRANK CRAIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 46.

Report of Lieut. Col. George C. Anderson, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment in yesterday's engagement:

Received orders from Colonel Mintzer, commanding brigade, at 3 p. m., to move by the left flank, following the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers. We moved forward and formed in line of battle in rear of a house in front of the Fourth Brigade picket-line, connecting with the Sixty-sixth New York on the right and the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left. Shortly afterward received orders to move by the left flank, following the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the position formerly held by the Fourth Brigade picket-line. Soon afterward we again moved by the left flank, following the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; formed line of battle to the right of the Fourth New York Heavy [Artillery]; was ordered by Colonel Mintzer to move forward until we engaged the enemy. I advanced to the edge of the woods, threw out a strong skirmish line, drove the rebel pickets from their position, and captured five prisoners. I was ordered to let my regiment remain there and hold the position. While we were in this position the enemy charged on the brigade to my left. I ordered my men to fire on them, thus subjecting them to a cross-fire. I have reason to believe that good execution was done. At about 11 p. m. I received orders from the colonel commanding brigade to withdraw, moving by the left flank. We moved back to camp, arriving at 12 m.

During the engagement I had five men wounded and one man missing. Officers and men behaved well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. C. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 47.

Report of Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

CAMP 116TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment during the recent operations of February 5, 6, and 7:

My regiment left camp on Sunday, the 5th instant, and with the rest of our brigade, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey, moved to a point about one mile and a half to the left of our present position. Here we relieved a portion of the Third Division, who were con-

structing breast-works. I at once, in obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, threw out a few pickets, and also employed a part of my command in strengthening the earth-works in our front. During the afternoon heavy musketry firing was heard on our left, and several pieces of the enemy's artillery opened fire (with shell) in our front. As my command was sheltered by breast-works, it did not suffer any therefrom. We remained in the same position until Thursday morning, 8th instant, and then moved back to our present camp.

No casualties occurred during the movement in my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. F. CRAIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 48.

Report of Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the operations of this command from the 5th to the 7th instant, inclusive:

On the 5th instant, as per orders, the command moved out in front of the Cummings house and formed line on left of brigade. The enemy hereupon opened with musketry almost before the alignment was completed. The line not being complete at the right, by direction of brevet brigadier-general commanding, the regiment was moved to that position on double-quick at this juncture. By this time the enemy had commenced shelling the position. One man of the command was wounded. On the 6th and 7th instant the same position was held, nothing of importance transpiring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. J. F. CRAIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 49.

Report of Capt. Alfred A. Rhinehart, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 148TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with existing orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command on Saturday, the 25th instant:

Immediately after daylight the regiment was got under arms and kept in hand in the breast-works until about 3.30 p. m., when orders were given to have the regiment march out and join the brigade, then moving to the front. My command remained with the brigade in support of the picket on the right of the division line, and afterward in

support of the general line of the division, until about 4.15 p. m., when I was directed by Lieutenant Corliss, of the brigade staff, to take my command into an open field, just in rear of an old house and barn and to the right of a swamp fronting the center of the brigade camps, for the purpose of supporting the picket-line. I here deployed the line to some extent along a rail fence, ordering the men to take down the fence, pile up the rails, and make covers of them for themselves. I also directed Captain Sutton, of the regiment, to take twelve or fifteen men, armed with Spencer rifles, to the picket-line and front as sharpshooters; with these he was enabled to annoy considerably a body of the enemy in a large white house just behind their picket-line, and he finally succeeded almost entirely in silencing the sharpshooting kept up from this house. At about 5 p. m. the picket reserve in front, being pressed by the enemy, came back in confusion on my line. The enemy kept up a rapid fire, and part of my line on the right and left were thrown into confusion; this was aided by the fact, as some of the men persistently declare, that an officer repeatedly cried, "fall back, men; fall back, men." The whole line was immediately rallied, however, and moved forward in a few moments to the old buildings on the crest of the hill. Here a constant and rapid fire was kept up on the left flank of the enemy's column, attacking the main line of the division until dark. The regiment then held position here until about 12.30 a. m. of the 26th, when orders were received to return to camp.

During the day I lost 1 man killed, 1 officer and 8 men wounded, and 1 man missing.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED A. RHINEHART,

Captain, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 50.

Report of Maj. Seward F. Gould, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,

February 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of the 12th instant from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, as regards this regiment:

About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th instant this command broke camp, and repaired by the way of the Squirrel Level road to the Tucker house, where we joined our brigade, and were ordered into line on the right of the same. I immediately sent out a picket; the remainder were engaged all night in building a breast-work. On the 6th instant we had details out cutting, slashing, &c. Late in the afternoon I had an abatis put in front of my regimental line; we remained in the same place and position until relieved with the brigade, and returned to our old camp on the morning of the 8th instant.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. GOULD,

Major, Commanding.

Lieut J. FRANK CRAIN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 51.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Corps, received the afternoon of February 4, I have the honor to report that this division marched from camp at 7 a. m. on the 5th instant, in the following order: First Brigade, Colonel Olmsted; Second Brigade, Colonel Murphy; Tenth Massachusetts Battery; and Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. F. E. Pierce. The command was massed at the McDougall house, and a squadron of cavalry ordered to report to me was ordered to the front as an advance guard, supported by the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, belonging to the First Brigade. Upon the advance arriving at the road leading to the Armstrong house, the cavalry drove the enemy's vedettes across Stony Creek Run, where they were checked. The Nineteenth Massachusetts then charged and drove the enemy across Hatcher's Run. The Nineteenth Maine, of the First Brigade, and the Seventh West Virginia Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, crossed the run (Hatcher's) and occupied the ground on the opposite side. The rest of the division was then marched up the road leading to the Armstrong house, and placed in line of battle beyond said house, in the following order: the Second Brigade, with two regiments of the Third Brigade, on the right; the First Brigade, with two regiments of the Third Brigade, on the left; the remaining regiments of the Third Brigade being on the extreme left. The right of the line, after being formed, rested upon Stony Creek, and the left upon Hatcher's Run, after which disposition I ordered the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, across Stony Creek, in order to make connection with McAllister's brigade, of the Third Division of this corps. Four guns of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery were placed in position, in rear of my line, upon an elevated piece of ground. The enemy opened upon them after being placed in position, but were not replied to, as it was evident that they were only feeling our position. About 3 p. m. the enemy made an attack on the left of the R. Armstrong house, also on the left of the line, which was also a feint to cover their movement on the right. About 4.30 p. m. they made a vigorous attack upon the right of my line, driving in my skirmishers, when I took the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers and the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, of the Third Brigade, across the run to support them; at the same time I ordered the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, of the same brigade, to change front on the edge of the swamp. Upon making the above-mentioned dispositions I found McAllister's brigade, of the Third Division, filing in to occupy the ground that I intended to occupy with those regiments, after which I ordered the Tenth Massachusetts Battery to change front and open upon the enemy, who were by this time engaged with my right and McAllister's (of the Third Division) left. After three attacks the enemy was repulsed.

About 4 o'clock of the 6th instant the Fifth Corps advanced on the left of this division, and soon afterward appeared to be hotly engaged with the enemy; and observing that they appeared to be giving away I ordered a section of Roder's battery, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Smith, of the same regiment, to open, and ordered two regiments of the Third Brigade, which I had in reserve, into position on the left, covering the bridge across Hatcher's Run.

On the 7th instant the division was not engaged, with the exception of some artillery, which opened in compliance with instructions received from headquarters Second Corps and at the request of an officer belonging to the Fifth Corps, which corps, at that time, was advancing.

On the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant nothing of importance transpired. At daylight on the 11th instant the division moved to the position it now occupies.

Herewith please find inclosed the reports of the brigade commanders.

The conduct of both officers and men was good.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. A. SMYTH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

No. 52.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division on the 25th instant:

The Second Brigade was in position on our line during the day. The First Brigade remained in position along the lines until about 6 p. m., when they went forward, by order of the general commanding the corps, to support the Third Division of this corps. On reporting to the major-general commanding it was ordered back to its place in the line.

In compliance with orders from the major-general commanding the corps to make a demonstration on the enemy's right, the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, and the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut, assaulted the enemy's works about 4 p. m. and carried the works over Hatcher's Run and Pictune Run, capturing seventy prisoners. The skirmish line, under the command of Captain McAnally, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, advanced to within sight of the Boydton plank road. Brig. Gen. T. A. Smyth, commanding the Third Brigade, accompanied the command ordered to make the demonstration. On receiving word from General Smyth, that if the remainder of the brigade were sent to him, he could hold his position, I ordered the brigade to join him. General Smyth held his advanced position until 10 p. m., when he retired to the advanced picket-line.

The officers and men of the Fourteenth Connecticut, Twelfth New Jersey, and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania behaved in the most gallant manner. Lieutenant-Colonel De Lacy, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, division officer of the day, was severely wounded on the picket-line. This is the third or fourth time this meritorious officer has been wounded during the war.

A report of casualties has been forwarded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAYS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 53.

Report of Col. William A. Olmsted, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular of the 11th, Second Division headquarters, I report the part taken by this brigade on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant.

February 5, the brigade was formed at its old camp, and marched at 7 a. m. down the Vaughan road, where we halted for the Third Division, Second Army Corps, to pass. The Nineteenth Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, was advanced as skirmishers in front of a brigade of the Third Division. The balance of the brigade moved on the Vaughan road, and changed direction to the right through the woods, arriving at or near Hatcher's Run, crossed over Wild Cat Run, and formed line of battle, facing the woods and westward, as follows: The One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania on left; Thirty-sixth Wisconsin, One hundred and fifty-second New York, Fifty-ninth New York, the Seventh Michigan, and First Minnesota were thrown out as skirmishers to the left and front, with their left resting on Hatcher's Run. The Nineteenth Massachusetts connected with the First Minnesota, picketing to the Nineteenth Maine, who advanced and carried the enemy's works on Hatcher's Run. Along the base of Hatcher's Run the Twentieth Massachusetts was sent, by order of General Smyth, to support a brigade of the Third Division. They were relieved after the engagement on Sunday, February 5.

February 6 and 7, no material change of troops.

I have the honor to report that during the engagement of Sunday, the 5th, on our right, and Monday, the 6th, on our left, the conduct of officers and men was more than could be expected; their coolness and contentment and patient waiting attracted the attention of myself and staff; and I can safely say, had an opportunity offered itself, they would have done credit to the general commanding the division.

I wish to mention for brevet promotion, for gallant and fearless discharge of duty, and for general attention thereto, Lieut. Col. George W. La Point, commanding Seventh Michigan Volunteers, and Maj. M. Van Sickle, of the same regiment; also Capt. Frank Houston, commanding First Minnesota Battalion; also Lieut. W. H. Tibbitts, Nineteenth Massachusetts, and First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. J. F. Aytoun, Nineteenth Massachusetts, and Maj. John Kelliher, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct on picket-line. I cannot close this report without mentioning with credit the officers of my staff; always ready, prompt, and each showed the disposition of the soldier, by obeying strictly their orders and delivering them under fire; and I do therefore ask for a brevet for Capt. Will Gilder, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. B. Holmes, acting brigade-inspector; Capt. Thomas Huggins, temporary aide-de-camp; and Second Lieut. William H. Tripp, personal aide.

Herewith I subjoin the reports of the regimental commanders.

I am, major, yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM A. OLMSTED,
Colonel Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 54.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment in the late movement:

This regiment left its camp in front of Fort Emery at 6 a. m. the 5th instant. Marched shortly after with the division out about two miles and a half on the Vaughan road, and filed to the right into a by-road. Before reaching the Armstrong house, and while on the march, General Smyth ordered me to move the regiment in line of battle off to the left; this was done, deploying two companies as skirmishers in front. When the skirmish line reached Hatcher's Run the enemy's vedettes were posted on the opposite bank, but immediately fell back to their skirmish line, which lay in a rifle-pit running nearly parallel to and about ten rods from the opposite bank. The skirmishers crossed the run and were held under cover until the regiment crossed, which could only be done by one man crossing at a time on a fallen tree. The skirmishers then showed themselves and engaged the enemy's skirmishers. In less than fifteen minutes after the firing began, the enemy ran from their rifle-pit, which was immediately occupied by our skirmish line. This line, increased by two more companies, now made connection on its right with the line on this side of the run, and about one hour after, the skirmishers of the Third Division advancing, made connection with our left. At 4.30 p. m. the enemy advanced upon this line (which was immediately strengthened by two more companies), but were checked, and in about one hour driven back.

At 12 m. the 6th instant this regiment, having been relieved by troops from Fifth Army Corps, rejoined the brigade, and threw up breast-works in the afternoon. Lay in this position until the evening of the 10th instant, when the regiment was deployed and engaged until 12 at night in digging pits for the picket-line, and remained as pickets until 5 p. m. of the 11th instant, when it was relieved and moved into its present camp.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILL GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 55.

Report of Lieut Col. Edmund Rice, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of this regiment during the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

At 4.30 a. m. of the 5th we broke camp, marched out, and massed with brigade. The brigade moving out to the left, this regiment was sent forward to support cavalry skirmishers. At 8.30 a. m. two companies were deployed to the front, under command of Lieutenants Stone and Libby, and another in charge of the adjutant and Lieut.

William H. Tibbitts. The latter found the enemy in the vicinity of Armstrong's Mill, at Hatcher's Run, and drove them steadily until progress was impeded by the ford. This latter was occupied by skirmishers from this regiment all day. That part of the regiment still in reserve was then sent forward, and the whole were placed on the skirmish line, where they remained all night, the works on the opposite side being occupied by the enemy. The regiment remained in this position during the 6th and 7th, and on the evening of the former day participated in checking the advance of those of the enemy's troops which had repulsed the Third Division of the Fifth Corps. The regiment lost on the 5th, 1 officer killed and 1 man killed and 4 wounded; on the 6th, 1 man wounded.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

EDMUND RICE,

Lieut. Col. Nineteenth Massachusetts Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. WILL GILDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 56.

Report of Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Curtis, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,

February 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to report the following in relation to the part taken by this command in the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

The regiment broke camp early on the morning of the 5th instant. On afternoon of same day was deployed as skirmishers on right of Second Brigade of this division, connecting on right with Third Brigade, Third Division. About 4.15 p. m. the enemy advanced in force, driving in the skirmishers, and in which affair this regiment lost 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 5 missing; most of those missing are supposed to have been wounded and made prisoners. The regiment withdrew on the evening of 5th instant, taking its position in line behind hastily constructed breast works, or rifle-pits, where it remained until the afternoon of the 7th instant, when it was detailed for picket duty, the left resting on Hatcher's Run, connecting with Fifth Army Corps.

A. R. CURTIS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Capt. WILL GILDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 57.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. La Point, Seventh Michigan Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. SEVENTH MICHIGAN VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,

February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of my command for the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February, 1865:

I reported at brigade headquarters at 6 a. m. on the 5th instant, as per orders from brigade headquarters. I marched in rear of the bri-

gade until we reached the Cummings house; then received orders from the colonel commanding brigade to take my regiment, together with the First Minnesota Battalion, and deploy them as flankers on the right of the brigade, so as to cover the front and right flank of the brigade. I marched through the woods until I reached the field in front of the Armstrong house. I then received orders from Colonel Olmsted to deploy my regiment, together with the First Minnesota Battalion, so as to cover the left flank of the brigade. I then received orders from the colonel commanding the brigade to advance into the timber, and connect on the right with the One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on the left with the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and in so doing we drove in the enemy's skirmishers and captured two prisoners of war. During the night of the 5th Maj. M. Van Sickle captured a prisoner of war, together with one horse and equipments. Held our line until 3 p. m. of the 6th. Received orders from the colonel commanding brigade to advance my line so as to connect with the Fifth Corps, and in so doing drove in the enemy's pickets and occupied the woods on the banks of Hatcher's Run. Fell back to our old line on the evening of the 6th; held our line until 3 p. m. of the 7th instant; received orders from the colonel commanding brigade to advance with the Fifth Corps, and in so doing drove in the enemy's pickets; fell back at 6 p. m. of the 7th instant to our old line.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. LA POINT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILL GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. Frank Houston, First Minnesota Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION, MINNESOTA VETERAN VOLS.,
February 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations of my command in the late action near Hatcher's Run, Va.:

On the morning of the 5th, in obedience to instructions, I deployed my command as flankers, and acted as such until 12 o'clock of that day, when I received orders to deploy my command as skirmishers and to take position on the left of the brigade, with left resting on Hatcher's Run and connecting with right of the Fifth Corps; and, in compliance with orders received from General Smyth, I advanced, keeping connection with the Fifth Corps when they advanced against the enemy, skirmishing and driving the enemy before me. The Fifth Corps being repulsed and driven back, my left was exposed and I was obliged to fall back to my former position on the left of the brigade; and, finding the enemy there, I drove them back, and held the position until the morning of the 6th, when I again advanced about half a mile, holding that position until the morning of the 11th, when I was relieved and placed in our present position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK HOUSTON,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. WILL GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 59.

Report of Lieut. Col. James A. Jewell, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,
February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular of this p. m., I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, during the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of February:

At 6 a. m. of the 5th the regiment was promptly on the parade ground in front of brigade headquarters, in heavy marching order, in obedience to orders received about 2 a. m. of same day. About 7 a. m. marched on the right of the brigade along the Vaughan road in the direction of Hatcher's Run, and after having deployed the right division of the regiment as skirmishers, marched in line of battle to the edge of the woods in front of the Armstrong house, and at once commenced throwing up breast-works; before these were completed the enemy shelled our position for some time, without inflicting any injury. About dark, by order of the brigade commander, moved by the flank through the woods to the top of the hill and to the support of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers, upon the skirmish line; upon reaching this point, at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Kleckner, of the One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, brigade officer of the day, thirty men were sent, under the command of three officers, to occupy the posts just previously deserted by a portion of our troops. Upon approaching the position they were to occupy they were fired upon by the enemy, who had immediately occupied the posts upon their being deserted; our men at once returned the fire, and retired a short distance and established a new line, connecting the broken line of skirmishers with the main body of our troops, and remained in that position until the line was re-established by the division officer of the day. The only casualty in this affair was one man supposed to have been wounded, and afterward captured by the enemy (as nothing whatever could be found of him, though the ground was afterward visited by several of those who were present at the time our men were fired upon). Two prisoners were captured by our men during this affair. A strong line of works was during the night constructed in the position occupied by the regiment, which was afterward established as our front line. All remained quiet until the afternoon of the 6th, when an attack was made upon the left of our supports and vedettes; a portion of this regiment was then thrown out to the support of the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers, and the attack repulsed. The same position was retained, with an occasional feeler from the enemy of our line, during the 7th.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. JEWELL,
Lieut. Col. Fifty-ninth New York Vet. Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. WILL GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 60.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Dygert, One hundred and fifty-second New York Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS 152D NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

I have the honor to report that this regiment broke camp on the morning of the 5th instant, in accordance with orders, headquarters First Brigade, 4th instant, proceeding without interruption to a position near Hatcher's Run, and there threw up a line of works, which we occupied until the early morning of the 11th instant, and then, according to orders, fell back to the position now occupied, without any casualties occurring during the time above specified.

Very respectfully,

C. H. DYGERT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILL GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 61.

Report of Col. John H. Stover, One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS 184TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders, my command was reported on the brigade parade ground at 6 a. m. February 5. The regiment marched with the brigade until we reached the picket-line on the Vaughan road. The One hundred and eighty-fourth was then assigned to the right of the brigade, and, after several maneuvers, was formed in line immediately west of the Riddle house. Here fortifications were erected and skirmishers thrown in front. I remained in this position until the morning of the 11th instant, when, after destroying all the fortifications of the brigade, I withdrew the regiment to the line it now occupies. The regiment was not heavily engaged with the enemy, and consequently I lost but two men wounded, viz, Joseph Jenkins, sergeant, Company B, wounded, and John Adams, private, Company K, wounded in hand. I have every reason to be proud of the deportment of the officers and men during this campaign. No special opportunity was presented for unusual gallantry, except on the night of the 5th, when a portion of the picket-line was driven in by the enemy. Lieut. Col. Charles Kleckner promptly re-established the line, driving the enemy from the pits he had captured. I accordingly recommend him to the favorable notice of the colonel commanding the brigade.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN H. STOVER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILL GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 62.

Report of Lieut. Col. Clement E. Warner, Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
February 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following account of the operations of this regiment on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of this month:

The regiment left camp at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th, marched about three miles west, and formed a line of battle in an open field near the Armstrong house. Seventy men were sent forward into the woods as skirmishers; the rest of the regiment threw up breastworks, and occupied them. On the evening of the 5th two men were captured by the enemy and one slightly wounded. On the 6th and 7th the regiment remained in the same position, and sustained no casualties.

Very respectfully,

C. E. WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILL GILDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 63.

Report of Col. Mathew Murphy, One hundred and eighty-second New York Infantry (Sixty-ninth National Guard Artillery), commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as the operations of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, for the 5th of February, up to 5 p. m.:

About 7 a. m. took position in column in rear of First Brigade, marching out on the Vaughan road to the south. After halting near the site of the McDougall house, continued the march and diverged to the right toward the Armstrong house. Formed line of battle on right of First Brigade, my right resting on a swamp. Here the First Delaware Veteran Volunteers joined my command, forming in line on my right, refusing their right wing, with their two right companies thrown perpendicularly to the rear. This line was in advance of the Armstrong house and in rear of the Armstrong, jr., house. In obedience to orders from division commander, rifle-pits were thrown up in front of my command, and the men rested, awaiting further orders. During the day occasional shots from the enemy passed over us injuring no one, but about 4 p. m. the enemy opened with a battery on my left and another on my front. Believing that this fire was but a cover for an attack on my right no reply was made, but a sharp lookout was kept on the right flank. As soon as the enemy's artillery ceased, their infantry advanced on my right, having in their front a strong line of skirmishers. Our pickets—consisting of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York State National Guard Artillery—engaged them, and, after a spirited fire of about fifteen minutes' duration, drove them back, when they again advanced and were again repulsed by our skirmish line. When the enemy advanced the second time I was placed hors de combat by having

been struck in the knee by a minie-ball, when I was conveyed to the rear, after having turned over the command to Col. James P. McIvor, of One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers.

I had almost forgotten to report that after the advance of the enemy's infantry became engaged with our skirmishers, they again opened with their artillery. The whole command, including the First Delaware, behaved with much coolness.

Lieut. Col. William De Lacy, One hundred and sixty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, by his equanimity and exposure, set his command an example worthy of emulation.

Second Lieut. Hugh G. McTavish, Company G, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. Robert Heggart, Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York State National Guard Artillery, as well as the other members of my staff, ably assisted me. I would respectfully recommend the two last named officers, as also Capt. Michael McGuire, Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York State National Guard Artillery, who had charge of that part of the skirmish line which met the chief assault of the enemy, for such distinction as is usually given to bravery in action—brevet rank. Captain McGuire and Lieutenant McTavish were both severely wounded—the former, in the breast; the latter, in the head.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MATHEW MURPHY,
Colonel Sixty-ninth Regiment New York National Guard,
Late Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 64.

Report of Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders I beg leave to submit the following as the operations of this brigade, from the time I assumed command of it to include the 7th instant:

At about 5 o'clock on the 5th instant the command of the brigade devolved on me, by Col. Mathew Murphy, Sixty-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Artillery, being, from a wound, placed hors de combat. On assuming command I found the brigade in line of battle behind a rifle-pit, hastily thrown up, left resting on First Brigade, right resting near a tributary to Hatcher's Run, the line running in rear of and near the Armstrong, jr., house. Nothing of note occurred during the night of the 5th instant, only a few shots having been exchanged between the enemy's and our pickets. On the 6th instant the rifle-pits were enlarged and strengthened, the timber in front of the left and right of the brigade was slashed, and an abatis constructed in the open ground in front of the center. During the night of the 6th the picket-line was advanced, compelling the enemy's vedettes to retire. On the 7th nothing transpired.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. McIVOR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 65.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade during the operations on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

The brigade left camp on the morning of the 5th, and moved out the Vaughan road. Shortly after passing the picket-line the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was thrown out on the right as flankers. The brigade moved nearly to the place where the Vaughan road crosses Hatcher's Run, where it took a road bearing to the right and leading to the Armstrong house. The brigade was there massed under cover of a slight ridge, and held in reserve. The First Delaware was ordered to report to Colonel Murphy, commanding Second Brigade, and it remained with that brigade until the morning of the 11th. At 11 a. m. the Seventh Virginia was ordered to report to Colonel Olmsted, commanding First Brigade, and, under direction of a staff officer from these headquarters, it crossed Hatcher's Run on the dam, under a severe musketry fire, and took position on the opposite side. The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers was placed in support of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, and remained with it until the morning of the 11th. The Tenth New York Volunteers was sent in support of the skirmish line of the First Brigade. At 2 p. m. the Twelfth New Jersey was sent to build corduroy road. At 4 p. m. the enemy attacked in force on the right. The Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers changed front, under a severe fire, in order to prevent the enemy's advancing across a small run, while the Fourth Ohio and One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers were sent to form on the left of General McAllister's brigade, Third Division, in order to make connection with that division. As they were moving away the Twelfth New Jersey, which was just returning from fatigue duty, formed on their right, and as two regiments were thought sufficient, the Fourth Ohio and Twelfth New Jersey were conducted to the point indicated, and the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers sent in support of the skirmish line of the First Brigade. The Twelfth New Jersey remained with the Third Division until about 9 p. m., when it was withdrawn, and commenced work on the road, which it completed about 1 a. m. of the 6th. The Fourth Ohio was returned to its original position, and the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had been relieved from the skirmish line in front of the Third Division, was established near it. On the morning of the 6th changes were made in the position of some of the regiments, and, with the exception of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania and Fourth Ohio, all were in line on the left of the division, the left of the brigade resting on the run, the right connecting with the First Brigade. About 5.30 p. m. the enemy attacked the Fifth Corps on the left, and as it seemed to be breaking and the flank of this brigade was threatened, the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fourth Ohio Volunteers were moved to the left of the brigade and placed in position, facing the dam, and covering the dam and a bridge that had been constructed across the run. They moved to their position in good order, under quite severe musketry fire, and were ready to repulse the enemy if it attempted to make a crossing at that point.

The conduct of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers during the whole movement, and especially while changing front on the afternoon of the 5th, entitles it to commendation. The Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers particularly distinguished themselves by their coolness and bravery on the skirmish line on the afternoon of the 5th. All the troops in the brigade conducted themselves in a highly creditable manner, cheerfully obeying all orders and enduring the rain and cold without complaint. The various regimental commanders were zealous in the performance of their duties, and by their willingness and promptness greatly assisted in the execution of whatever the brigade was directed to do. All of the staff officers at these headquarters were prompt, energetic, and efficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. PIERCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel 108th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 66.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel A. Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
March 10, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the part taken by this regiment in the late operations:

We left camp near the Davis house on the morning of the 5th of February, about 7 a. m., and marched down the Vaughan road until near Hatcher's Run, when we countermarched and marched by a road on the left to the Armstrong house, where we took position in support of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery. Here we remained until about 5 p. m.; at that time, the enemy having attacked the line on our right, we changed front forward on first company, bringing our line at a right angle with the line attacked. This was done to repel any attack which might come from that direction. It was here, and while changing front, that the casualties* which I have to report occurred. We remained in this position until the morning of the 11th instant, when we marched to our present camp.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,
Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

No. 67.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gershom Mott, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

On the 4th, at 3.30 p. m., I received orders to make arrangements to move my division, with four days' rations and fifty rounds of ammuni-

* One officer killed, and 1 officer and 4 men wounded.

tion on the person and forty rounds of ammunition in reserve train, one-half the ambulances, and all of the stretcher-bearers. At 10 p. m. instructions received to move at 7 a. m. on the 5th, with the addition of one medical wagon and one hospital wagon with each brigade. At 11 p. m., in accordance with orders received, I reported in person to Major-General Humphreys, commanding the corps, and received verbal instructions and explanations in regard to the anticipated movement, which were afterward received in circular dated 11.55 p. m., headquarters Second Army Corps, at 1 a. m. of the 5th.

February 5, at 6.20 a. m., Roder's battery reported. At 7 a. m. moved the division to the Vaughan road, following the Second Division to near the McDowell house, when orders were received from Major-General Humphreys to send forward the brigade that was to cross Hatcher's Run. The First Brigade, Brigadier-General De Trobriand, was immediately forwarded, with one section of Roder's battery, with instructions to force the crossing and make disposition to hold the roads leading to Armstrong's and Dabney's Mills. The crossing on the Vaughan road was found to be obstructed by felled trees, and deep holes dug in the bed of the stream. For the dispositions made by General De Trobriand and the crossing of the brigade, I respectfully refer to his report. All the pioneers of the division were immediately put to work, building a bridge across the run where the Vaughan road crosses it and also at the dam a short distance below. This latter bridge was soon completed, so that the cavalry were enabled to cross. The Second and Third Brigades having followed the Second Division now arrived near the Cummings house. In pursuance to instructions I sent the Third Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister, down the cross-road to near the Tucker house, to take up a position in front of said house, covering any roads leading to the front. The Second Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General West, placed in position near the crossing on the Vaughan road. The bridges being completed and communication across the run easy, I crossed the Second Brigade and formed it on the left of the First, and threw up breast-works in the shape of an arc of a circle, the right of the First and the left of the Second Brigade resting on the run, in the meantime sending forward a small force to hold a wood road near the F. B. Keys house, leading to Dabney's Mill. This force consisted of the Fortieth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cannon, supported by the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. A small force of the enemy were posted at that point but soon retired after exchanging a few shots. Pursuant to orders from Major-General Humphreys I now sent the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers to support the cavalry down the Vaughan road, and to open communication with the Fifth Corps at or near Gravelly Run. This was done with some little skirmishing, and a picket-line established with the infantry and cavalry, connecting with the First Division of the Fifth Corps at the run. Ramsey's brigade, of the First Division, having been ordered to relieve McAllister, I sent him instructions that as soon as relieved to move to the left and extend toward, and, if possible, to make a connection with, the right of Smyth's division. At about 3.35 I was somewhat surprised to receive word from General McAllister, by his adjutant-general, that on being relieved he had massed his command in rear of his former position. I ordered him to hasten back and tell General McAllister to deploy immediately, and fill the gap between General Ramsey's brigade and General Smyth's division. Also sent Captain Moore, my aide-de-camp, to see the order executed. It was while going into this position that the skirmishers were driven

in, and an attack was made on and handsomely repulsed by the brigade. As soon as the firing commenced I sent a staff officer to General McAllister to see how he was making out. The general was most gallantly encouraging his command, and sent me word that he was fighting with and without breast-works; also, that he could whip the rebels away. About 4.45 two regiments of West's brigade, viz, the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, were sent to report to General McAllister. These regiments arrived in time to render efficient service in repulsing the last attack of the enemy. Going into position, under a very heavy fire, at about 5 p. m., the balance of brigade, with the exception of the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was ordered to the support of McAllister. The enemy charged this line three distinct times, and each time he was signally repulsed. It now becoming dark the enemy withdrew, leaving a portion of his dead on the field.

The conduct of General McAllister and his troops deserves special mention, having repulsed successfully the vigorous attack of the enemy, who were in greatly superior numbers (prisoners being taken from each division of Hill's and Gordon's corps), part of the command without any protection; yet all bravely stood firm and inflicted severe loss on their assailants, who were employed through the night in carrying off their wounded and dead; yet my pioneers who were sent out next day buried thirty-three, and found twenty-two newly made graves, some of them large enough to contain five to six bodies.

February 6, at 3 a. m., the First Division of the Fifth Corps, Brevet Major-General Griffin, relieved all my troops on the other side of Hatcher's Run. As soon as relieved, in accordance with orders received from the major-general commanding the corps, I marched De Trobriand's brigade and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, and massed them in the rear of the Tucker house, near the line held by McAllister's and West's brigades, of this division, and Ramsey's brigade, of the First Division, assuming command of the latter. At 9 a. m. I sent General De Trobriand with four small regiments to reconnoiter the enemy's position, and to watch if there was any movement of troops in my front. We met the enemy's skirmishers and drove them into his line of works near the Watkins house; also sending out a force on a wood road, marching west toward the Duncan road, found the enemy in his intrenchments and a small redoubt, with two guns mounted, on the rising ground, near a barn in front of the Armstrong house. The object of this reconnaissance having been accomplished General De Trobriand was withdrawn. At 3 p. m. I sent General McAllister out with a small force to reconnoiter the same ground, but nothing further was developed. At 5 p. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding to immediately send De Trobriand's brigade down the Vaughan road to the crossing of Hatcher's Run, to the support of the Fifth Corps, which was actively engaged and apparently hard pressed by the enemy. A few minutes afterward orders were received to withdraw West's brigade from the line, to follow De Trobriand. I also withdrew one regiment from McAllister's and one from Ramsey's line to have ready to send, if necessary. Stretching the balance of McAllister's and Ramsey's brigades out so as to occupy the line, I reported these brigades as on the way to Major-General Webb, by Captain Moore, aide-de-camp, who was informed that the emergency having passed they would return. The regiments of McAllister and Ramsey were now returned to the line, and De Trobriand's and West's brigades massed in the rear.

February 7, the positions of the troops were not changed, but large details were at work slashing in front.

The conduct of officers and men of this division merit high commendation, and fully maintained their well-earned reputation. My brigade commanders were prompt, and carried out my orders with alacrity. Brigadier-General De Trobriand superintended the crossing at Hatcher's Run, himself dismounted and crossing on foot with his skirmishers, it being at that time impossible to cross mounted. Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister I have recommended on former occasions for promotion, and take pleasure in again urging it. Brevet Brigadier-General West rendered efficient service. The officers comprising my staff performed their part energetically and efficiently. Capt. George W. Perkins, judge-advocate of the division, and Capt. C. F. Moore, aide-de-camp, rendered efficient service—the former in establishing, in connection with the cavalry, a picket-line to connect my left with the Fifth Corps, on the 5th instant, also in accompanying the reconnaissance made by General De Trobriand on the 6th, and giving valuable information as to the enemy's position; the latter was with the advance of General De Trobriand when it crossed Hatcher's Run in the morning, and with McAllister's brigade when attacked in the evening, acting in his usual gallant manner. I would respectfully recommend that the services of these two officers be acknowledged by a brevet promotion.

The casualties in my division were, 13 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 52 enlisted men wounded, 1 enlisted man missing, and 7 enlisted men injured by the falling of trees while cutting slashing.

Annexed is a nominal list. I also inclose brigade commanders' reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. MOTT,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. S. CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 68.

Report of Brig. Gen. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations February 5–9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the active operations of February 5, 6, and 7, on the Hatcher's Run:

According to orders, we broke camp and moved forward on the Vaughan road Sunday, the 5th instant, at 7 a. m., and, passing the Second Division, massed in McDowell's field. I took the lead of the column, with three companies of cavalry in advance. This cavalry force was instructed to force the passage of the run, but found it so obstructed by felled trees, and made so impassable by deep holes dug everywhere in the bed of the stream, that the major in command reported to me as useless any attempt for his mounted men to cross the run. I therefore proceeded at once to force the passage with part of my command. I deployed the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Major Doughty commanding, as skirmishers, in front and right of the enemy's

works, so as to keep his attention engaged by a threatening advance; while I ordered the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Colonel Biles), supported by the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Major Hamilton), to make the real assault some 200 yards below, near a broken dam, and to carry the position. After waiting about a quarter of an hour without hearing any report from Colonel Biles, I went myself to ascertain the cause of the delay, when, to my astonishment, I found the two regiments lying down in the woods and completely inactive. When asked why he did not even attempt to execute my orders, Colonel Biles answered that the run was reported to him as impassable for the men, and that he supposed that he had to regulate his movements on the Second U. S. Sharpshooters. Without losing any more time in explanation I ordered the two regiments forward, and charged with them across a small open field to the run, whereupon the enemy abandoned his position, and we crossed the stream without further resistance, but not without material difficulty, as the men had to jump, one after the other, from log to log, and I myself had to leave my horse on the bank and to pass the stream on foot among my men, in order to put them at once in proper position to secure the possession of the ground just carried. My first object was to cover the two roads by which an attack would likely be made—that is, the Vaughan road and the Armstrong Mill road. I disposed my regiments in line immediately as they arrived, in the shape of an arc of a circle, crossing the two roads, my right resting on the run and my left on a small swamp, while a strong picket-line covering my front was connecting on the left with the captured works, where I had left two full companies. The First Maine Heavy Artillery (the strongest of my regiments) I kept in reserve, so as to re-enforce any part of my line in case of an offensive return of the enemy, who had kept his skirmishers at a short distance in front of my center and right. The position was very soon strengthened by a parapet, extending from the run on the right to the swamp on my left, across the two roads already mentioned. In the meantime two bridges had been thrown across the run by the pioneers and had enabled the cavalry to pass, while easy communication was established between the two banks. Major-General Humphreys, commanding the corps, and Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding the division, having then come over to inspect my position, I was instructed to push forward on the Vaughan road, so as to take possession of the Dabney's Mill road at F. B. Keys' house. The Fortieth New York Volunteers and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers (which had reported to me from the Second Brigade) were sent forward, supported by the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The enemy's skirmishers were driven back and the position secured, when the Second Brigade was brought to take position on my left and rear; and soon after, the connection was established with the Fifth Corps by the cavalry and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I remained in that position during the afternoon of the 5th and most of the night.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on the following morning I was relieved by General Griffin, commanding First Division, Fifth Corps, and ordered to move in reserve near Tucker's house, behind the line, where Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister had repulsed the enemy the day before and where his command was still in position.

At 9 a. m. (Monday, 6th instant), the enemy having disappeared during the night from in front of the Third Brigade, I was ordered to make a

reconnaissance, in order to ascertain his whereabouts, if he had retired behind his works, and what was his position. I therefore took with me four regiments—Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, Seventeenth Maine Volunteers, and First Maine Heavy Artillery. I deployed the Second U. S. Sharpshooters right and left of the road running north, with an advance guard on the road and a reserve. On the left of Thompson's house I found a side road through the woods, where I left two companies of the Twentieth Indiana to secure my rear, and proceeded on without meeting the enemy, who had withdrawn his advance picket-line, until I reached an opening where a light work had been built across the road. Some rebels were occupying them, but were dislodged after a few shots and ran toward the left, where we could see the Watkins house, and 200 or 300 yards farther a continuous line of works occupied by the enemy. Moving therefore my skirmishers in that direction, I advanced toward the Watkins house, where the rebel outposts were again dislodged without resistance after an exchange of a few shots. It became the more and more apparent that we were in front of the enemy's works, and in order to more fully develop their strength I pushed nearer my skirmishers, when the enemy was seen moving rapidly in some force toward the side road where I had left two companies of the Twentieth Indiana. Supposing that an attempt would be made there in my rear to cut me off, I sent back the balance of the Twentieth Indiana, following soon after with the two other regiments, while my skirmishers were marched by the left flank in a direction parallel to the one of the enemy. The reconnaissance was then transferred from the road running north to the road running west of Thompson's house, and the enemy showing no disposition to attack us I sent forward two companies deployed as skirmishers through the woods. These two companies, under the able command of Lieut. Col. A. S. Andrews, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, advanced across a swamp, and soon found themselves in front of the enemy's intrenchments, with a fortified battery, or redoubt, armed with two guns, commanding the road. My men opened on the rebels visible above the parapet, when their fire was briskly returned, many of the enemy jumping above the parapet to occupy small pits in front of their intrenchments. The progress of the movements were reported successively to division and corps commanders, and the object of the reconnaissance being now fully accomplished, I received the order to return to my position inside of our lines.

In the evening of the same day, part of the Fifth Corps having met with a repulse on the other side of Hatcher's Run, I was ordered to take my command over as rapidly as possible, which was promptly obeyed, but, when near the bridge, I was informed by Major-General Meade, commanding the army, that my services were not needed any more, and that I could take my brigade back. I remained two days (7th and 8th instant) in the same position, and on the 9th I was ordered to the new position in line which my brigade now occupies.

During these operations the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, under command of Maj. J. Ed. Doughty, has done good service. This regiment being about to be broken up, and this being probably its last engagement as a distinct organization, I take this opportunity of acknowledging its good and efficient services on this as on many other occasions during the campaigns of 1863 and 1864 when it was under my command.

All my regiments have done their duty well, as usual.

Outside of my command, I am indebted to Capt. George W. Perkins, of division staff, for his valuable and spirited assistance during the reconnaissance of Monday, the 7th [6th] instant.

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 69.

Report of Capt. John W. Shafer, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers in the engagement on the 25th instant:

At about 9 a. m. the regiment was advanced to the picket-line of this brigade, and there formed, with the Seventy-third New York Volunteers on its left flank, both regiments being under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews. Orders were at once given to advance and occupy the picket-line of the enemy. We met with a sharp infantry fire from the enemy's picket-line, strongly posted behind earthworks, but gained the position with but slight loss, capturing a number of prisoners. Finding no connection on the right, and discovering the enemy moving from their works with the probable intention of getting on the flank of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews ordered the right wing of the regiment deployed to form connection with troops of the First Division. This movement was executed under a sharp fire of infantry and artillery. The picket-line on the left was still occupied by the enemy, but an incessant fire from this regiment and the Seventy-third New York Volunteers kept them under the cover of their works until about 2 p. m., when the Third Brigade of this division captured the rebel line about 500 yards to the left, which being accomplished, this regiment, accompanied by the Seventy-third New York Volunteers, had no difficulty in occupying their works, taking a large number of prisoners. About 3 p. m. the Third Brigade, on our left, was driven back in apparent confusion, necessitating the withdrawal of the Seventy-third New York Volunteers and a part of this regiment to the corner of the woods, a few yards to the rear. The Third Brigade rallied and recaptured the line they had lost a few moments before, and this regiment at once occupied its old position, which it held until relieved after night. About 6 p. m. the right wing of the regiment was attacked with considerable impetuosity by part of the force which struck the First Division. They, being opportunely re-enforced at this time by the picket forces of this brigade, held their ground manfully, and rendered material aid in repulsing the attack of the enemy.

The loss during the day was 4 commissioned officers wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, and 17 enlisted men wounded. The regiment captured 1 officer and 46 men during the day.

In closing this brief report of the operations of this regiment I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct of both officers and men. When all did so well I refrain from making discriminations. Especial mention is made, however, of the conspicuous gallantry of Sergt. Maj. Hiram B. Johnston and First Sergt. William A. Chapman, Company F, both of whom lost their lives.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. SHAFER,

Captain, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. J. M. LINNARD,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 70.

Report of Col. Russell B. Shepherd, First Maine Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY,

Before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to circular from headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this command in the affair of the 25th instant:

The regiment was moved out by the left flank, at about 2 p. m., and, marching out in the front of the line occupied by the left of the First Brigade, struck a road running nearly parallel with the line of works about 1,200 yards distant. The regiment was moved to the left on this road a short distance, and halted, preparatory to forming a line, when the skirmish line in front and to the left was assaulted and driven in. The regiment was hastily brought into line of battle, and advanced to the edge of the field under a sharp fire, and after [getting] in position was joined by the Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers on the right and the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left. This movement, seconded by the prompt advance of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, checked the advance of the enemy, and a well-directed fire either threw them back from the rifle-pits or caused others to surrender. One commissioned officer and nine men were captured by this regiment. The rifle-pits in front were occupied by detachments from the regiment, while a temporary line of works was thrown up. For about an hour the enemy kept a scattering fire, and in this time [the] regiment on the right moved forward to the edge of the field, and this regiment was ordered to move forward to connect on the right. This movement was being executed by company, when the enemy, assaulting the skirmish line on the left flank, drove them in and occupied rifle-pits of the left, which enabled him to enfilade that part of the line already advanced, which consisted of a large part of the right wing. In this position the men were exposed to a galling fire, to which they could not effectively reply, and such was their position that only the companies of the left wing could be employed to check the enemy. After a stubborn resistance the right wing fell back to their former position, while the left wing checked the enemy and caused them to abandon the line. In this attempt the enemy's loss must have been severe, as the men fired with steadiness and at short range, while the

cover of the regiment almost shielded them from the fire of the enemy. Nothing of further importance occurred until dark, when the regiment was moved farther to the right and established the line of the brigade picket. During the tour of picket duty the works were turned and rendered very strong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. SHEPHERD,
Colonel First Maine Heavy Artillery.

[Captain LINNARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 71.

Report of Lieut. Col. Madison M. Cannon, Fortieth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FORTIETH NEW YORK INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command during the action of March 25, 1865:

At about 12.30 p. m. moved out of the works, with the remainder of the brigade, to the front, and was ordered by the general commanding brigade to advance to the opening and form on the right of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. I moved out by the left flank, and just as the head of my regiment arrived at the opening I was surprised to see the Ninety-ninth Regiment break and run in confusion to the rear. I at once checked the colors of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and formed them on the left of my regiment. At this time I saw but two officers with the Ninety-ninth Regiment, viz, Captain Lewis and a lieutenant. The Ninety-ninth Regiment was under my command until the arrival of Colonel Biles. Temporary works were then erected on the captured line of pits. The regiment remained in these works until near dark, when the enemy attacked on the left of the brigade, when the regiments on my left abandoned the line. I immediately refused the left wing of my regiment, and held the position until the attack was made on the right, when, the enemy having a cross-fire from both flanks, my men fell back to the woods, where they were reformed, and again went forward and occupied the line. This position it occupied until after dark, when it moved to the left, and occupied a space between the Twentieth Indiana and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, where it remained until relieved by a portion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, when it returned to camp about midnight.

The following are the losses: 2 enlisted men killed, 10 wounded, and 4 missing.

In consideration of the large number of recruits in the ranks, many of them being ignorant of the English language, the conduct of the regiment was very satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CANNON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fortieth New York Volunteers.

Capt. JAMES M. LINNARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 72.

Report of Capt. James McKenna, Seventy-third New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-THIRD NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Hatcher's Run, Va., March 26, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the action of the 25th instant:

This command formed on the left of the Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, and advanced to the position formerly held by the enemy's outpost pickets. Capturing this position the command was deployed to the left and connection made with the Third Brigade, and the line then advanced, taking the enemy's first line of pits, capturing 3 commissioned officers and 124 enlisted men. Upon this advance the men of this command conveyed thirty stand of arms to the rear, and were compelled by the heavy fire of the enemy to destroy sixty stand of arms, which were found in the captured pits. Owing to no support on the left, the command withdrew to the line formerly occupied by the enemy as outposts, which position was held until the men were relieved.

The officers under my command all acted splendidly, but I cannot refrain from mentioning Capt. John G. Noonan, who, by his noble example, inspired the men to many deeds of valor. With regard to the men, all behaved nobly, and to mention any one individually would be an act of injustice to many brave and deserving soldiers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MCKENNA,
Captain, Comdg. Seventy-third Regiment New York State Vols.

Colonel ANDREWS,
Twentieth Indiana Infantry.

No. 73.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nathan H. Vincent, Eighty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SIXTH REGT. NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Hatcher's Run, Va., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of yesterday:

At about 4 p. m. I left the breast-works, following the First Maine Heavy Artillery, and moved to the front, passing the old picket-line near the reserve of the First Brigade, to the road between our line and the rebels. Before my regiment had got fairly across the swamp, the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry from ahead and commenced shelling from the right, when, by direction of the general commanding brigade, I moved my regiment by the rear rank to the right of the road, swinging to the left, in order to keep the connection, and moved forward to the edge of the woods, halting within about sixty yards of the rebels' old line of picket-pits, and commenced constructing defenses. After remaining a short time I advanced to the pits, connecting with the First Maine Heavy Artillery on the left, and the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right. After remaining in this position a short time the enemy advanced and took possession of the line of picket-pits on the left, and commenced a sharp fire on my flank and rear. At

the same time the forces on the right fell back into the woods, leaving both my flanks exposed, when I was obliged to fall back into the woods to make the connection, where I immediately reformed and placed my regiment on the line, connecting with the First Maine Heavy Artillery on the left, and the Fortieth New York Veteran Volunteers on the right. At about 8 p. m., the First Maine Heavy Artillery having been relieved, I moved to the left and occupied their works, connecting with the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After remaining there about two hours, most of the time under a sharp fire, was relieved, and returned to camp.

My losses during the engagement were, 2 first lieutenants wounded severely, 1 captain, slightly; 1 enlisted man killed, and 6 wounded.

I am, very respectfully,

N. H. VINCENT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. M. LINNARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 74.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles H. Weygant, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 124TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers in the action of yesterday, March 25, 1865:

About 10 a. m. I received orders to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Madill, corps officer of the day, at the ruins of a house on the picket-line, in front of General McAllister's brigade. Upon arriving at that point I learned that General Madill had gone to some other portion of the line. We remained there about an hour, and were then conducted by a staff officer to a ravine about 300 yards to the left and rear of the Watkins house, where we remained until 6 p. m., when we moved forward in line of battle and occupied the position from which the Fifth New Hampshire had just been withdrawn, my right resting on the Watkins house, and my left connecting with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania. Immediately after taking this position I had a temporary line of works thrown up. About 7 p. m. the pickets in our immediate front were driven in, closely followed by a force of the enemy, composed of Forty-second, Fifty ninth, and Sixtieth Alabama Regiments, under command of Lieut. Col. D. S. Troy. I allowed them to advance to within about eighty yards of the temporary line of works, behind which our men were concealed, when we poured a volley into them, driving them back about 100 yards to the picket-pits, where they rallied and made a stand. Cautioning the men to fire low, which order was well carried out, our fire soon became so effective as to almost silence the enemy, and caused them to crouch into the pits. After holding them there a few minutes I ordered a charge. The regiment rushed forward in a gallant style, capturing the battle-flag of the Fifty-ninth Alabama, 6 officers, and 159 men, about 20 of whom were wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel Troy, of the Sixtieth Alabama The enemy being completely dispersed I returned to my former position, leaving between 20 and 30 of their dead upon the field. At 11.30 p. m. I received orders to withdraw and return to camp, which I did, bringing with me about

seventy-five stand of small-arms. All this, I am happy to say, was accomplished without the loss of a man, either in killed, wounded, or missing.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men of my command; all behaved in a gallant manner.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. H. WEYGANT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 124th New York Volunteers.

Capt. J. M. LINNARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 75.

Report of Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement yesterday:

About 1 p. m. the regiment left the breast-works, following the First Maine and Eighty-sixth New York to the line of the enemy's pickets, previously captured by our forces. Shortly after occupying this position the First Maine, being flanked by the enemy, retreated to the wood, the Eighty-sixth New York followed, and we having no connection then on the left, and being exposed to a sharp flanking fire, withdrew to the woods also. In a short time we again advanced to the former line, and held it until relieved by a part of the Third Brigade, when we went farther to the left, holding this portion of the line until about 10 p. m., when we were relieved. Falling back a short distance, we remained near the swamp until about 1 a. m. [26th], when we were ordered to our old camp.

We lost during the engagement 1 commissioned officer and 10 enlisted men wounded.

Colonel Biles was wounded early in the fight, but remained until we were established on the line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. W. LEWIS,
Captain, Comdg. Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. JAMES M. LINNARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 76.

Report of Capt. John B. Fite, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. 110TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with a circular from your headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part which this regiment took in the engagement on the left of the brigade, March 25, 1865:

We charged the enemy about 2.30 p. m., driving him from his picket-line, capturing thirty prisoners. The distance charged was about 350

yards. We held our new position and commenced turning the captured pits to convert them to our own use, when, about sunset, the enemy came in upon our left flank with an overwhelming force. The troops on the left commenced to waver, and finally broke, leaving our left flank unprotected. We contested the ground as stubbornly as the same amount of men could, when it became obvious that we had but two alternatives—to fall back, or be captured in the pits. After having fallen back about 150 yards, we reformed and rallied again; but finding our force insufficient to regain the pits previously lost we retired about 150 yards from the enemy's pits, reformed our line on the left of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, commenced putting up temporary works, where we remained until relieved about 12.30 a. m. March 26, 1865.

Our entire loss is, 3 killed, 8 wounded, and 10 missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. FITE,

Captain, Commanding 110th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

[Capt. JAMES M. LINNARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 77.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George W. West, Seventeenth Maine Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

In obedience to orders, the brigade broke camp at 7 a. m., and marched on the Vaughan road, following the First Brigade, to near the point where the picket-line crosses the road, when I received orders to follow the ambulance train of the Second Division. Marched in this order until arriving at Hatcher's Run, where the brigade was placed in line of battle across the Vaughan road, on the north side of the run. At 2 p. m. I received orders to move my brigade across the creek and form line of battle to the left of the road, my right resting on the road, and left, refusing, rested on the creek. I then advanced a strong skirmish line and threw up a temporary line of work. While executing the above I received an order from the brevet major-general commanding the division to send a regiment to support the cavalry, which had advanced on the Vaughan road. The One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, accordingly, was ordered to report to a division staff officer. Heavy firing being heard on the right, about 5 p. m., I received an order for two regiments to report to General McAllister. In obedience to this order I immediately sent the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers and First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, which reported as directed. Soon after I received orders to report in person with the balance of the brigade and assume command of the whole. On arriving near the battle-field the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers (leading regiment) was formed in line of battle, in a small ravine, in rear of General McAllister's left, and gallantly charged, under direction of Capt.

E. H. Shook, acting brigade inspector. The Fifth Michigan as soon as formed also charged and formed on the left of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, filling the gap between General McAllister and General Smyth, Second Division. These troops arrived just in season to check the enemy, who were making a desperate effort to make a break at this point. The ground occupied by the Fifth Michigan was for a time held by troops of the Second Division, who had retired under the heavy fire of the enemy. Night coming on the fighting ceased and the enemy retreated. I immediately proceeded to straighten the line, throwing forward a strong picket-line, and at the same time threw up strong works. During the night some sixteen prisoners were brought in.

The One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler commanding, which was the first to arrive upon the ground in the afternoon, deserve special mention for the gallant manner in which they went into the fight, under a most severe musketry fire from the enemy, fighting in an open field, without any works whatever for protection.

6th, occupied the same ground as on the evening of the 5th. I sent out the pioneers of the brigade to assist in burying the dead of the enemy which were left on my front. In the early part of the evening I received orders to move to the left to support a portion of the Fifth Corps; after marching a short distance the order was countermanded, and, by orders from the brevet major-general commanding the division, the brigade was massed in the woods on the right of the Second Division, where it remained until coming into its present camp, furnishing large details for fatigue duty.

The casualties during the brief engagement on Sunday evening were small, a report of which has already been forwarded.

The conduct of the officers and men of the entire command was all that could be desired. Thanks are due to the staff of this brigade for the prompt and cordial manner in which they executed my orders.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. WEST,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Second Corps.

No. 78.

Report of Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the action of Saturday, March 25, 1865:

At 6 a. m. received orders from the general commanding division to break camp and be ready to move; remained under arms until 2 p. m., when I received orders to move my brigade to the front and place it in two lines in rear of General De Trobriand's brigade and be ready to assault the enemy's works. I moved my brigade at once to the front through the main line of works, and in advance of the old picket-line,

where I commenced the formation as ordered, by placing the following regiments in line in rear of General De Trobriand's brigade: Fifth Michigan, Col. John Pulford; First Massachusetts [Heavy Artillery], Major Nathaniel Shatswell; Seventeenth Maine, Lieut. Col. William Hobson; Ninety-third New York, Lieut. Col. Haviland Gifford. The Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. George Zinn; One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. James Miller; One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Horton, were halted, by order of Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding division, and placed on the right, near the Watkins house.

Colonel Pulford, commanding the right wing, finding his right exposed, deployed skirmishers across the swamp to connect with the right wing, commanded by Colonel Zinn. As soon as Colonel Zinn's line was formed he sent out details from each regiment, with orders to connect the pits that had been captured from the enemy in the morning; while these details were at work a brigade of rebels charged them, driving them back on the line of battle. Colonel Zinn at once ordered a charge of the regiments under his command; they went forward with a cheer, retook the pits, and captured 6 commissioned officers and 167 enlisted men. Our men drove the enemy, by getting on their flank and rear, in the direction of the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, which were on the right of my brigade, the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York charging after we had driven the enemy from their position on the crest of the hill. The same charge of the enemy extended to the front of the left wing of my brigade, when the line in front of the Fifth Michigan Infantry and First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery gave way and came near carrying the second line with it; but through the exertions of Colonel Pulford and Major Shatswell, they rallied their regiments and advanced them to the first line, which they held until relieved by the posting of the pickets.

At 1 a. m. of the 26th, the picket-line having been established, I moved my brigade back to their old camps, by orders from the general commanding division.

The casualties in this brigade were: 4 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 29 enlisted men wounded, 2 enlisted men missing; total, 36. A nominal list herewith attached.

Officers and men of my command, with the exception of a few recruits, behaved with great gallantry and coolness. I would especially mention Col. John Pulford, Fifth Michigan, commanding the left wing, for exertions used in rallying his men after being broken by the First Brigade; also, Colonel Zinn, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding the three regiments on the right, for the gallant manner in which he charged the enemy, taking a large number of prisoners. My staff officers, with their usual bravery and gallantry, rendered me efficient aid.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 79.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–6 and March 25.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the part taken in the operations of the 5th and 6th instant:

According to orders received, we broke camp and left at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 5th, the brigade following the Second, commanded by General West. In passing the Cummings house we were halted, and I was ordered by Brevet Major-General Mott to place my brigade in line of battle near the Tucker house, across the road leading past it, and to throw out pickets well to the front, connecting them with the Second Division pickets on my left; also, to guard well my right. This was accomplished in a very short time, giving my personal superintendence to the placing of the pickets and their connection with the Second Division pickets on the road leading through the left center of my line of battle, as directed. After taking a survey of the whole field, and making myself acquainted with the roads and swamps in my front and right, I returned to my command. At 12.30 p. m. I received orders from General Humphreys to build breast-works. My men went at it with a will, and soon had the works under way, at the same time extending them toward the swamp on the right, to prevent my being flanked. Meanwhile an order was received from Brevet Major-General Mott to throw a regiment across a road a considerable distance from my left, leading down toward the Armstrong Mill. I placed there the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Price, and had my brigade to connect with him by taking distance to the left. These works are now nearly completed. 3.30 p. m. a staff officer from Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey presented a telegram from Major-General Humphreys, ordering General Ramsey to relieve me in my position; at the same time the head of General Ramsey's brigade was on the ground, with the general leading it. I obeyed the order, and sent my adjutant-general, Captain Finkelmeier, to division headquarters for orders, massing, in the meantime, my brigade in my rear. 4 p. m. received orders to form on the left of General Ramsey. I at once commenced the movement; my right regiments were just filing in, when the attack was made on the picket-line. I then ordered "double-quick," and we were moving in rapidly. Lieutenant-Colonel Willian, of Major-General Humphreys' staff, then informed me that there was a gap in the line between myself and Ramsey, caused by General Ramsey closing to the right; my rear regiment (the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Schoonover), intended for the left of the line, was taken off and hurried into this gap. They received a fire from the enemy and returned it, causing the left of the enemy's advancing line of battle to falter and lie down. The fire was taken up all along the line as fast as my troops were formed. The pickets in my new front having come running in without firing a shot, left the enemy right on us before I had my line completed. Regiment after regiment opened on the rebels as fast as they wheeled into position, causing their line to halt and lie down. The left regiment, the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, under command of Major Hartford, or the left wing of it, had no

works, and were exposed to a terrible fire in this unprotected position, but they stood nobly and fought splendidly; not a man of this regiment, or indeed of the whole brigade, left for the rear.

Major Hartford and his regiment deserve particular credit for the gallantry displayed in getting into position under the severe fire and holding it without works, while two regiments from the Second Division that had been lying for hours a little to my left, on the approach of the enemy gave way without firing a gun, leaving much larger space without troops between my left and the right of the Second Division.

After completing the line on the left, under charge of Captain Bowers, acting aide-de-camp, I rode along the line with my adjutant-general, encouraging the men to stand firm and the day would be ours; the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, on the right of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, and the colonel and his officers were all on their feet doing the same.

The Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, Colonel Price, came next. This regiment was formed at a different angle, so as to enable the men to pour an enfilading fire onto the enemy's lines and prevent them advancing into the gap. I gave this order, and it was executed handsomely and added very much to the repulse of the enemy. Had it not been for this and the aid of the artillery, commanded by Lieutenants Green and Adams, of the Tenth Massachusetts, who were throwing their fire across the swamp at a right angle with my enfilading fire, all would have been lost. These artillery officers deserve great credit, and I have the pleasure to mention them favorably.

The enemy advanced with a yell known to us all, and fell back; again they advanced with a determination to break my line, but again my ranks stood firm, and rolled back the tide of battle in a highly creditable manner. Prisoners say that they advanced in three lines of battle. From all I could see and learn, I think that was the case, though the woods prevented our seeing their movements.

In riding along the line, I found Chaplain Hopkins, of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, using a gun and firing constantly, and encouraging the men to stand firm. He is deserving of mention.

Before the battle ended Major-General Humphreys and a part of his staff came up on the line, and was an eye-witness to the scenes before him. It was a pleasing sight to see how the appearance of our corps commander inspired our men to new efforts.

The third attack of the enemy then attempted ended in a complete rout, and night closing in they fell back to the woods, leaving their dead behind.

During the latter part of the engagement two regiments of the Second Brigade came up to support my line, and at the close the whole Second Brigade formed on my left.

A number of prisoners came in during the evening and in the night, and were forwarded. During the night our pickets were thrown out, and, tired and exhausted as the men were, the most part of the night was spent in building breast-works on the left of the line; the rest of the troops laid on their arms during the night.

On the 6th of February the strengthening of the line was continued, our picket-line advanced; details were sent in front to slash the timber and bury the enemy's dead. In the afternoon a part of my command was sent out on a reconnaissance toward the enemy's lines, which were then discovered about one mile and a half from our own.

February 7, packed up and remained under arms till dark, one-fourth of the command remaining under arms all night.

In conclusion permit me to say that my officers and men did all that could be desired of them. The former encouraging the men to stand firm, regardless of their own personal safety, and the latter firing low as directed. To mention some would be doing injustice to others. I must not, however, omit to notice my adjutant-general, Capt. J. P. Finkelmeier, who fully sustained his previous reputation for gallant bravery in action, advising and encouraging officers and men everywhere, under the most terrific fire; also my aides, Capt. Charles F. Bowers, Capt. L. M. Morris, brigade inspector, and Lieut. William Plimley, who went into the thickest of the fight with a will whenever ordered.

Subjoined I have the honor to submit a statement of casualties:

Troops.	Killed.			Wounded.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
7th New Jersey Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
8th New Jersey Volunteers	.....	11	11	2	35	37	48
11th New Jersey Volunteers	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2
11th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120th New York Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Total	.....	12	12	2	39	41	53

Respectfully submitted.

R. MCALLISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Second Army Corps.

HDQRS THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 28, 1865.

In compliance with orders from headquarters Third Division, Second Army Corps, dated March 27, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations of the 25th instant:

At 6 a. m. the brigade was ordered under arms at the breast-works, ready to move, and at 8 a. m. an order was received to send a reconnoitering party in our front. Captain Holmes, whom I sent with fifty men, soon found a strong line of pits, four and five in a pit, and engaged the enemy's pickets. Pursuant to orders to send a force strong enough to press back the enemy's pickets and discover the strength of their main line, I dispatched (at 9.50) Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover with his regiment, who, upon arrival at the woods left of the open space, near Armstrong's house, found his command insufficient to make a successful attack on the enemy's picket-line. The One hundred and twentieth New York was ordered up for his support, and the combined forces then made a most gallant charge, and succeeded in capturing the enemy's pits and abatis and 100 prisoners, under an enfilading fire of artillery from a redoubt on the right of the enemy's line and heavy volleys of musketry from the main line of their works. It was then discovered that the enemy on this point had a heavy slashing and

a palisade in advance of their works. The line was held till 3 p. m., when the enemy, under cover of their works on our left, succeeded in flanking our left flank and recapturing a portion of the line. Our men rallied a short distance in the rear, and drove the enemy again out of the recaptured pits. After re-establishing the line the Eleventh Massachusetts was ordered up for support and placed on the left of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers. At this time General Smyth here requested Colonel Schoonover to make connection with his right and protect his flank. To accomplish this Colonel Schoonover was compelled to stretch a thin line through the woods. Meanwhile the remainder of my brigade, consisting of the Seventh and Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, were ordered forward and massed in rear of the First Brigade, right of the Armstrong house. Remaining there a short time, intelligence was received at about 6 p. m. that the enemy, in strong force, made a second attack through the woods on our left toward the right, and, after a stubborn resistance by our men, had succeeded in retaking the line and capturing a number of Federal prisoners. The Seventh and Eighth New Jersey then was again ordered to move to the left and fill up the gap existing between the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers and the First Brigade. Colonel Price, commanding the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, with promptness, deployed his command through the woods right of the open space, and succeeded in making the desired connection on his right, and with the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, hastily, in the open space on his left. Almost simultaneously with this attack from the left another strong skirmish line of the enemy opened a brisk fire on the center of Colonel Rivers' regiment, which, however, was checked in a short time by the steady and well-directed fire of his men.

It is very evident, from the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover, and the regimental reports under his command, that the cause of the recapture of the line by the enemy was owing to the long line to be held by Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover, with a force inadequate in numbers to the task, making it easy for the enemy to charge it with a strong line of battle; also, to the exposed position of our troops to the range of the enemy's guns, and his line of works affording a cross-fire on our troops, so that, without a line of works to protect us, we could not hold it.

I cordially indorse the honorable mention of the officers contained in the inclosed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover, viz: Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover, then division officer of the day, for assistance in pushing ahead his regiment to the pits just evacuated; Major Scott, in command of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers; Captain Holmes; Captain Newkirk, who was wounded; Adjutant Russell; Captain Gage, in command of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers; Captain Moorhous; Captain Thompson; Lieutenant Oliver; and would call particularly attention to the deliberate bravery of Colonel Price in checking the enemy's advance toward evening. Colonel Schoonover deserves great praise for his gallantry and bravery in making his first and second charge and capturing and recapturing the enemy's picket-line, as well as during the entire engagement.

Subjoined is a copy of casualties.*

In conclusion, I have the honor and pleasure to say, my adjutant-general, Captain Finkelmeier, and my aides and staff officers rendered

* Shows 9 men killed, 2 officers and 50 men wounded, and 1 officer and 91 men captured or missing; total, 153.

valuable service all through the day, ever ready and willing to go amidst danger to carry orders and see the line connected, for which they richly deserve favorable mention.

Very respectfully,

R. MCALLISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Maj. W. R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 80.

Report of Capt. James F. Mansfield, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTALION,
February 13, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated February 11, 1865, I have the honor to forward the following report of the proceedings of this command during the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant the Eleventh Battalion Massachusetts Volunteers, under command of Capt. Thomas H. Dunham, left their camp near the Halifax road, and took up their line of march in the direction of Hatcher's Run. The men were provided with five days' rations. The battalion marched about three miles, to the vicinity of Rowanty Creek, where a line of battle was formed in a pine woods to the left of the Vaughan road, and a breast-work thrown up in front of the position. We remained there until about 4 o'clock, when the troops were withdrawn from the breast-works, and the Third Brigade massed in a field about 200 yards in the rear. After remaining there a short time ordered to resume position behind the works, and had only time to do so before firing began on the left, and a line of skirmishers belonging to the Second Division, Second Army Corps, that had been out in front, fell back inside our works, and reported the enemy advancing in force. The skirmishers of the enemy being discovered in front, our battalion received orders to commence firing, and the advance [was] checked. The firing was continued for an hour and a half, with more or less spirit, as the enemy advanced or fell back, but at no time did he reach a point nearer than 100 yards to our line of works. After the firing ceased the works were strengthened; pickets thrown out 100 yards in advance of the line. The command laid on their arms all night. No one was injured during the day in the battalion.

On the morning of February 6 picket-line was advanced. Two of the enemy's dead were found in our front, and indications of the removal of many wounded. In the afternoon the battalion took part in a reconnaissance toward the enemy's line of works, which were discovered about two miles from our own. At sunset returned to our original position. Slashed the woods fifty yards in front during the night.

February 7, packed up and remained under arms until dark; one-fourth of the command remained under arms all night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. MANSFIELD,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 81.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles C. Rivers, Eleventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOL. BATTALION,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of this command during the operations of the 25th instant:

At 10 a. m. the battalion moved into the works running parallel with the camp, where it remained until about 1 p. m., when orders were received to move out to the front and support the Eleventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. Upon arriving there line was formed on the left of that regiment, and soon after the left of this battalion was connected with the right of the Second Division, which space was unoccupied by any troops until the arrival of this command. Remained in this position until the charge was made across Hatcher's Run by General Smyth's troops, which drove the enemy from their position on the crest of the hill on the south side, when this command moved forward and formed a line on the left of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, and two companies from the left of this battalion were ordered across the run, where they formed a junction with the right of General Smyth's command. Soon after dark I learned that the enemy had broken the connection in the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers and were advancing on my right, which fact was immediately reported to General Smyth, who placed a regiment to fill the gap until the line of troops on the left could be withdrawn, which was soon successfully done without any interruption from the enemy, and the command marched to the open field near the old picket-line, where it remained until about 2 a. m. on the following morning, when it returned to camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. RIVERS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Eleventh Massachusetts Vol. Battalion.

Lieut. Col. J. SCHOONOVER,
Commanding Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

No. 82.

Reports of Col. Francis Price, Seventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VET. VOLS.,
February 13, 1865.

SIR: The following report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February, 1865, is respectfully submitted:

Broke camp early on the morning of February 5, and moved down to Rowanty Creek, quite near the Squirrel Level road, where I was assigned a position in a dense wood, and there ordered to erect breastworks. After the works were nearly completed I was ordered to move my command a short distance to the left, and again threw up intrenchments. In the afternoon my command was withdrawn and assigned to the position held in the morning, the Eleventh Massachusetts on my right and the One hundred and twentieth New York on my left. I had hardly occupied the line when the enemy made a vigorous and sudden attack on the pickets, driving them in. The enemy then, in strong force, attempted to carry the intrenchments on my left

by assault, but were repulsed. In the charge they exposed themselves to a severe oblique fire from my front. After the action I proceeded to strengthen my position, working all the night of the 5th and morning of the 6th.

On the 6th my command was withdrawn and ordered to take position a short distance to the left, the Eleventh New Jersey on my right and One hundred and twentieth New York on my left. Here we remained during the 7th, strengthening the works and slashing the timber in our front.

During the action of the 5th the officers and men acted with coolness. As all did their duty I have no special act to mention.

The only casualty that occurred was Corpl. Aaron Courtright, acting sergeant-major, who was slightly wounded in the right breast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS PRICE,

Colonel Seventh New Jersey Veteran Volunteers.

[Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

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HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of March 25 instant:

At about 3 p. m. I left the works behind which my command was encamped, marched beyond the picket-line of the First Brigade, and there massed in column of divisions. Remaining in that position for a short time, I was directed to move my command toward the left. After proceeding to the edge of the wood, and having received orders to move forward in line of battle and connect with the left of the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (First Brigade), I established my line, the left of which connected with the Eighth New Jersey, which shortly after joined us. I had just completed a small breast-work of logs, hurriedly thrown up, when the enemy, with apparently a strong skirmish line, opened a brisk fire, which, however, was silenced in a short time by the steady and well-directed fire of my men. Nothing further of note occurred, and at about midnight of the 25th I received orders to return to camp.

My loss during the movement is as follows: 1 officer wounded; enlisted men—wounded, 6; missing, 3.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS PRICE,

Colonel Seventh New Jersey Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, THIRD BRIGADE.

No. 83.

Reports of Maj. Henry Hartford, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, of operations February 5–7 and March 25–26.

HDQRS. EIGHTH BATTALION NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Hatcher's Run, Va., February 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of this battalion on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

On the 5th instant, at 6.30 a. m., we broke camp, marched to the right of the division camp-ground, and took our position in order of march. In conjunction with the brigade we proceeded along the

Vaughan road, passed the original picket-line, and went into line of battle to the right of Hatcher's Run, where we constructed breast-works. In the afternoon were relieved by a portion of Brevet Brigadier-General Ramsey's brigade, and were massed in his rear. A few minutes past 4 p. m. we moved to the left of our former position, and went into line of battle behind the extreme left of the works, with the exception of the left wing, which was without any protection and formed the left of the brigade. Before the battalion had got into position the skirmishers were driven in, and the enemy, keeping up a desultory fire, soon made their appearance. They were greeted with a terrific volley of musketry from our men, and thrown into confusion. Again they advanced in strong force, and, notwithstanding the destructive fire poured into them, succeeded in gaining the shelter of stumps and fallen timber on our left front, and for a time kept up a fatal fire on the exposed wing of the battalion, but they were forced to retire. They again made their appearance, seemingly determined upon carrying the line, but the well-directed fire checked them when within eighty yards of our works; they fought for some time quite determinedly, but eventually gave way in confusion, suffering severely for their temerity. The last repulse was after dark, and was the end of the engagement. Our loss was 11 killed and 38 wounded. Pickets were established, and the night passed in quiet, the enemy making no further demonstration.

On the morning of the 6th seven rebel prisoners were brought in who could not succeed in getting away during the night. The 6th and the 7th instant were occupied by us in cutting slashings in our front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HARTFORD,

Major Eighth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. EIGHTH BATTALION NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,

Near Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, of this instant, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the operation of the 25th and 26th instant:

The battalion was formed soon after daybreak, and stood under arms at the breast-works until ordered out as support to the advance. Several changes occurred in our position during the day. A little after dark the left wing of the battalion advanced, under fire of the enemy, and occupied the line of rifle-pits, suffering the loss of 1 killed and 2 severely wounded. Connection was made on the left with the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, on the right with the Seventh New Jersey. Subsequently the remainder of the battalion joined the left wing and extended along the line of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, connected on the right with the Seventeenth Maine. A few shots were exchanged during the night, resulting in no casualties to us. New pits were made and old ones repaired.

The battalion was relieved about dark of the 26th instant, and returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HARTFORD,

Major Eighth Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 84.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations February 5.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular from superior headquarters, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the action of the 5th instant, as follows:

In accordance with orders received at 3 a. m. on the 5th instant, the regiment was ready to move at 7, and half an hour later took up the march, with the brigade, to the left. Arriving at the Tucker house, on the right of the Vaughan road, the right wing of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and advanced to the front, connecting with the skirmish line of the Second Division on the left, and that of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers on the right. This portion of the regiment, except fifty men under charge of Lieutenant Rosetter, was relieved during the afternoon by the pickets of the First Division. In the meantime the left wing was employed in throwing up a breast-work on the crest of the hill in front of the Tucker house. About 4 p. m. the regiment was taken to the rear and halted, with the brigade, near the Tucker house, where it remained a short time, when it was again put in motion. Almost simultaneously with this movement firing was heard in the front, and, by order, I went into line double-quick along the works, my right joining General Ramsey's left and my left the Eleventh Massachusetts. About this time the skirmishers began to come in, many belonging to the Second Division crossing the works on my front. When Lieutenant Rosetter, with his men, was crossing the open field in front of the works the enemy opened a vigorous fire upon his line with a battery posted to the left and rear of the Thompson house. Shortly after the enemy commenced firing over the works from the thick woods in front of my left.

During the action the enemy did not attempt to advance across the open field in my front, but kept up a steady and scattering fire from the ravine. At no time did I find it necessary to fire a volley, but kept up a steady fire by file. This fire was continued until nearly 8 o'clock, when pickets were thrown out.

I never saw the regiment steadier than on this occasion; the fire was very deliberate.

The conduct of the officers, without an exception, was good.

Loss, 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. SCHOONOVER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 85.

Report of Capt. Charles F. Gage, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, of operations March 25.

CAMP ELEVENTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the regiment during the action of the 25th instant:

We filed in the woods beyond the picket-line about 9 a. m., and Companies B and E were deployed as skirmishers, under command of Cap-

tain Moorhous, and were moved forward toward the enemy's rifle-pits. The regiment followed by the flank until near the edge of the wood, when the line was formed for a charge. Companies A, D, and F were then deployed upon the left of the skirmish line to form a connection with the Second Division. Soon after these preparations the One hundred and twentieth New York was formed upon our right, and the order to move forward was given by Colonel Schoonover, and the enemy's picket-line was captured, scarcely a man making his escape. During the charge the regiment was under a very severe fire from the enemy's batteries, also from their works about 400 yards in rear. About 3 p. m. the enemy succeeded in getting a force upon our left flank, at the point where the skirmish line connected with the captured pits, and forced us back. In consequence of the destructive fire from their batteries we were unable to rally until we arrived at our old line of picket-posts. After the rally we moved forward to the enemy's pits and again succeeded in getting possession of them, and men were placed in all the pits. The skirmish line was formed as before, connecting with the captured pits. About 4 p. m. the Eleventh Massachusetts formed on our left, and were deployed to connect with the Second Division. About 5 p. m. General Smyth captured the pits in his front, and the regiment was moved forward to keep up the connection. I was then sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Rivers with a message, and while delivering it the enemy again attacked the line in nearly the same manner as before, but with a larger force, and again obtained possession of it. The regiment was reformed at the picket-line, and was not again advanced. We remained on the line until 1 a. m. [26th], when we were relieved by the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. The company on the left of regiment which was not struck remained at their posts until the Eleventh Massachusetts came in.

The loss during the day—2 killed, 9 wounded, 41 missing.

Respectfully submitted.

C. F. GAGE,
Captain Company E, Acting Major Eleventh New Jersey Vols.

Lieut. Col. JOHN SCHOONOVER,
Commanding Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Col. Abram L. Lockwood, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS 120TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
February 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

In obedience to orders received this command was formed on its color line at 7 a. m. February 5, in heavy marching order, with four days' rations. It was then marched, with the rest of the brigade, to the left, about three miles, where a line of battle was formed, running east and west. At 12.30 p. m. orders were received to throw up a line of works. The line was almost completed when orders were received to withdraw from these works and mass near the Tucker house, being relieved by troops of General Ramsey's brigade about 4 p. m. We

were then ordered into line again farther to the left, connecting with the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers on our right. While I was engaged in getting my regiment formed, the approach of the enemy was made known by rapid skirmishing for a few moments, and the falling back of the picket-line in our front. Before I got my regiment into position fairly the firing from the enemy became very severe, advancing through the woods with a yell, apparently making a desperate charge to break through our hastily formed line. I immediately ordered my regiment to open fire, which they did, pouring into the enemy so destructive a fire that they were driven back. Two distinct advances were afterward made by the enemy, apparently in heavy force, but they were both times repelled, and with considerable loss, as was afterward ascertained by the number of dead left on the ground and buried in our front. A fire was kept up by the enemy until dark, but was not returned with as much vigor as it would have been had a good supply of ammunition been at hand. After dark a picket was thrown out, and it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn from our front. The command was kept at work all night strengthening the line of works.

Both officers and men of the command behaved with great coolness and bravery, and where all behaved so well it is difficult to make particular mention of any one person. Chaplain H. Hopkins, of this regiment, deserves particular mention, however, he being in the line with a musket and fighting bravely side by side with the men, and by his coolness and bravery exerted a good influence over them.

Our loss was trifling—only two men wounded—owing to the protection afforded by a low, hastily thrown up line of works, behind which the command was partially sheltered.

On the 6th instant a new line was laid out, and the men were engaged during the 6th and 7th in building the new works.

This command suffered severely from exposure to rain and cold, and the number of sick is increasing rapidly.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. L. LOCKWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. FINKELMEIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 87.

Report of Maj. Walter F. Scott, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 120TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement with the enemy, March 25, 1865:

About 11 a. m. of the 25th instant I was ordered by the brevet brigadier-general commanding to report to you with my regiment, and pursuant to orders received from you I formed my regiment in line of battle, my left joining the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, my right resting near the edge of the woods in front of the Armstrong house. I was ordered to advance steadily to the edge of the woods, and, upon reaching there, dash forward and capture and hold the enemy's picket-

line, conforming my movements with those of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers. We charged across an open field, about 300 yards, carried the enemy's line, capturing 2 commissioned officers and about 40 enlisted men. We held the line until about 3 p. m., when the enemy sent a force on our left through a ravine which entirely concealed them until they were within a few yards of our line; they dashed upon us, driving us from the line. I immediately reformed my regiment and charged the line the second time, driving the enemy from it and capturing about twenty prisoners, and held the line until about 5 p. m. The enemy again massed a strong force on our left, and charged our left, driving a portion of my regiment away from their pits, and moved by the flank along our line toward our right, driving our men away pit by pit. I reformed my regiment in the woods, when the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers came up in line of battle and took up a line in the woods about fifty yards in my front. I reported to brigade headquarters, and was ordered to remain where I was until further orders.

At 1 a. m. March 26 I received orders to return to our original camp. During the day our loss was, 6 killed, 32 wounded, and 46 missing.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,

WALTER F. SCOTT,
Major, Commanding 120th New York Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. SCHOONOVER,
Commanding Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers.

No. 88.

Reports of Bvt. Lieut. Col. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
February 12, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions received from headquarters of the corps, February 4, 1865, three batteries of this brigade were got in readiness to move. On the evening of the 4th I was informed that only two batteries would go, and designated Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Brevet Captain Roder commanding, with a section of Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, attached, and the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, First Lieut. J. Webb Adams commanding. Captain Roder was directed to report to Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division, at 6.30 a. m. February 5, and Lieutenant Adams to Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Second Division, at the same hour. Capt. A. J. Clark, First New Jersey Artillery, was left in command of the batteries on the First Division line. The batteries moved with the troops at 7 a. m. on the Vaughan road toward Hatcher's run. When the First Brigade of the Third Division carried the ford at the run, one section of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, was put in position to cover the ford of the Third Division, and another to protect the flank, and remained there during the day. When General Smyth's division moved toward Armstrong's Mill ford it was followed by the Tenth Massachusetts Battery. One section was placed in position near the Armstrong house, covering the ford and another commanding the Duncan road. The remaining section, under command of

Lieutenant Day, was, at a later hour, put in position in rear of the Tucker house. At about 5.30 a. m. the enemy attacked our forces on the right of the Duncan road; the section of Adams' battery, placed to cover the ford, commenced firing to the rear. At the point where McAllister's brigade was connecting with the Third Division the enemy forced our troops back at one time, but, with the assistance of a vigorous shelling from two sections of Adams' battery, which had been brought to bear on this point, the enemy were driven back. During the attack on General McAllister's brigade the four guns of Adams' battery were enabled to render good service, as their fire enfiladed the advancing line of the enemy completely. The assault was successfully repulsed, and on examination of the ground showed that the artillery fire had been very destructive.

No casualties occurred during this engagement, and only one horse was killed.

During the night of the 5th Smith's section of Roder's battery was sent to the neighborhood of the Armstrong house, and the rest of Roder's battery moved back from the Vaughan-road ford at the time of the withdrawal of the Third Division, and were placed in reserve near the Cummings house.

In the afternoon, when the Fifth Corps was engaged and had returned from Dabney's Mill, Smith's section, from its position near the Armstrong house, and a section of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, near the same house, kept up a vigorous fire on the enemy in the woods opposite the Armstrong-Mill ford. Nothing worthy of remark occurred until the afternoon of February 7, when Smith's section again opened fire on the woods in front of the advancing line of the Fifth Corps, and continued to fire until our troops advanced so far as to render it dangerous to them.

The batteries remained in their positions until the 11th instant, when they were disposed on the new intrenched line now held by the corps.

The casualties during the three days were, 3 horses killed, 1 horse wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations of the 25th instant:

At about 6 a. m. the command was ordered to harness up and hitch in. Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, was moved from its camp and parked near Third Division headquarters at 12 o'clock. Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, and B, First New Jersey Artillery, were parked in rear of Battery F, in anticipation of being placed in position at the Watkins house. At 5 p. m. one section of Roder's battery was placed in position on the right of Miles' division, to protect his flank in case of an attack at that point. At 5.30 p. m. the other section of the battery was placed in position at the Skinner house, and opened fire on the enemy in the woods with solid shot, expending thirty-three rounds. The two sections of the battery remained in position until after dark,

when they were withdrawn by order of Major-General Miles, and took up their old position in Battery A. During the day the Tenth Massachusetts, B, First New Jersey Artillery, Eleventh New York, and First New Hamsphire fired on the enemy's position from their respective works, but the distance being so great it is doubtful if they rendered any material assistance. During the attack upon General Miles, Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was ordered to report to me, by order of Major-General Griffin. I placed one section in position near the enemy's old work in rear of the Skinner house, to right of Roder's battery. On account of its being a three-inch battery I considered it would be of little or no use in firing over the heads of our troops. After firing a few rounds I ordered it to the rear. On the withdrawal of the troops the batteries of the command were ordered to their former positions.

There were no casualties nor loss of material.

The following is the amount of ammunition expended:

Command.	Solid shot.	Spherical case.	Shell.	Hotchkiss percussion.	Hotchkiss case.	Schenkl percussion.	Schenkl combination.
Battery K, 4th U. S. Artillery	33	28	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th New York Battery	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
10th Massachusetts Battery	.....	.....	.....	12	77	.....	.....
Battery M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery	.....	.....	.....	42	20	27	80
Total	41	28	8	62	97	27	80

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. HAZARD,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

(Copy to Bvt. Maj. John N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general, artillery headquarters, Army of the Potomac.)

No. 89.

Report of Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,

Before Petersburg, Va., February 12, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the recent movement:

In obedience to orders from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, I reported with my battery to Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Corps, at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant; was directed by the general to follow the division, which would take the Vaughan road and march in the direction toward Hatcher's Run. Soon after we had started I was requested by one of General Mott's aides to send one section to the front, which I did, send-

ing the right section, under the command of Lieutenant Smith. I afterward found it in position in a small field near Hatcher's Run. I brought the rest of the battery in the same field; remained there all day without firing any. Some time during the night I was directed by the chief of artillery to detach one section, under command of Lieutenant Smith, which I did (you will find his report inclosed herewith), and ordered to move the rest of the guns back in a field near the Cummings house. Here I remained from the 6th to the morning of the 11th instant, when I was ordered to go back to my old camp.

I have no losses or casualties to report of any kind.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,
First Lieut., Fourth U. S. Arty., Bvt. Capt., Comdg. Battery K.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. G. HAZARD,
Commanding Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 90.

Report of Lieut. Edward S. Smith, Fifteenth Battery New York Light Artillery, commanding section Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations February 6–11.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my section after having been detached from the battery, on the night of the 6th instant:

I was conducted by Lieutenant Bull (inspector of artillery of the Artillery Brigade, Second Corps) to the Second Division line. I was then directed by General Smyth, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, to take position on the crest of a hill in the rear and left of the Armstrong house. Remained there until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when ordered to move my section to the front of the house and open as quickly as possible on a piece of woods through which the enemy were charging. Fired eighty-two rounds of solid shot, spherical case, and shell. Remained in position all night. On Tuesday, about 3 p. m., was again ordered to open a brisk fire into the woods where the enemy were supposed to be massing to make an attack on the Fifth Corps; fired twenty-six rounds of solid shot. Remained in position until the morning of the 11th instant, when I was directed by Lieutenant Deane, aide-de-camp to the chief of artillery, to move my section to the rear and right, take position on the Third Division line. Remained there about five hours, when I was relieved by Lieutenant Chase, with a section of Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, and ordered to report back to the battery.

The non-commissioned officers and privates behaved in their usual good manner.

I have no losses or casualties to report, with the exception of my own horse being wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. SMITH,
First Lieutenant, Fifteenth New York Battery,
Attached to Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Bvt. Capt. JOHN W. RODER,
Commanding Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

No. 91.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations intrusted to me in the late movement. My instructions, received on the 4th instant, say:

The commanding general directs that you move with your corps to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock down the Halifax road to Rowanty Post-Office, then by the road direct to the crossing of Rowanty Creek, at W. Perkins', thence to J. Hargrave's, on the road leading from Dinwiddie Court-House, taking position at or near that point, to support General Gregg's cavalry. General Gregg has been ordered to strike the Boydton plank road at Dinwiddie Court-House. He is to endeavor to intercept and capture any wagon trains carrying supplies from Belfield, and to take advantage of any opportunity of inflicting injury on the enemy.

I set out, as directed, at 7 a. m. on the 5th. My divisions were in the following order: First, General Ayres'; second, General Griffin's; third, twelve field pieces (with eight horses to each piece and to each caisson); fourth, General Crawford's division; fifth, train, consisting of half my ambulances, fifty wagons of infantry ammunition, and fifty-six wagons heavily loaded with forage and ammunition for the cavalry. We took four days' rations. The column was preceded by three squadrons of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Captain Saxon. We reached the crossing of Rowanty Creek, at W. Perkins', about 10 a. m., and found the place defended by about 100 of the enemy's infantry. A squadron of cavalry, dismounted, was unable to keep down their fire so as to cross, and General Gwyn's brigade was at once ordered up. This silenced the enemy's fire, and a crossing was made by swimming and wading, beside a few on the ice.

About twenty-five prisoners were taken. This was about 11 a. m. We lost eight wounded, among whom was Maj. D. H. Kent, of the Fourth Delaware.

The stream was about sixty feet wide, and could not be forded by men or horses, but trees were soon cut for the men to scramble over. The horses were able to cross on a bridge we made for them about a quarter to 1 p. m., and a bridge practicable for the artillery and trains was completed about 3.45 p. m. The column, as fast as it crossed, moved out to the Vaughan road and toward Dinwiddie Court-House, and took up the position assigned it, by the orders of the preceding day, without any opposition. We communicated with General Gregg's column on reaching the Vaughan road, and learned he had gone on to Dinwiddie Court-House. At 4.30 p. m. I was informed by Maj. H. E. Tremain, aide-de-camp to General Gregg, that he had reached Dinwiddie Court-House and was on his way back to the Malone crossing of the Rowanty Creek, where he should bivouac for the night. Immediately after this I met some of the enemy's cavalry coming down the road from Dinwiddie Court-House toward us, and the meeting was quite unexpected to them from the way they scampered off, and to me, as I had supposed General Gregg would send information to me as soon as he uncovered the road leading to my position. The enemy's cavalry thus picked up one or two stragglers and caught sight of our infantry; this was all.

Being in frequent communication with the major-general commanding the army during the evening, I, at 9 p. m., received orders to move up and join General Humphreys at the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run, to be prepared for any concentration of the enemy in the morning. This gave me specific instructions about the posting of my divisions and of General Gregg's cavalry, which was ordered up to join me for that purpose. I, as soon as practicable, ordered General Griffin's division in motion, but the relieving of pickets, &c., made it nearly midnight before he was fairly on the road. My train all followed him, then General Ayres' division and the artillery, and then General Crawford's division.

General Gregg reached me on the Vaughan road at 4 a. m. on the 6th instant, and his troops filling up the road which my instructions required his forage train to return by, I directed it to follow General Crawford. The cavalry then brought up the rear, skirmishing with the enemy and punishing him severely when he came close enough. The night was very cold and the roads were frozen hard before morning. The troops had little rest and no sleep. The enemy's cavalry followed General Gregg up the Vaughan road, but were easily repulsed in their attempt to crowd us, and did not show themselves to the infantry in the position I placed them, according to previous instructions. At 8 a. m. I received notification to feel the enemy along my front, and fight him if outside his lines. This I took to refer to the enemy in front of General Humphreys' troops, where the fighting had been the evening previous, and at which point the enemy were expected to attack, that being a part of my front, in the event of my being the ranking officer present, which I thought might be meant, as the concentration of our troops had been made under the supposition that General Humphreys outranked me, and then he was to command the whole, which my rank, when known, would put upon me. This left me in some doubt, and before I could make any definite arrangements I received notice from General Humphreys that he was about to attack the enemy if outside his works; and then I thought it best to await the result of his operations and hold all the Fifth Corps and cavalry in hand to co-operate with him if needed. I sent General Winthrop's brigade, of General Ayres' division, to hold the Vaughan road and relieve the cavalry. At 11 a. m. General Humphreys informed me that the enemy on his front had retired to his intrenched lines, and I then waited further instructions from the general commanding after his receiving this information. At 12.15 I received orders to make a reconnaissance south and west of Hatcher's Run, to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy's lines in that direction; I also had a personal interview with the general commanding at my headquarters; consequently, at 1.15 p. m., I issued instructions to General Crawford to move out on the Vaughan road to where it turns off to Dabney's Mill, and then follow up that road toward the mill, drive back the enemy, and ascertain the position of his intrenched lines said to be there; also, to General Ayres to follow General Crawford with his division, taking with him General Winthrop's brigade, then with the cavalry down the Vaughan road. General Gregg was directed to send a force of cavalry and drive the enemy down the Vaughan road across Gravelly Run, and also to watch the left flank of the infantry column (composed of General Crawford and General Ayres) as it advanced.

This I thought the cavalry could easily do, as no considerable force of the enemy had been reported to me to be in that direction. General

Griffin's division was left in reserve to support either the column toward Dabney's Mill or the cavalry on the Vaughan road, and posted where the road diverged. General Humphreys informed me also that Wheaton's division, 4,500 strong, at the Cummings house, was available as support, as well as General De Trobriand's brigade, 2,500 strong. My orders were obeyed very promptly. General Crawford had not proceeded far before the enemy's intrenched picket-line was encountered. This was soon carried by General Bragg's brigade of his division. Having intrusted the direction of affairs on the Vaughan road to General Gregg with his cavalry, I went with the infantry column toward Dabney's Mill. We had proceeded but a short distance when heavy firing began on the Vaughan road, and reports came that General Winthrop's brigade had been attacked by the enemy in force and could not rejoin General Ayres, as both he and General Gregg had all they could do to maintain themselves and needed assistance. I then directed General Griffin to re-enforce General Winthrop by a brigade and to take command of operations on the Vaughan road, reserving to myself General Griffin's Third Brigade (his largest and best), which was on his right, to send to General Ayres, in place of General Winthrop's, if it was needed there. Being again called upon by General Gregg for re-enforcements, as the enemy was turning his left, I sent over to order across the run the supports from General Humphreys. Having made these arrangements, I went along with the movement toward Dabney's Mill, to which place General Crawford soon drove the enemy. Rallying there, the enemy forced back General Crawford's left somewhat, when General Ayres was sent in to his support on that flank with his two brigades. The enemy was again driven and to some distance beyond Dabney's Mill. The firing continuing now to be constant and severe I brought up the Third Brigade of General Griffin's division in close support, and was obliged to put it all with General Ayres to hold our left. I sent then also, at once, for at least a brigade of General Wheaton's division, intending to order the whole division up if affairs on the Vaughan road would permit. Unfortunately, however, the enemy got up re-enforcements faster than I could, and when a brigade of General Wheaton's division was nearing the scene of action a charge was made by the enemy in a force (according to the Petersburg Express consisting of three divisions) against which I had but six brigades opposed.

Our line, despite all the exertions of the prominent officers and much good conduct among those in the ranks, gave way and fell back rapidly, but with little loss after the movement began; portions of the line continued to fire as it retired, and General Wheaton got his brigade in line, and with it a portion of the others reformed, so that the enemy was checked before our old lines were reached by us. The resistance the enemy's attack met on the Vaughan road, together with the vigor of our attack at Dabney's Mill, drew off all his troops to the latter place, which was the natural place for both his retiring columns to meet, as was our lines at the run for our two columns if pressed back. Could the true state of the case have been ascertained in time, so as to have transferred our troops on the Vaughan road to the enemy's right flank at Dabney's Mill, we should have driven him beyond the plank road with ease. As it was, a reconnaissance in force (see General Lee's report) began nearly simultaneously by both parties, resulted in the enemy being repulsed on one road and ourselves upon the other, with probably nearly equal losses. I must say if our troops had all stood as firm at Dabney's Mill as the best of them did, that I had

enough there to have held the enemy till any amount of re-enforcements could have arrived. On the whole, it was not a bad fight and in no way discouraged me in my willingness to try the same thing again with the same men. Nearly all the operations of the column toward Dabney's Mill I was an eye-witness to, and can speak of the good conduct of all those officers on whom I have heretofore relied. I, however, refer you to the division and brigade reports for specific details. The operations on the Vaughan road were completely successful, but they required and took up a very considerable force that I expected to use on the other road, and thus rendered us too weak at that point, to which I gave my personal attention, and which, from the relation of our forces, was the important one. I beg to refer to the reports of General Gregg, of the cavalry, General Griffin, commanding First Division, and General Winthrop, commanding First Brigade, Second Division.*

The moonlight night served to reform the brigades, and at dawn of the 7th we were ready for whatever might be offered by the enemy. At daylight changes in the brigades were begun successively so as to bring all of each division together. This was effected by 10 a. m.; and the enemy having made no demonstrations I ordered General Crawford to move out from our right near Armstrong's Mill and attack the enemy. This was promptly done. The enemy's pickets were found on the same intrenched lines as on the preceding day, but in stronger force. General Baxter's brigade drove them out. General Crawford having reformed his men I sent over two brigades of General Wheaton's division to secure his flanks, in case of a farther advance, which he was directed to make just before sunset. I did not think it proper to make more extensive operations in the severe storm which prevailed all day, having instructions not to do so without I was confident of great advantages. About 6 p. m. General Crawford again advanced and drove the enemy back to his line near Dabney's Mill, regaining part of the battle-field of the preceding day and burying those killed found there.

During the night I withdrew his command to this side of Hatcher's Run, to be able to make the disposition of troops contemplated by the commanding general, in making a new defensive line. General Crawford's division was the only one engaged this day and behaved most creditably. It lost in killed and wounded 175 officers and men, but drove the enemy at all points of attack. General Wheaton's division performed very arduous service and underwent severe exposure on this day. The prompt execution of orders and the good service rendered by the brigade of General Wheaton's division, engaged on the 6th, I most gratefully acknowledge.

I take this occasion to deny the newspaper correspondent's statement that this brigade fired into any of our troops. It was under my eye the whole time, and did not fire except upon the enemy. I would also state that there was no ammunition wagon abandoned on the 6th. I wish further to state that our falling back from Dabney's Mill under the fire of the enemy was, in my opinion, unnecessary and was against my orders; I had force enough to have held on longer. The enemy did

*Griffin's report not found. On February 16, 1865, General Griffin transmitted to corps headquarters the reports of his brigade commanders, with the remark that he submitted them "as my report of the movements of the troops under my command during the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant."

not flank us but came square in front, and I believe we can do better next time. Our losses in the whole movement are as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	4	27	14	181	1	40	19	248	267
Second Division	4	21	13	186	1	25	18	232	250
Third Division	2	61	20	482	1	86	23	629	652
Cavalry Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a150	a150
Brigade of Wheaton's division	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	40	.....	57	57
Total	10	109	47	866	3	191	60	1,316	1,376

a About.

The above table is made out from the nominal lists.

I beg to record here the names of my staff officers present during the operations, all of whom did their duty: Bvt. Col. Fred. T. Locke, assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Col. H. C. Bankhead; Lieut. Col. A. L. Thomas, chief quartermaster; Bvt. Maj. D. L. Smith, chief commissary; Surg. T. Rush Spencer, medical director; Asst. Surg. C. K. Winne, medical inspector; Capts. E. B. Cope and James W. Wadsworth, aides-de-camp; Capts. Gordon Winslow, jr., and H. S. Melcher, acting aides-de-camp.

Colonel Bankhead, inspector-general, was wounded, and Captain Melcher had his horse killed. Majors Pease, Sanders, Mason, and Rosencrantz, officers of General Meade's staff, also aided me in their duties most creditably. Major Pease's horse was shot under him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 9, 1865.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the corps during the late movement on Hatcher's Run, commencing February 5, 1865, so far as they came under my observation:

We marched from our old camp between the Halifax road and the Jerusalem plank road at 7 a. m. February 5, taking the Halifax road, via Rowanty Post-Office, to the crossing of Rowanty Creek. The Sixth Ohio Cavalry had the advance of the column. At the creek we found the bridge destroyed, the stream deep and unfordable, and the crossing disputed by a small force of the enemy, who were protected by a strong rifle-pit on the opposite bank. The cavalry, deployed as skirmishers, dismounted, and subsequently Gwyn's brigade, of the Second Division, were sent forward, effected a crossing, drove the enemy away, captur-

Lieutenant Day, was, at a later hour, put in position in rear of the Tucker house. At about 5.30 a. m. the enemy attacked our forces on the right of the Duncan road; the section of Adams' battery, placed to cover the ford, commenced firing to the rear. At the point where McAllister's brigade was connecting with the Third Division the enemy forced our troops back at one time, but, with the assistance of a vigorous shelling from two sections of Adams' battery, which had been brought to bear on this point, the enemy were driven back. During the attack on General McAllister's brigade the four guns of Adams' battery were enabled to render good service, as their fire enfiladed the advancing line of the enemy completely. The assault was successfully repulsed, and on examination of the ground showed that the artillery fire had been very destructive.

No casualties occurred during this engagement, and only one horse was killed.

During the night of the 5th Smith's section of Roder's battery was sent to the neighborhood of the Armstrong house, and the rest of Roder's battery moved back from the Vaughan-road ford at the time of the withdrawal of the Third Division, and were placed in reserve near the Cummings house.

In the afternoon, when the Fifth Corps was engaged and had returned from Dabney's Mill, Smith's section, from its position near the Armstrong house, and a section of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, near the same house, kept up a vigorous fire on the enemy in the woods opposite the Armstrong-Mill ford. Nothing worthy of remark occurred until the afternoon of February 7, when Smith's section again opened fire on the woods in front of the advancing line of the Fifth Corps, and continued to fire until our troops advanced so far as to render it dangerous to them.

The batteries remained in their positions until the 11th instant, when they were disposed on the new intrenched line now held by the corps.

The casualties during the three days were, 3 horses killed, 1 horse wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. SEPTIMUS CARNCROSS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations of the 25th instant:

At about 6 a. m. the command was ordered to harness up and hitch in. Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, was moved from its camp and parked near Third Division headquarters at 12 o'clock. Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, and B, First New Jersey Artillery, were parked in rear of Battery F, in anticipation of being placed in position at the Watkins house. At 5 p. m. one section of Roder's battery was placed in position on the right of Miles' division, to protect his flank in case of an attack at that point. At 5.30 p. m. the other section of the battery was placed in position at the Skinner house, and opened fire on the enemy in the woods with solid shot, expending thirty-three rounds. The two sections of the battery remained in position until after dark,

when they were withdrawn by order of Major-General Miles, and took up their old position in Battery A. During the day the Tenth Massachusetts, B, First New Jersey Artillery, Eleventh New York, and First New Hamsphire fired on the enemy's position from their respective works, but the distance being so great it is doubtful if they rendered any material assistance. During the attack upon General Miles, Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, was ordered to report to me, by order of Major-General Griffin. I placed one section in position near the enemy's old work in rear of the Skinner house, to right of Roder's battery. On account of its being a three-inch battery I considered it would be of little or no use in firing over the heads of our troops. After firing a few rounds I ordered it to the rear. On the withdrawal of the troops the batteries of the command were ordered to their former positions.

There were no casualties nor loss of material.

The following is the amount of ammunition expended:

Command.	Solid shot.	Spherical case.	Shell.	Hotchkiss percussion.	Hotchkiss case.	Schenkl percussion.	Schenkl combination.
Battery K, 4th U. S. Artillery	33	28	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery B, 1st New Jersey Artillery	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th New York Battery	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
10th Massachusetts Battery	.....	.....	.....	12	77	.....	.....
Battery M, 1st New Hampshire Artillery	.....	.....	.....	42	20	27	80
Total	41	28	8	62	97	27	80

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. HAZARD,

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

(Copy to Bvt. Maj. John N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general, artillery headquarters, Army of the Potomac.)

No. 89.

Report of Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations February 5–11.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,

Before Petersburg, Va., February 12, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in the recent movement:

In obedience to orders from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, I reported with my battery to Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division, Second Corps, at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant; was directed by the general to follow the division, which would take the Vaughan road and march in the direction toward Hatcher's Run. Soon after we had started I was requested by one of General Mott's aides to send one section to the front, which I did, send-

ing the right section, under the command of Lieutenant Smith. I afterward found it in position in a small field near Hatcher's Run. I brought the rest of the battery in the same field; remained there all day without firing any. Some time during the night I was directed by the chief of artillery to detach one section, under command of Lieutenant Smith, which I did (you will find his report inclosed herewith), and ordered to move the rest of the guns back in a field near the Cummings house. Here I remained from the 6th to the morning of the 11th instant, when I was ordered to go back to my old camp.

I have no losses or casualties to report of any kind.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. RODER,
First Lieut., Fourth U. S. Arty., Bvt. Capt., Comdg. Battery K.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. G. HAZARD,
Commanding Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 90.

Report of Lieut. Edward S. Smith, Fifteenth Battery New York Light Artillery, commanding section Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations February 6–11.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY K, FOURTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Before Petersburg, Va., February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my section after having been detached from the battery, on the night of the 6th instant:

I was conducted by Lieutenant Bull (inspector of artillery of the Artillery Brigade, Second Corps) to the Second Division line. I was then directed by General Smyth, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, to take position on the crest of a hill in the rear and left of the Armstrong house. Remained there until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when ordered to move my section to the front of the house and open as quickly as possible on a piece of woods through which the enemy were charging. Fired eighty-two rounds of solid shot, spherical case, and shell. Remained in position all night. On Tuesday, about 3 p. m., was again ordered to open a brisk fire into the woods where the enemy were supposed to be massing to make an attack on the Fifth Corps; fired twenty-six rounds of solid shot. Remained in position until the morning of the 11th instant, when I was directed by Lieutenant Deane, aide-de-camp to the chief of artillery, to move my section to the rear and right, take position on the Third Division line. Remained there about five hours, when I was relieved by Lieutenant Chase, with a section of Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, and ordered to report back to the battery.

The non-commissioned officers and privates behaved in their usual good manner.

I have no losses or casualties to report, with the exception of my own horse being wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. SMITH,
First Lieutenant, Fifteenth New York Battery,
Attached to Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Bvt. Capt. JOHN W. RODER,
Commanding Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

No. 91.

Report of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations intrusted to me in the late movement. My instructions, received on the 4th instant, say:

The commanding general directs that you move with your corps to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock down the Halifax road to Rowanty Post-Office, then by the road direct to the crossing of Rowanty Creek, at W. Perkins', thence to J. Hargrave's, on the road leading from Dinwiddie Court-House, taking position at or near that point, to support General Gregg's cavalry. General Gregg has been ordered to strike the Boydton plank road at Dinwiddie Court-House. He is to endeavor to intercept and capture any wagon trains carrying supplies from Belfield, and to take advantage of any opportunity of inflicting injury on the enemy.

I set out, as directed, at 7 a. m. on the 5th. My divisions were in the following order: First, General Ayres'; second, General Griffin's; third, twelve field pieces (with eight horses to each piece and to each caisson); fourth, General Crawford's division; fifth, train, consisting of half my ambulances, fifty wagons of infantry ammunition, and fifty-six wagons heavily loaded with forage and ammunition for the cavalry. We took four days' rations. The column was preceded by three squadrons of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Captain Saxon. We reached the crossing of Rowanty Creek, at W. Perkins', about 10 a. m., and found the place defended by about 100 of the enemy's infantry. A squadron of cavalry, dismounted, was unable to keep down their fire so as to cross, and General Gwyn's brigade was at once ordered up. This silenced the enemy's fire, and a crossing was made by swimming and wading, beside a few on the ice.

About twenty-five prisoners were taken. This was about 11 a. m. We lost eight wounded, among whom was Maj. D. H. Kent, of the Fourth Delaware.

The stream was about sixty feet wide, and could not be forded by men or horses, but trees were soon cut for the men to scramble over. The horses were able to cross on a bridge we made for them about a quarter to 1 p. m., and a bridge practicable for the artillery and trains was completed about 3.45 p. m. The column, as fast as it crossed, moved out to the Vaughan road and toward Dinwiddie Court-House, and took up the position assigned it, by the orders of the preceding day, without any opposition. We communicated with General Gregg's column on reaching the Vaughan road, and learned he had gone on to Dinwiddie Court-House. At 4.30 p. m. I was informed by Maj. H. E. Tremain, aide-de-camp to General Gregg, that he had reached Dinwiddie Court-House and was on his way back to the Malone crossing of the Rowanty Creek, where he should bivouac for the night. Immediately after this I met some of the enemy's cavalry coming down the road from Dinwiddie Court-House toward us, and the meeting was quite unexpected to them from the way they scampered off, and to me, as I had supposed General Gregg would send information to me as soon as he uncovered the road leading to my position. The enemy's cavalry thus picked up one or two stragglers and caught sight of our infantry; this was all.

Being in frequent communication with the major-general commanding the army during the evening, I, at 9 p. m., received orders to move up and join General Humphreys at the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run, to be prepared for any concentration of the enemy in the morning. This gave me specific instructions about the posting of my divisions and of General Gregg's cavalry, which was ordered up to join me for that purpose. I, as soon as practicable, ordered General Griffin's division in motion, but the relieving of pickets, &c., made it nearly midnight before he was fairly on the road. My train all followed him, then General Ayres' division and the artillery, and then General Crawford's division.

General Gregg reached me on the Vaughan road at 4 a. m. on the 6th instant, and his troops filling up the road which my instructions required his forage train to return by, I directed it to follow General Crawford. The cavalry then brought up the rear, skirmishing with the enemy and punishing him severely when he came close enough. The night was very cold and the roads were frozen hard before morning. The troops had little rest and no sleep. The enemy's cavalry followed General Gregg up the Vaughan road, but were easily repulsed in their attempt to crowd us, and did not show themselves to the infantry in the position I placed them, according to previous instructions. At 8 a. m. I received notification to feel the enemy along my front, and fight him if outside his lines. This I took to refer to the enemy in front of General Humphreys' troops, where the fighting had been the evening previous, and at which point the enemy were expected to attack, that being a part of my front, in the event of my being the ranking officer present, which I thought might be meant, as the concentration of our troops had been made under the supposition that General Humphreys outranked me, and then he was to command the whole, which my rank, when known, would put upon me. This left me in some doubt, and before I could make any definite arrangements I received notice from General Humphreys that he was about to attack the enemy if outside his works; and then I thought it best to await the result of his operations and hold all the Fifth Corps and cavalry in hand to co-operate with him if needed. I sent General Winthrop's brigade, of General Ayres' division, to hold the Vaughan road and relieve the cavalry. At 11 a. m. General Humphreys informed me that the enemy on his front had retired to his intrenched lines, and I then waited further instructions from the general commanding after his receiving this information. At 12.15 I received orders to make a reconnaissance south and west of Hatcher's Run, to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy's lines in that direction; I also had a personal interview with the general commanding at my headquarters; consequently, at 1.15 p. m., I issued instructions to General Crawford to move out on the Vaughan road to where it turns off to Dabney's Mill, and then follow up that road toward the mill, drive back the enemy, and ascertain the position of his intrenched lines said to be there; also, to General Ayres to follow General Crawford with his division, taking with him General Winthrop's brigade, then with the cavalry down the Vaughan road. General Gregg was directed to send a force of cavalry and drive the enemy down the Vaughan road across Gravelly Run, and also to watch the left flank of the infantry column (composed of General Crawford and General Ayres) as it advanced.

This I thought the cavalry could easily do, as no considerable force of the enemy had been reported to me to be in that direction. General

Griffin's division was left in reserve to support either the column toward Dabney's Mill or the cavalry on the Vaughan road, and posted where the road diverged. General Humphreys informed me also that Wheaton's division, 4,500 strong, at the Cummings house, was available as support, as well as General De Trobriand's brigade, 2,500 strong. My orders were obeyed very promptly. General Crawford had not proceeded far before the enemy's intrenched picket-line was encountered. This was soon carried by General Bragg's brigade of his division. Having intrusted the direction of affairs on the Vaughan road to General Gregg with his cavalry, I went with the infantry column toward Dabney's Mill. We had proceeded but a short distance when heavy firing began on the Vaughan road, and reports came that General Winthrop's brigade had been attacked by the enemy in force and could not rejoin General Ayres, as both he and General Gregg had all they could do to maintain themselves and needed assistance. I then directed General Griffin to re-enforce General Winthrop by a brigade and to take command of operations on the Vaughan road, reserving to myself General Griffin's Third Brigade (his largest and best), which was on his right, to send to General Ayres, in place of General Winthrop's, if it was needed there. Being again called upon by General Gregg for re-enforcements, as the enemy was turning his left, I sent over to order across the run the supports from General Humphreys. Having made these arrangements, I went along with the movement toward Dabney's Mill, to which place General Crawford soon drove the enemy. Rallying there, the enemy forced back General Crawford's left somewhat, when General Ayres was sent in to his support on that flank with his two brigades. The enemy was again driven and to some distance beyond Dabney's Mill. The firing continuing now to be constant and severe I brought up the Third Brigade of General Griffin's division in close support, and was obliged to put it all with General Ayres to hold our left. I sent then also, at once, for at least a brigade of General Wheaton's division, intending to order the whole division up if affairs on the Vaughan road would permit. Unfortunately, however, the enemy got up re-enforcements faster than I could, and when a brigade of General Wheaton's division was nearing the scene of action a charge was made by the enemy in a force (according to the Petersburg Express consisting of three divisions) against which I had but six brigades opposed.

Our line, despite all the exertions of the prominent officers and much good conduct among those in the ranks, gave way and fell back rapidly, but with little loss after the movement began; portions of the line continued to fire as it retired, and General Wheaton got his brigade in line, and with it a portion of the others reformed, so that the enemy was checked before our old lines were reached by us. The resistance the enemy's attack met on the Vaughan road, together with the vigor of our attack at Dabney's Mill, drew off all his troops to the latter place, which was the natural place for both his retiring columns to meet, as was our lines at the run for our two columns if pressed back. Could the true state of the case have been ascertained in time, so as to have transferred our troops on the Vaughan road to the enemy's right flank at Dabney's Mill, we should have driven him beyond the plank road with ease. As it was, a reconnaissance in force (see General Lee's report) began nearly simultaneously by both parties, resulted in the enemy being repulsed on one road and ourselves upon the other, with probably nearly equal losses. I must say if our troops had all stood as firm at Dabney's Mill as the best of them did, that I had

to the emergencies of a campaign. Fortunately the reserve supplies of the medical department came so promptly to supply all deficiencies that never for a day was there any lack.

The field hospitals were once more cleared, the flying hospitals separated, the ambulance boxes filled with their battle supplies, when, on the morning of March 29, we once more took up our line of march. One-half the ambulances and the flying hospitals accompanied the troops, the balance remaining back with the heavy train. Crossing Rowanty Creek along the stage road to Quaker road, thence passing along the Quaker road, we nearly reached the Boydton plank road to find the enemy, about 4 o'clock, in position. Immediately a very sharp engagement ensued, resulting in driving the enemy back into his works.

As rapidly as possible a hospital was established at a house (name never certainly known, but said to be called Spain house) near the Quaker Church on Quaker road. For the first and only time the battle supplies of the ambulance boxes came into requisition. Soon the wounded began to reach the hospitals, operating tables were extemporized, and regimental supplies of dressings were seized upon, until the restriction against bringing any wagons across Gravelly Run was removed by the success at the front. The engagement was sharp, the wounded numerous; but all were promptly dressed and comfortably provided for in the several hospitals. By 7 a. m. the wounded were on their way to the railroad at Humphreys' Station, over roads rendered almost impassable by rain and travel. The following day was occupied in advancing our lines and constructing defenses, slight skirmishing only taking place.

On 31st our whole corps again took the advance. The Second and Third Divisions, driven back, being supported by the First Division, soon forced the enemy to retreat with considerable loss. During the night the corps was massed near the Boydton plank road, and its Second Division sent to the support of General Sheridan toward Dinwiddie Court-House. The other divisions, marching by another road converging, brought all the divisions into the engagement of the Five Forks, where, in conjunction with General Sheridan's cavalry, under whose orders we had been placed, a most decisive battle was won, resulting in the capture of many guns and several thousand prisoners. Our wounded, though considerable, by no means equaled in number the loss in the fight of the Quaker road.

A hospital was promptly established at the Methodist Church on the White Oak road. From here some patients were sent to Humphreys' Station, some to Quaker Church hospital. Both hospitals were promptly broken up. All that were not disposed of when the pursuit of Lee began on the 2d, were brought forward to Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad. Here they were left in fourteen hospital tents, with a surgeon and all necessary supplies, the balance of the hospital train, and the ambulances hastening after the troops.

Owing to the rapidity of the march, the condition of the roads, and the cutting of the trains by troops, much anxiety was felt lest the delays should be detrimental; but on the 5th, at Jetersville, our trains all reached us and remained with us.

By marches, varying from twenty to thirty miles between the 2d and 9th, we reached the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House to find the enemy driving General Sheridan's cavalry, with the intention, as we afterward learned, of breaking through and continuing their retreat. Right promptly General Sheridan put our Second Division into line on our extreme left, nearest the Twenty-fourth Corps, while in person he

superintended the advance of the First Division and the artillery. As the skirmishers advanced they rapidly encountered those of the enemy, but were promptly followed by the line of battle. As they rose the crest of the hill overlooking Appomattox Court-House, the already demoralized rebel army and their despairing general gave up all hope and fell back into the valley, his last ditch, and speedily sued for terms of surrender. By 3 o'clock the troops were in camp, and we had gained a bloodless victory. The great joy of the men seemed to save them from the ill effects naturally to be expected from such unprecedented marching.

From the 9th to the 15th we remained at Appomattox Court-House, receiving the surrendered property of the rebels, viz, 157 pieces of artillery, 71 battle-flags, 17,000 stand of arms, and 26,115 prisoners. On the 15th we started for Nottoway Court-House, which we reached on the 20th, relieving the Ninth Army Corps in the duty of guarding the railroad from Burkeville to Sutherland's Station. For the remainder of the month the corps continued at this point; the usual amount of sickness, presenting no peculiar feature, attended our stay.

Inclosed herewith please find reports of surgeons-in-chief of divisions and artillery brigade, as well as of the medical inspector of the corps. To these, in addition to the daily, weekly, and monthly reports, I beg leave to refer for the detail of operations.

I cannot close this report without expressing in warm terms my appreciation of the great fidelity and ability with which those several officers have performed their respective duties. In addition to these should be mentioned with especial commendation the surgeons in charge of the several division hospitals, viz, Joseph Thomas, surgeon One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of First Division hospital; H. C. Dean, One hundred and fortieth New York, in charge of Second Division hospital; H. Strauss, One hundred and fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of Third Division hospital.

With rare exceptions the medical service has been well and faithfully performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. RUSH SPENCER,

Surg., U. S. Vols., Lieut. Col. and Med. Director, Fifth Army Corps.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. THOMAS A. MCPARLIN,

Surg. U. S. Army, Col. and Med. Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 93.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Sickel, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, First Division, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Hatcher's Run and Vaughan Road, Va.,
February 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with circular from division headquarters of the 11th instant I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, in the operations of the army on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of the present month:

Pursuant to orders we broke camp at 6.30 a. m. on the 5th instant and marched west to the Weldon railroad, then south on the Halifax road about three miles, then southwest to a point on Hatcher's Run,

when the column crossed and was halted for a few minutes in an old earth-work just previously abandoned by the enemy. We were again put in march, heading northwest, on a road leading toward Dinwiddie Court-House, halting at 4 p. m. on the plantation belonging to Oliver Chappell, where we remained until 11 p. m., when we returned by the same road to its junction with the Vaughan road, then marched north on the Vaughan road to the south bank of Hatcher's Run. Upon arriving at this point we were directed by Major-General Griffin to occupy the earth-works covering the crossing of that stream, in which position we remained until about 3 p. m. of the 6th instant, when I was ordered by Major-General Griffin to report with the First Brigade to General Gregg, commanding cavalry division, on the left of our lines, about five-eighths of a mile south on the Vaughan road. Upon reaching the field occupied by the cavalry and reporting to General Gregg, I found General Winthrop's brigade, of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, fiercely engaging the enemy upon the open ground on the west side of the Vaughan road. I was directed by General Gregg to support General Winthrop, whose line at the time was being pressed by a vigorous assault of superior numbers of the enemy. I immediately formed my brigade in line of battle, facing west, and marched forward in that order. On reaching General Winthrop's line his troops retired. As I am informed his men had exhausted their ammunition. I at once ordered a charge upon the enemy's line, whose numbers, I believe, were equal, if not superior, to those of my own. This was executed in a most gallant style and with great steadiness, both officers and men conducting themselves in a manner which would have done credit to the best veteran troops. The enemy broke at the first volley from our men and left the field in great disorder, leaving their killed and wounded in our hands, together with several prisoners. After pursuing them for some distance my line was halted, in consequence of the troops having exhausted their ammunition. This fact was communicated to Major-General Griffin, then present, who directed me to hold the ground we then occupied and to throw forward a strong skirmish line, which was promptly done. In the meantime Major Ashbrook (ordnance officer) issued to the regiments a supply of ammunition.

It was now about 5.30 p. m. Rapid firing had commenced on my right and to the rear, when, by direction of General Griffin, my line was changed to face northwest. A brigade of dismounted cavalry, commanded by Colonel Knowles (Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry), formed on my left, facing west, and some of General Winthrop's troops formed on my right, the right of his line resting on the Vaughan road. At dark General Winthrop received orders to withdraw his brigade from the position it was then holding and to form his line on the Vaughan road, when the command on the left devolved upon me, General Gregg having previously turned over the command to General Winthrop. At this juncture the cavalry also withdrew from the field, except one small company on our extreme left, picketing the Vaughan road, which remained on duty all night. Finding my troops the only occupants of the field, I at once proceeded to establish my picket-line, connecting on the right with General Ayres' pickets at a point on the Vaughan road, and on the left with General Gregg's cavalry. I then took up a new and more eligible line for defensive operations and remained under arms all night. Our casualties during the engagement were comparatively small, consisting of 1 officer and 3 enlisted men killed, 3 officers and 24 enlisted men wounded, and 1 officer and 4 enlisted men missing. The enemy's loss was much greater.

On the morning of the 7th the enemy's cavalry appeared on our left in considerable force, followed by a skirmish-line of infantry, which for a time seemed to threaten an attack. Sharp firing was kept up between the two lines of skirmishers for three-fourths of an hour, in which two of my men were severely wounded. I reported these facts immediately to Major-General Griffin, and, by his direction, to General Gregg, who immediately sent to the left a regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery was also sent to our support. About 7 a. m. a heavy rain and hail storm set in, when the enemy withdrew to cover of the woods. At 11 a. m. my brigade was relieved by General Gregg's cavalry, and by orders from General Griffin we returned and reoccupied the works we had left on the previous day.

Among the officers who particularly distinguished themselves in the engagement I am happy to present the names of Col. Edwin S. Jenney, of the One hundred and eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, and Maj. Edwin A. Glenn, of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, both of whom displayed great coolness on the field and ability in the management of their troops. Indeed, the conduct of all the field officers was unexceptionably good, as also of the line. My staff, consisting of Capt. Francis B. Jones, brigade inspector, Lieut. Thomas Mitchell, acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. Theodore K. Vogel, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Amos N. Seitzinger, acting pioneer officer, were all present on the field and rendered good service; particularly Captain Jones, who displayed upon this, as upon former occasions, a zeal, ability, and gallantry worthy of imitation, and I respectfully submit his case to the commanding general as especially deserving notice. Among those missing I regret the loss of that gallant and efficient officer, Maj. Robert P. Bush, of the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteers. He was lost on the evening of the 6th instant, while establishing the pickets a short distance west of the Vaughan road.

I am, captain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. G. SICKEL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. G. M. LAUGHLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 94.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Near Hatcher's Run, Va., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders this day received, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of this command on the 25th instant.

The First Brigade moved out at about 8 o'clock a. m. (following the Third Brigade) in the direction of Third Division headquarters. Remaining massed in that vicinity for a few hours, we then moved to our left, passed the line of works occupied by the Second Division, Second Corps, and massed near a house, known as Mrs. Warren's. Soon after, we moved to the right and massed in rear of General Miles' division of the Second Corps. At about 3 p. m. I was ordered to return to the Warren house and report to Major-General Mott. Arriving there I received the order from Major-General Humphreys to move directly to

the front. I moved by the right flank along a narrow road through the slashing, and on reaching the thin belt of woods in front of which General Mott's line was formed and in a position to overlook this line, I was directed by General Humphreys to halt. In this position I remained for about two hours, during which there was some skirmishing along the line, with some artillery firing from the right and left and from a battery directly in our front. I could distinctly see the men working at one of their guns.

At about dusk there was very heavy firing to the right of our position, and in the midst of this an advance was made by the enemy in our front with great vigor and boldness, though not in heavy force. Our skirmishers were driven back in confusion, and the enemy were close upon the main line and advancing with spirit. As I feared they might follow up their attack with sufficient force to break through the main line, I immediately ordered Brevet Brigadier-General Sickel to form "forward into line" at a double-quick with his two battalions of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and to occupy the edge of woods close in rear of General Mott's line, and in full sight of the enemy, which was promptly done. At the same time General Humphreys requested me to strengthen General Mott's right, which was then very hard pressed. I directed Colonel Sniper, commanding the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, to move up rapidly to the front line and occupy the space between General Mott's and General Miles' divisions, which he did, his center being nearly in front of the Watkins house.

Simultaneously with these movements of General Sickel and Colonel Sniper, the troops of General Mott opened a vigorous fire on the enemy's advancing line, followed by a gallant charge, in which the rebels were handsomely repulsed, with considerable loss on their part in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

My regiments remained in the position last indicated until 9 p. m., when I was ordered to withdraw and to report to Major-General Griffin in camp.

The casualties in my command were as follows: Wounded, 2 privates One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The captures from the enemy, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 sergeant, 8 privates. These were turned over to the provost-marshal of General Mott's division. The lieutenant-colonel (who was wounded) stated that he was in command of the portion of the attacking party in Colonel Sniper's front, and that it consisted of the Forty-third, Fifty-ninth, and Sixtieth Alabama Regiments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Div., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 95.

Report of Col. Allen L. Burr, One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Army of the Potomac, February 11, 1865, I have the honor to transmit the fol-

lowing report of operations of this brigade during the late engagements on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

Sunday, February 5, 1865, broke camp near Parke's Station and marched to the left, reaching Hatcher's Run about 11 a. m.; drawn in line of battle, and finally crossed the run and halted in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House, about six miles from Hatcher's Run. Brigade placed in line of battle, its right resting on General Ayres' left, and our left resting on the right of the First Brigade. Our pickets were about half a mile in advance. We were ordered back at 10.30 p. m., and marched until striking the Vaughan road, which we followed to the earth-works of the Second Corps, near Kettle [Cat-tail?] Creek.

On the 6th instant we occupied these works, relieving the Second Corps. The Third Division becoming engaged in the afternoon, we were ordered to follow the First Brigade to the scene of action and support of cavalry who were charging the enemy. This order was countermanded, and an order given to follow a brigade of the Sixth Corps to the scene of action on the left of Hatcher's Run. We formed in line of battle in open field opposite enemy's breast-works, where a vigorous fire was going on. A portion of the Sixth Corps and Crawford's division of the Fifth Corps were forced back and we were ordered to hold them in check until they were rallied. This was done until our brigade was ordered to close up an interval on the left flank, and in facing to the left to obey that order, the disordered mass broke through and succeeded in breaking our ranks. We again rallied the brigade and forwarded to the front, driving the enemy and doing good execution in the premises. From this position we were finally ordered back to the Vaughan road by an order from General Meade. The brigade was formed anew in works and remained there over night.

Tuesday, the 7th instant, it rained. About 10 a. m. brigade was ordered to the field occupied the previous day to relieve General Winthrop's and to do picket duty. We so relieved him, forming the brigade in line of battle, and constructed earth-works. The right of our picket-lines joined General Ayres and the left rested on the Vaughan road. There was a good deal of musketry in front of our lines and the woods we occupied were shelled by the enemy during the day. We were undisturbed during the day, and remained in same position the three following days.

Very respectfully,

A. L. BURR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The major-general commanding believes from his own observation that to this brigade is due the report of the First Division, Sixth Corps, firing into the Fifth Corps. He saw them fire into, or more properly over, General Ayres' division that was reforming, and also into the brigade of the Sixth Corps in their front, but fortunately at so great an elevation as to be nearly harmless. The men fell out of line rapidly and joined the fugitives from other brigades that they were formed to stop and give cover to while reforming. The newness of the organiza-

tion is the best excuse that can be given for such conduct and demands the most earnest efforts of its officers to discipline the men and make them more steady in the excitement of battle.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 96.

Report of Brt. Brig. Gen. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: According to instructions received from headquarters, on the morning of the 25th I moved my brigade to the defenses at Hatcher's Run and occupied the same, my lines extending from the extreme left of the works to the Second Corps; we so occupied the works until 8 p. m., when one brigade of the Second Corps being removed, we extended our lines so as to fill up the interval. Nothing of importance transpired, and the enemy did not make their appearance. We occupied the defenses until about 11 a. m. of the 26th instant, when we moved back to our camp, according to instructions from headquarters.

Very respectfully,

E. M. GREGORY,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 97.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of this command during the 5th, 6th, and 7th days of February, 1865:

In obedience to orders I moved from camp near Petersburg, Va., on Sunday, February 5, at 6.30 a. m., passing along the line of the Weldon Railroad in the direction of Reams' Station. Left the railroad before reaching that point and moved in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, crossing Rowanty Creek at 2 p. m., and halted about three miles from the Court-House. Placed the command in line and bivouacked. Threw out a strong picket force connecting with the Second Brigade, First Division, on my right and Third Division on the left. At 11.30 p. m. received orders to withdraw the picket-line and to move back, covering the First and Second Brigades of First Division.

Marched until daylight, when we halted near Hatcher's Run and rested until 10 a. m. (6th), when, by orders received from Brevet Major-

General Griffin, commanding First Division, moved to a line of partially constructed works (thrown up by the enemy) occupied by a brigade of the Second Corps. Relieved said brigade and placed my command in line of battle, right resting at Armstrong's Mill on Hatcher's Run and extending along the line of works to within fifty yards of the Vaughan road. Threw out a strong picket-line in my front and built a good line of works. Remained in that position until 4.15 p. m., when I received the following order:

FEBRUARY 5 [6], 1865—4 p. m.

Brevet Major-General GRIFFIN:

I want to take your right brigade from the line further to the right. I wish you would have the commanding officer of that brigade place himself there on the right to receive a call from me.

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General, Commanding.

In pursuance of said order and by direction of a staff officer from Major-General Warren, I moved my brigade (through the line of works) by the flank through a strip of woods. The enemy at this time opened on us with a battery of 3-inch guns on my right, killing and wounding a few of my men. Was met by Major-General Warren who ordered me to place my command in line of battle, which I immediately did, my right resting in rear of center of one of the brigades of Third Division and extending along to rear of a brigade of Second Division and in following order: Thirty-second Massachusetts (Colonel Edmands); One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Capt. J. T. Bell); Sixteenth Michigan (Brevet Colonel Partridge); One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Brevet Colonel Herring); Twentieth Maine (Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmore); Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers); Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers (Captain Donnell), and First Michigan (Lieutenant-Colonel Lockley). Had no sooner formed than I received orders from Major-General Warren (in person) to double-quick a portion of brigade to the front and report to Brevet Major-General Ayres, whose troops were then hotly engaged with the enemy. Took the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and double-quicked them by the left flank to the front and quickly placed them on the left of a brigade of Second Division near Dabney's Mill, where they immediately became fiercely engaged with the enemy.

By order of General Ayres I brought up another regiment (Sixteenth Michigan) and placed it on the right of the brigade of the Second Division spoken of above, with orders to the commanding officer (Colonel Partridge) to hold the position as long as possible. The brigade on my right having broken, I proceeded to bring up the rest of the brigade, but was met by a flank fire, which caused the troops to falter and finally to fall back. At the same time the Thirty-second Massachusetts and One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were forced to fall back in consequence of a body of the enemy's troops attacking them on their left and also from a severe fire from their rear, which, in my opinion, came from troops of the Third Division of Fifth Corps and a mass of troops (seemingly without officers) of the Sixth Corps, who had become partially demoralized. After much hard labor and exertion the brigade was again nearly reformed, when a volley from our rear (killing and wounding many, among whom was Captain Smith of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, killed) caused my command to break. Fell back a short distance, and again reformed and advanced in good

order to the edge of the woods and again became engaged. The enemy having retired I placed the brigade in a new and more favorable position, forming on the right of a brigade of Sixth Corps which was being reorganized, and threw out the First Michigan Volunteers and One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers as skirmishers. Remained in that position until relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General Winthrop's brigade of Second Division, when (by order received from General Warren) I moved back to and occupied my old position near Hatcher's Run. Remained there all night and during the day of the 7th.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct and gallant bearing of the following-named officers, who did all officers could to insure success, viz, Col. J. Cushing Edmands, Lieut. Col. J. A. Cunningham, Maj. E. O. Shepard (wounded and taken prisoner), Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers; Bvt. Col. Charles P. Herring, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (wounded); Bvt. Col. B. F. Partridge, Sixteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteers; Adjutant Laird, Sixteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteers; Capt. John T. Bell, commanding One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. George P. McClelland, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; and also the following-named officers acting on my staff: Capt. E. S. Farnsworth, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George F. Morgan, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting brigade inspector; Lieut. George W. Williams, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. William Griffin, Twentieth Maine Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp. I would also make especial mention of Private John Gottlieb Heydlauff, Company B, Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers, who acted as color-bearer and bugler of my brigade, and who placed himself on the front line, and by constantly sounding the brigade call did much to help reorganize the troops of the brigade. I would earnestly recommend that a gold medal be granted him for meritorious conduct.

Following is a numerical list of casualties during engagements: Officers—killed, 3; wounded, 7; missing, 1; total, 11. Enlisted men—killed, 15; wounded, 122; missing, 30; total, 167. Aggregate, 178.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. PEARSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The major-general commanding witnessed the action of this brigade until the brigade of the Sixth Corps came up, and the latter did not fire into Pearson's brigade. The fire complained of came from Colonel Burr's brigade, but did not amount to much in effect. This part of the within report ought to be corrected. The firing from the rear is mainly attributable to the mass of fugitives rushing from the front upon the lines formed to stop them. Their fire did not occasion their lines to break in the first instance.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 22, 1865.

Respectfully reforwarded.

I am compelled, after mature consideration, to return my report unaltered. I did not see Colonel Burr's brigade until after I had fallen back to the open field. The first shots that were fired from the rear into my troops came from the Third Division and when my men were engaged and in good order at the old mill. Colonel Burr's brigade then could not have been within 800 yards of me. After I had fallen back and was trying to reform, I rode up to a person, whom I supposed to be an officer, wearing a Sixth Corps badge, and asked him to stop his men and make them cease firing, as my own men were in front. He replied: "By God, you do not command this regiment. Colonel ——— (I have forgotten the name) commands here." I am willing to withdraw my entire report.

A. L. PEARSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 98.

Report of Capt. George R. Abbott, First Battalion Maine Sharpshooters, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MAINE SHARPSHOOTERS,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters I respectfully submit the following report of the proceedings of this command on the 25th instant:

Left camp about 7 a. m. the 25th instant, in light marching order, proceeded to brigade headquarters, and there joined brigade; marched thence to near corps headquarters; remained until noon. Then took up line of march to the position of the Second Corps, occupying the breast-works vacated by them. About 6 p. m. moved to front; formed line of battle (constituting the third in number) in support of part of First Division. Returned to camp about 10 p. m. Was not engaged with enemy, consequently no casualties.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. ABBOTT,
Captain, Commanding First Maine Sharpshooters.

Capt. E. S. FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 99.

Report of Lieut. Col. Walter G. Morrill, Twentieth Maine Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this regiment left camp about 7 o'clock Saturday a. m., March 25, 1865, and proceeded toward the right of the army, remaining there until noon. From thence pro-

ceeded toward the left near Hatcher's Run, acting as support to the Second Corps in their advance. Remained upon the field in their support during the engagement, then proceeded to camp, which was reached about 11 p. m. Lost one man, slightly wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER G. MORRILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twentieth Maine Volunteers.

Capt. E. S. FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 100.

Report of Lieut. Col. James A. Cunningham, Thirty-second Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from Third Brigade headquarters relating to the operations of this command on the 25th instant, I have the honor to make the following report:

In obedience to orders received, the command was put under arms at 7 a. m. and repaired to brigade headquarters; then marched, in company with brigade, about one mile down the railroad; remained there three hours, and returned. Marched to the front to support the Second Corps, but was not actively engaged, and no casualties occurred in the command, which was in the second line of battle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. EZRA S. FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 101.

Report of Maj. William O. Colt, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, in compliance with instructions from brigade headquarters of this date, that the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry Veteran Volunteers, of which I was in command upon the 25th instant, left camp that morning immediately upon the bugle sounding the assembly at brigade headquarters, and was the second regiment to reach the appointed place of assembly, and remained with the brigade until about 5 p. m., when the regiment was ordered to advance upon the left of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and relieve a portion of the Second Corps. Upon arriving at the position directed to a sharp musketry fire was encountered from the front and right, which was replied to for about ten minutes, when the firing

ceased on that portion of the line. Casualties were very slight—one man killed, Private Davis, Company D, and Lieutenant Nellis, Company I, slightly wounded. The regiment remained in this position until about 10 p. m., when orders were received to return to camp. Throughout the entire day the officers and men behaved well.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. O. COLT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. S. FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 102.

Report of Lieut. Col. Chauncey P. Rogers, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders received, I moved with my command on the morning of the 25th instant to the field in front of Third Brigade headquarters, and there awaited orders. At 9 a. m. I received orders to follow the One hundred and eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which I did in all its peregrinations. About 6 p. m., from near the Smith house, moved out with other regiments of the brigade to, as I understood, support General Miles' division of the Second Corps. After arriving in rear of General Miles' line I was requested by Colonel ———, commanding a brigade of the Second Corps, to support him, which I did in a desperate assault on the dense woods in our front. My regiment was not at any time during the day engaged with the enemy. Two enlisted men, severely wounded by random shots, was the only loss I sustained. Shortly before midnight, with other regiments of the brigade, I returned to my old camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. ROGERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. S. FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 103.

Report of Lieut. Col. Eli G. Sellers, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following operations of my command on the 25th instant:

Moved from camp about 6.30 a. m.; halted at brigade headquarters and awaited orders. Marched to the right along the railroad about two miles and halted. About 12 m. moved to the support of the Second Corps;

lay in reserve outside of breast-works; moved into breast-works about 3 p. m. About 5 p. m. moved out in front of breast-works and formed on the right of second line of battle, in rear of One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, while the Second Corps was engaged. About 9 p. m. returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI G. SELLERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. S. FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 104.

Reports of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry O'Neill, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions contained in circular from headquarters Third Brigade, dated February 11, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this command, together with the casualties of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

On the 5th left camp near Petersburg at 6.30 a. m.; marched to and crossed a small stream near the rebel Dr. Perkins' farm; continued the march until 5.30 p. m. and bivouacked. At 11.30 p. m. commenced falling back toward Hatcher's Run, and, crossing Pebble Run, halted on the bank of Hatcher's Run at 3 a. m. on the morning of the 6th. At 9 a. m. moved into position and formed a line, the right resting on Hatcher's Run; pickets were then sent forward and the remainder of the command employed in throwing up breast-works. Remained in this position until 4 p. m. when we advanced to meet the enemy and soon became sharply engaged. Reached a hastily constructed line of works belonging to the enemy and held them a short time. The troops on our right falling back soon caused the entire line to waver and retreat. A portion of the regiment was rallied and advanced as skirmishers, and remained in that position until 7.30 p. m., when they were relieved.

Remained on the night of the 6th and the whole of the 7th in the works near Hatcher's Run, performing picket and fatigue duty.

Casualties on the 6th instant.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. O'NEILL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE F. MORGAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. 118TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions contained in circular of present date, I have the honor to report that at 7 a. m. 26th [25th] instant

*Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 officer killed and 2 officers and 4 enlisted men wounded.

the command was placed under arms and moved out at once. Marched to near headquarters Fifth Army Corps; there halted until about 11 a. m. Then marched to front of works of Second Corps; moved from point to point until about 6 p. m., when this command advanced with a part of the brigade and relieved a portion of the Second Corps line of battle, then engaged. Commenced firing as soon as the command was halted and continued it at intervals until dark. Remained in line undisturbed until about 10 p. m. Were then withdrawn from the front and marched to camp, arriving there at 12 p. m.

This command experienced no losses in the operations of the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. O'NEILL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., Comdg. 118th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. E. S. FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 105.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this division marched from camp on Sunday morning, 5th instant. Resistance was offered by a detachment of rebels (who had destroyed the bridge) at the crossing of the Rowanty (Hatcher's Run). The place was quickly carried by the Third Brigade, and a portion of the defenders captured. The division proceeded and took up a position on the Quaker road. Marched that night on the Vaughan road to the crossing of Hatcher's Run. The First Brigade was sent out next morning along the road to support the cavalry. Later I received an order to support the Third Division in a reconnaissance to Dabney's Mill. I sent an order to withdraw the First Brigade in time for it to take its place in the column, but the enemy having advanced along the Vaughan road, that brigade became briskly engaged to my left and could not be withdrawn. Having received notice from General Crawford that his left was hard pressed, I was pushing forward rapidly with two brigades, marching in two lines by a flank in the thick underbrush ascending a ridge, when a quantity of our cavalry, riding rapidly, came on to my ranks suddenly. A portion of my troops were swept away, but I pushed rapidly on with what I had, soon engaged the enemy, and quickly retook the mill site, which I held, re-enforced by three regiments of the First Division, till the troops on my right were pressed back by overwhelming numbers. My troops then fell back to the open ground and were subsequently withdrawn to the position held previous. I refer you to the reports of the brigade commanders for further particulars of their operations. Those officers—Brevet Brigadier-General Winthrop, Brevet Brigadier-General Gwyn, and Colonel Bowerman, Eighth [Fourth] Maryland Volunteers—seconded me with zeal and energy. General Winthrop handsomely repulsed the enemy's attack on the Vaughan road. I must bear testimony in this connection to the zeal, intelligence, and good conduct of my staff—Bvt. Col. C. E. LaMotte, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Bvt. Maj. W. W. Swan, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; First

Lieut. R. P. Warren, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. John J. Diehl, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, aide-de-camp.

The courage and fidelity of my mounted messengers under trying circumstances entitles them to be named in this report. They are: Henry Bonnet, Company D, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, standard-bearer and acting corporal; John T. Thomson, Company I, Eighth Maryland Volunteers; William H. Yingling, Company I, Eighth Maryland Volunteers; John T. Bratt, Company H, Eighth Maryland Volunteers; Munroe Fowler, Company H, Eighth Maryland Volunteers; John T. Mackison, Company H, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, severely wounded.

Tabular and nominal lists of casualties will be forwarded as soon as completed.

Brevet Brigadier-General Pearson, commanding the re-enforcements from the First Division, bore himself with gallantry.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., Comdg. Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Bvt. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brevet Major-General Ayres.

General Warren requests to know particularly whether the retiring of the division from Dabney's Mill to the breast-works was due to orders received or to the misconduct of the troops on the right of it, or to the misconduct of the troops of the division itself, or to an irresistible force of the enemy. The general commanding does not think there were sufficient reasons for good troops to give way. The losses are not sufficient to justify a retreat. It was his positive orders to remain and fight it out, and he wishes his troops to understand that he will not shield them in his reports. If they won't fight the country must know it. General Warren knows that General Ayres used his best efforts to make them hold their ground and, for his honor as well as that of the commander of the corps, wishes to have it plainly stated that it was the troops and not the generals who would not fight.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
March 17, 1865.

COLONEL: In accordance with the indorsement on my report of the fight near Hatcher's Run on the 6th instant [ultimo], I enter more into detail concerning the fight.

A portion of my command was on picket at the old camp when the cavalry ran through the troops (see report). I was pushing rapidly forward to support the left of the Third Division, so instead of halting till I could get together all my troops, I moved on with what I had. The re-enforcement sent me I ordered formed, one regiment to the right of the mill site, two on the left of my troops. I then ordered my men

to roll up some logs near by for a cover, and was directing this when the two regiments just alluded to suddenly moved, without orders, some 300 yards forward, forming a line somewhat at an angle with the main line, having the mill site, say, at the apex. To the right and front of the site was a thick grove of small pines, covering the left of the Third Division. General Pearson, commanding the re-enforcements, says (and for the above reasons, their being masked by the pines, it may well be so) that the Third Division fire struck his troops. Those two regiments then broke. About this time a retrograde movement commenced along the whole line, I presume without and against all orders and authority, though I have recently seen an editorial in a Philadelphia paper which, speaking as though by authority, says that the Third Division came back by command. Between Dabney's Mill and the open ground in front of our breast-works are several ridges, with marshy ground in the valleys between. I seized upon the occasion of arriving on these ridges to use every effort, assisted by my staff and messengers, to halt the troops and form lines, well satisfied from the favorable nature of the ground that, could this be done, the enemy could be repulsed. I succeeded in one case in halting quite a force, but the main mass to my right sweeping along, the contagion spread to those who had halted and they could not be held.

On arriving at the open, whilst halting and forming the troops, a line of the troops was brought up in rear, when, some little agitation occurring in the edge of the woods and a few persons riding out at a gallop, this line behind mine lost presence of mind and fired into mine. I think my men were justified in not remaining there; numbers of them were struck. When I pushed forward at first to support the left of the Third Division, I supposed General Gwyn, the most of whose brigade was disorganized by the cavalry, would rejoin as soon as he got his men together. He seems not to have found the direction, and to have gone forward in the woods quite to my left. This accounts for his finding himself without anyone on his right or left. This command (General Gwyn's) had a fight in the woods, doubtless with the troops of the enemy which attacked ours on the Vaughan road as they were endeavoring to pass around us to join the enemy near Dabney's Mill. The troops with me struck them and pushed them at the double-quick. In fact, my division fought on an extended front and held the ground covered by it, beginning with my first brigade on the Vaughan road and running around to Dabney's Mill. At one time (when I sent for re-enforcements) there was a strong effort made by the enemy to push through to the (our) left of the mill site. That effort was foiled with the assistance of those re-enforcements. It will be seen that I arrived at the mill site with quite a small force, mostly Maryland troops. When the line gave way there was no panic in these troops; they had not fired for some time, and I am persuaded to believe were out of ammunition. Whether the troops on my right (the question is asked in the indorsement) were justified in falling back, I am not prepared to say, though I had received the impression that they were overborne by superior numbers. I gave my attention to my own command. It did not, and certainly would not have been justified in falling back alone.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Bvt. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

General Warren with my command. Out of ammunition, is an old story, and with me has always been received with a certain amount of suspicion, but in this instance there was some merit in it.

FRED. WINTHROP,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 107.

Report of Col. Richard N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIV., FIFTH CORPS,
Near Hatcher's Run, Va., February 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this brigade in the affairs of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

Marched from camp near the Gurley house Sunday, the 5th instant, 7 a. m., going toward Hatcher's Run, crossing same about noon; proceeded till 4 p. m., going into position at the Vaughan house on the military pike. At 11 p. m. marched on Vaughan road back to Hatcher's Run. Daylight, Monday, 6th instant, went into breast-works; 2 p. m. followed Crawford's division, forming into two lines, advanced into the woods near the run, an engagement going on. A line of troops going to the rear at this time disarranged the line. Continuing to advance, encountered the enemy charging ahead. The enemy rapidly falling back, reached Dabney's Mill; pressing on about 200 yards beyond, a brisk action commenced. Falling short of ammunition, withdrew slowly to the mill; remained here fighting the enemy till the ammunition gave entirely out, and the troops on the flank having fallen back, the brigade was withdrawn in good order and slowly back to the position occupied previous to going into the battle. Time engaged, about two hours and a half. Tuesday, 7th instant, remained in breast-works.

Herewith is list of casualties.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICH'D N. BOWERMAN,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Maryland Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The major-general commanding desires to know whether this brigade retired (when, as is stated within, it was not supported on either its right or left flank) by orders from its division commander, and whether any of our troops were on its right or left flank; and further, whether the enemy assailed on either of its flanks, rendering its position untenable. The major-general commanding the corps wishes to secure his troops from charges thus made in official reports by one part of his command against another, and therefore makes these inquiries so that the report may be made more specific in its allegations against those who left this brigade unsupported. It is his present opinion the brigade left the front without orders and without encountering a sufficient force of the

* Embodied in table, p. 66.

enemy to justify it. It hardly seems creditable that this command should have exhausted its ammunition so soon; but if so, it is no sufficient reason for a brigade commander to retire from the field without orders. If the command was so withdrawn, charges will be preferred against this officer, if it shall appear that he retired his brigade in the face of the enemy without orders or without being driven back by the enemy. This report to be returned.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOL. INFTY,
March 16, 1865.

Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Corps:

MAJOR: In obedience to indorsement I have the honor to report that when the Second Brigade (under my command February 6) was withdrawn from the field there were none of our troops on either of its flanks, and that it was driven back by the superior force of the enemy.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHD. N. BOWERMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Regiment Maryland Vol. Infty.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor, in connection with my report of the 12th instant, to mention the gallant conduct of the brigade staff—Capt. Josiah Bankerd, Fourth Maryland, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Fred. W. Simon, Eighth Maryland, acting inspector-general; Capt. Jesse D. Childs, First Maryland, acting aide-de-camp; also, Maj. Harrison Adreon, commanding Fourth Regiment Maryland Infantry, and Maj. Edward M. Mobley, Seventh Regiment Maryland Infantry. Their conduct was of the most meritorious character and deserving of all praise.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHD. N. BOWERMAN,
Colonel Fourth Regiment Maryland Vol. Infty., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 108.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Gwyn, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations during the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

At 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of February my command moved, in accordance with circular from corps headquarters, of the 4th instant, left in front, in the following order: First, Two hundred and

tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. William Sergeant commanding; second, Third Delaware Volunteers, Maj. James E. Baily commanding; third, One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. P. L. Norton, commanding; fourth, One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. R. M. Birkman commanding; fifth, One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. J. W. Scott commanding; sixth, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, Bvt. Maj. D. H. Kent commanding. The route was along the Halifax road, my brigade being in the advance. The cavalry being unable to overcome the opposition made by the enemy at Rowanty Creek, the One hundred and ninetieth and One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers were advanced as skirmishers, supported by Fourth Delaware Volunteers, and ordered to take the works beyond the creek. The other regiments of brigade were also brought up. But few men could get across, as the bridge was destroyed. These few, however, succeeded in dislodging the enemy and capturing a few prisoners. After a short delay, to cover the crossing of remainder of division, the brigade again advanced some three or four miles and took up position before dark on the left of Second Brigade. The march was again resumed at 11 o'clock, and continued until reaching the crossing of Vaughan road at Hatcher's Run, when the brigade was massed in reserve. During morning of the 6th instant relieved General Winthrop's brigade in the works. In the afternoon moved right in front, following the Second Brigade to the right and in front of the works occupied by the First Division. Then, forming in two lines, moved by the right flank through the woods till the Second Brigade had gained position.* While waiting the order to advance the left of brigade was broken by the stampede of a portion of General Gregg's cavalry, but was afterward rallied and placed in position on left of Second Brigade. I advanced the brigade and engaged the enemy for about two hours; not being supported on either my right or left flank I returned to crest of hill in front of breast-work.

Tuesday, 7th instant, reoccupied the line of works on left of Second Division.

I herewith transmit nominal and tabular list of casualties during the engagement.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GWYN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 18, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

The major-general commanding desires to know whether this brigade retired (when, as is stated within, it was not supported on either its right or left flank) by orders from its division commander, and whether any of our troops were on its right or left flank, and further, whether, the enemy assailed on either of its flanks, rendering its position untenable. The major-general commanding the corps wishes to secure his troops from charges thus made in official reports by one part of his

* The following portion of this report was subsequently amended. See p. 285.
† Embodied in table, p. 66.

command against another, and therefore makes these inquiries so that the report may be made more specific in its allegations against those who left this brigade unsupported. It is his present opinion the brigade left the front without orders and without encountering a sufficient force of the enemy to justify it. This report to be returned.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
March 15, 1865.

Bvt. Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of transactions, dated the 14th of February, together with an amended report, which I request to substitute for it. In explanation of this request I desire to say that when I made the first report I did not intend to charge dereliction of duty upon any troops when I said that I was "not supported on either my right or left flank," but deemed my position in that respect then, as I do now, as the direct result of the confusion caused by the cavalry breaking through a portion of my brigade. I was not conscious of using language which would bear such construction, but see now, the report having been returned to me, that such construction can be placed upon it. In the report which I desire now to send, I have avoided language which makes any charge by implication upon other troops than my own, and have endeavored to be more explicit throughout. In case my request may be granted, I have the honor further to request that the first report may be returned to me. I trust that the amended report will be deemed a satisfactory reply to the inquiries in the indorsement of the commanding general, dated the 18th of February.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GWYN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure.*]

The order was then given to move by the left flank to the front, and the movement had commenced, when the brigade was broken by the stampede of a portion of our cavalry, which came back directly through it and caused it to divide, and threw it into such confusion for a few minutes that the brigade never again, through the day, became thoroughly united. A large portion of the brigade was rallied, and I advanced with it a considerable distance to the front engaging the enemy for about two hours. At the expiration of this time, finding that my course had been different from that of the troops on my right, and that consequently I was without support upon either flank, and that the enemy's fire had ceased in my front and was becoming quite brisk upon both flanks, I considered the position untenable by the troops of my command and retired to the crest of the hill in front of the breast-works.

* So much of this report as corresponds with that on p. 284 is here omitted.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 17, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following names of officers of my command who, under my personal observation, especially distinguished themselves in the engagements of Rowanty Creek and Hatcher's Run on the 5th and 6th instant:

Col. William Sergeant, commanding Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Adjt. Morris Shlesinger, Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Bvt. Maj. D. H. Kent, commanding Fourth Delaware Volunteers; Adjt. William H. Cloward, Fourth Delaware Volunteers; Capt. R. M. Birkman, commanding One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. P. L. Norton, commanding One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. J. W. Scott, commanding One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. D. D. Joseph, Third Delaware Volunteers. I have also the honor to refer to the gallant behavior of the following members of my staff: Bvt. Capt. H. Gawthrop, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Capt. Charles H. Hand, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Capt. John L. Benzon, One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Pierce Neals, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, pioneer officer; Bvt. Maj. Thomas E. Carter, One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, brigade inspector.

These officers I cannot too highly praise for their coolness, courage, and gallantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GWYN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

No. 109.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry A. Morrow, Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division, of operations February 5–6.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 9, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the late operations of the army on the left, near Dabney's Mill:

The brigade was composed of the following regiments: Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. T. Jack, 9 officers and 155 men; One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. West Funk, 5 officers and 82 men; One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. N. Warren, 8 officers and 135 men; Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Capt. George French, 9 officers and 212 men; Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. James Creney, 6 officers and 247 men; One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Capt. James Coey, 15 officers and 249 men. The One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania

Veteran Volunteers was attached to my command on the 5th instant, and its movements are included in this report. The brigade, having 59 officers and 1,301 muskets, making a total of 1,360, moved from camp at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant, following the First Brigade, under General Bragg, and after a march, variously estimated at from fifteen to eighteen miles, halted near ——— Mills, on Gravelly Creek. Pickets were established, and the men had built fires and were preparing to bivouac, when orders were received to retrace our steps for the distance of two miles in order to form a junction with the Second Brigade, under General Baxter. This was accordingly done; the troops, though greatly fatigued with their long march and suffering with intense cold, exhibited the greatest good feeling and cheerfulness. I at once forwarded a strong line of pickets in our front, and extended them to a swamp on our left, having advanced posts on the road near ——— Mills. The duty of establishing the pickets was intrusted in its details to Lieutenant-Colonel Jack, who discharged the duty in a manner altogether satisfactory. This officer deserves credit also for the handsome manner in which he withdrew his pickets the next morning. To appreciate the difficulties under which this officer labored and the delicate task he had to perform, it is only necessary to state that he was totally unacquainted with the ground, which was much broken and covered with a dense wood. It may be stated here also that it was currently reported among the troops, and generally believed, that we were in the immediate vicinity of a division of rebel infantry.

On the morning of the 6th, before daylight, the brigade was again placed in motion and marched to Hatcher's Run, where with other troops of the division it was bivouacked on the right bank. Early in the afternoon we recrossed the run and filed off through a woods in a northerly direction. The First Brigade was in the advance, and on reaching a cleared field, distant perhaps a quarter of a mile from our bivouac, the First Brigade was deployed and advanced in line of battle into the woods beyond, and at once became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. My command was now formed in line of battle, perhaps 300 yards in rear and overlapping the left of the First Brigade, my right and left being a little refused, and in this order advanced. The Second Brigade subsequently took position on my left. General Bragg was now actively engaged in our front, and I diminished the distance between the brigades to about 100 yards. The left of the First Brigade being driven back and falling considerably to the right, my front became entirely uncovered, and I ordered the troops at once into action. The several regiments advanced in handsome style at the double-quick, and drove back the advancing enemy for a considerable distance into a wood beyond a small cleared field.

The fighting was now heavy and continuous, and our losses very considerable. This line was held by us until the troops fell back, late in the afternoon, though the bulk of our ammunition had long before that time been exhausted. The enemy repeatedly pressed forward in our front, but was as often repulsed. It was here that all our losses occurred, and it may give some idea of the fierceness of the contest when it is told that our losses number 1 officer killed and 9 wounded, and 22 men killed and 171 wounded, a total of 10 officers and 193 men killed and wounded on this single line of battle without our yielding a foot of ground.

Our ammunition failing and the enemy being largely re-enforced, as it now appears, the troops became restless under a galling fire without the means of returning it, and it required the greatest gallantry and

exposure on the part of officers to keep the men up to the work. At this time the following regimental officers particularly distinguished themselves: Lieut. Col. James Creney, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers; Maj. West Funk, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Coey,* One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Captain Bush, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers. Colonel Creney and Maj. West Funk seized the colors of their regiments, and rushing to the front, by both word and gesture, urged their men to advance. Captain Coey repeatedly exposed himself in front of his men, attempting in every possible way to keep his command up to their duty. Indeed, I must say the conduct of Colonel Creney, Major Funk, Captains Coey and Bush was of the most daring and inspiring character and deserving of every praise. Colonel Creney, Major Funk, and Captain Coey were each severely wounded. Captain French, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, exhibited much coolness throughout the engagement. About 5 o'clock I received a wound in my right side from a musket-ball, and was forced to leave the field, not, however, until I had formally turned over the command to Colonel McCoy, of the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and delivered to him the brigade colors, which I happened to hold in my hand at the moment, and which he brought safely back from the field.

Great praise is due to each of the regimental commanders and their officers and men for their gallantry in this engagement. The conduct of officers whom I specially named came under my own observation, and for this reason is prominently noticed in this report. Others may have done as well, though I did not see them.

My thanks are due to the officers of my staff for their prompt, efficient, and gallant assistance rendered throughout the engagement.

Capt. Harrison Lambdin, assistant adjutant-general, deserved special mention for his gallant conduct; he was cool, methodical, and daring, and everywhere on his horse, which was twice wounded, urging forward the troops and inspiring them by his own example.

Lieut. Richard Esmond, acting aide-de-camp, exhibited much courage and coolness under fire; he was conspicuous everywhere on the field for his daring.

Capt. D. J. Dickson, brigade inspector, rendered gallant service. Capt. E. B. Cochrane is deserving more than a passing notice, not only for his conduct during the engagement, but from the fact that his term of service had expired before the troops left camp, but he volunteered to serve with me as an aide. He had his horse shot under him early in the engagement; such devotion is worthy of special mention. Capt. H. R. Whiting and Lieut. George W. Chilson, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, were volunteer aides, and deserve credit for their coolness and the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

This report would be imperfect did it fail to notice the gallant conduct of Orderlies James Titus, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, Eldridge T. Rogers, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and George H. Hardman, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, each of whom displayed courage worthy of officers far above them in rank.

The following-named officers and enlisted men have been particularly mentioned for gallantry by their respective regimental commanders: Lieut. Alba A. Johnson, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, for coolness and bravery; Sergt. Maj. William Shields, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was severely wounded, for dis-

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

tinguished gallantry; Corpl. James X. Walter, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, promoted to sergeant on the battle-field for bravery in grasping and carrying the colors after the sergeant and two corporals had been wounded; Sergt. Maj. William Boyce, Color-Sergt. Patrick Cashman, Sergt. Peter Fannon, Sergt. John A. McDonald, Sergt. John S. McCoy, Corpl. Volney Russell, Private William Wilson, and Corpl. Patrick Cunningham, all of One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, volunteered their services to follow Lieutenant Esmond with the brigade colors to the front of the line. Sergeant Fannon was severely wounded, and Private Wilson killed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. MORROW,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Fifth Army Corps.*

No. 110.

Report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 6–9.

HDQRS. 107TH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Third Brigade in the late engagement, while temporarily under my command:

I was in command of my regiment in the battle of the 6th instant up to the time of the second advance of the brigade across the orchard near Dabney's Mill. This was at the period of the hottest part of the engagement, and when Brevet Brigadier-General Morrow, commanding the brigade, was wounded. Fortunately, being near where the general partially fell from his horse from the stunning effect of his wound, he immediately addressed me, stating that he was wounded, turned over the command to me as the next ranking officer, and placed in my hands the brigade flag, which he had been carrying through the most dangerous part of the engagement. At this time the enemy was making a most vigorous onset upon our lines. Their advancing columns were approaching and putting into our lines a most destructive fire. A great many brave officers and men had been killed and wounded. The battle swayed to and fro again and again, and had been contested with the greatest tenacity. Ammunition that was expected did not arrive to replenish our cartridge-boxes. No supporting column came as was expected and longed for. The enemy had artillery and were using it effectively. We had no artillery in the engagement. It was now nearly night. The line on our left had already fallen back. Our forces that were still on the advance line were battling with great courage, but were rapidly dwindling before a more vigorous and increasing volume of fire. The enemy had, as their fire indicated and as has since been clearly authenticated, large re-enforcements, and were before us in overwhelming numbers. It was time to retire if we would save our brave men now contending without any fair prospects of success. The movement was therefore made as quickly and rapidly as possible to obtain the cover of our works, where the brigade was reformed in the early part of the night and rested on its arms, ready for the arduous duties of the coming day.

During the night a fresh supply of ammunition was received. On the morning of the 7th instant I found myself in command of the fol-

lowing regiments: Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Jack; One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. H. J. Sheafer; One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. R. S. Shute; One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. N. Warren; Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Capt. George French; Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, Capt. A. McC. Bush, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Capt. John McKinlock. The largest of these regiments did not exceed 200 muskets, and several of them had less than 100. The troops passed a very uncomfortable night, and this morning it began to hail and rain and continued throughout the day, making it a day of extreme hardships upon the soldiers. Early in the day the movement against the enemy commenced. The movement was against the same position of the enemy as yesterday, at Dabney's Mill, but the approach was made from the direction of Hatcher's Run from near the point of Armstrong's Mill. The Second Brigade (Baxter's) led the column, the Third Brigade in support of the First Brigade on the left flank and in reserve. The Second Brigade soon drove the enemy from their first line of rifle-pits. The Third Brigade occupied the position at once, and under the instructions of Brevet Major-General Crawford breastworks were thrown up in this line. While engaged in this we were exposed to the enemy's artillery, and to an attack on the right of the brigade near the run, indicating a design to turn our flank at that point. In order to guard that flank until other troops could be obtained Captain Lambdin, assistant adjutant-general, very opportunely had a force of skirmishers deployed. They were soon attacked, and partly driven back. I then reported the condition of affairs to the general commanding division, and requested that additional troops should be ordered there, which was promptly done, a part of General Bragg's (First) brigade, in command of the general himself, was soon in position, which afforded perfect security to that flank. At this time it was ordered by the general commanding the division to send a regiment of my command to the support of the Second Brigade on the skirmish front. I immediately ordered the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to Brigadier-General Baxter, under whose command they did good service the balance of the day.

The battle continued, Baxter again advancing and the enemy retiring to their works and artillery, which were but a few hundred yards in our front. Later in the day, about 4.30 o'clock, the remaining part of the First Brigade (Bragg's), on the left of my command, was transferred to the right, and in order to afford sufficient space for them in the works the Third Brigade was marched by the left flank several hundred yards, the left thrown back, forming almost a semi-circle, and resting on a swamp, beyond which there was a constant firing from the enemy's skirmishers. As soon as this movement was accomplished I was directed to form a line of battle, with the First Brigade on my right, in front of the works, with a view of making another advance, and if possible carrying the enemy's works, a part of the Sixth Corps coming up to occupy the works we were about to evacuate. It was now late in the evening. My command was formed in line on the left of the First Brigade, the left wing, however, being retired, and under instructions from the general commanding division this part of my command was to be brought around upon the line as the movement progressed. This was accomplished at a run, and just before the enemy opened with canister upon the advancing column. Part of the line under this artillery fire gave way and retired to the works in their rear fore they could be rallied. That part of the line under Maj. H. J.

Sheafer, and several other officers whose names I have not been able to obtain, held nearly all the ground gained, and the line being reformed at this advanced point, another line of breast works were thrown up, by direction of the division commander. It was now 10 p. m. The enemy's line and our own were now quite close, but only occasional firing occurred when the pickets were in close proximity. All these operations took place in a pine wood, and during a heavy sleet and rain, the ground being covered with ice and water. Officers and men were greatly exhausted. The lines had been thinned to some extent by straggling to the rear. At 11.30 o'clock I received orders to have my command in readiness to move within an hour. At about 1 o'clock my command, with other troops of the division, were relieved and withdrawn to near the bridge on the east side of Hatcher's Run, where we remained until the afternoon of the 8th, when the brigade was ordered to form a picket-line from the run eastward to connect with the cavalry at the Halifax road, at the junction near Reams' Station. This was accomplished before dark of the same evening.

On the morning of the 9th, Brevet Brigadier-General Hofmann having returned from his leave of absence, I was relieved from the command of the brigade and again assumed the command of my regiment.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation of the services and gallant conduct of Capt. Harrison Lambdin, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. Richard Esmond, acting aide-de-camp. Their courage, activity, and efficiency excited my admiration. I would also in this connection add the names of Capt. D. J. Dickson, the brigade inspector, and Lieut. George W. Chilson, acting aide-de-camp, as worthy of commendation for their courage and intelligent discharge of duty. I feel pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to these very worthy officers for the important aid rendered me during the brief but important period I had the honor of commanding the Third Brigade.

Not having received the reports of the regimental commanders, I cannot speak of the many officers and non-commissioned officers whose gallantry entitle them to honorable mention. Officers and men fought bravely and well, and certainly merited greater success than it was their fortune to obtain. For particulars I would refer the general commanding the division to the reports of regimental commanders, which will be, if not already, forwarded by Brevet Brigadier-General Morrow, whose duty it is to note all individual acts of gallantry.

The list of casualties will also accompany these reports.

T. F. McCOY,
Colonel 107th Pennsylvania Vet. Vols., Comdg. Third Brigade.

Maj. E. C. BAIRD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 111.

Report of Capt. Aaron Bright, jr., Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–10.*

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
February 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this regiment during the movement upon the enemy, viz:

We moved from our camp on Jerusalem plank road on February 5, 1865, and at 6 p. m. arrived two miles to the left of Hatcher's Run; we

* Of the Second Brigade, Third Division.

formed line of battle and remained over night. Morning of February 6 marched at 4 o'clock, and crossed Hatcher's Run and laid in open field until 3 p. m. We recrossed Hatcher's Run, and moved in toward Dabney's Mill; formed line of battle and charged the enemy twice; gained and lost ground. We were fired into from the rear by Sixth Army Corps. We withdrew and lay over night. Morning, February 7, moved to the right, advanced and drove the enemy out of his first line of pits; we then formed heavy skirmish line and charged the enemy's main works twice, and were repulsed each time with heavy loss to regiment. We were then relieved by a part of Sixth Army Corps; we formed on their right and threw up works. February 8, 1865, moved out, recrossed Hatcher's Run, and lay over night. February 9, relieved the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Third Brigade, on picket; remained on picket until 10th; we were relieved by a detachment from several regiments; we then marched to old camp on Jerusalem plank road.

The officers and men behaved nobly throughout the entire move, and in one or two instances deserve special mention. First Sergt. William Sands,* Company G; Color-Sergt. D. Devine, Company K, both displayed bravery unequaled throughout any engagement we were ever in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON BRIGHT, JR.,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieutenant LEAVITT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 112.

Report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–6.

HDQRS. 107TH PENNSYLVANIA VOL. INFANTRY,
THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Hatcher's Run, Va., February 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of 10th instant, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment in the late movements:

On the morning of the 5th instant, when about to march with the Second Brigade, to which my regiment belonged, I received an order from the brevet major-general commanding the division to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Morrow, temporarily commanding Third (Hofmann's) Brigade, to which command I was conducted by Captain Cochrane, of the staff, when it was then massed in front of corps headquarters. The column was soon on the march, heading in the direction of the Yellow House and Halifax road, and upon reaching followed that road and the Weldon railroad, which run parallel and near together, south in the direction of Reams' Station. When within a mile of the latter point the column moved on the road leading westward, and by a circuitous route in the direction of the Boydton plank road. When near that road, having crossed Rowanty Creek several miles south of where the Vaughan road crosses Hatcher's Run, the corps having formed connection with the Second Corps extended along that road, went into camp for the night. There was but little skirmishing during the day, the column having encountered nothing but a few pickets of the enemy.

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

While preparing for our bivouac by collecting wood and making fires, the night being very cold and the men weary after the long march of the day, the brigade was again put on the march and returned to the rear of the corps, and bivouacked at the junction of the Vaughan road and the road upon which we had advanced.

On the morning of the 6th we, with the whole corps, were on the march, at 4 o'clock, on the Vaughan road in the direction of Hatcher's Run, near the Armstrong Mill, some three miles distant, and arrived soon after daylight at the point from which the Second Corps had driven the enemy. Here the three divisions composing the corps were concentrated with Gregg's cavalry. It was reported during the forenoon that the enemy was demonstrating in our front. At about 2 p. m. our division received orders to move. We crossed to the west side of the run, the First Brigade leading, ours next, with the Second following, the One hundred and seventh being second in line. After crossing, the head of the column turned toward Dabney's Mill, about a mile distant. The ground in the direction of the enemy, who was posted in force at this point, was rolling and principally covered with a heavy growth of wood, part of it with thick underbrush, a swamp, and several old fields. The lines were soon formed, the First Brigade in advance, ours (the Third) following in support, the Second having deployed to the left. The battle soon began. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in and their first line of rifle-pits taken. The advance was continued, our part of the line in the woods, until we came to an opening of perhaps 150 yards, and just as we reached this point the first line was rapidly retiring under a charge from the enemy and rushed into our line. Under the trying circumstances we had great difficulty in preserving our line, but did succeed in so doing and in pouring a heavy fire into the advancing column of the enemy, causing him to stop at the opposite margin of the field. Our brigade, now becoming the front line, with a cheer charged across the field and into the opposite woods, driving him in turn through this woods into his fortifications at or near the Dabney Mill. Forming our line along the margin of this opening, the fight was continued with great tenacity, and evidently with considerable loss on both sides. It was here that the enemy brought artillery to bear upon our line, partly enfilading it. We brought no artillery into the action. Ammunition was nearly exhausted as the day advanced, it being nearly dark. The enemy's fire was growing more destructive, and their lines of battle were advancing, evidently being strongly re-enforced. At this time part of our line gave way on the left of our brigade, which had the effect of causing part of ours to retire. Many of these were rallied again and brought back to the line.

At this period of the engagement Brevet Brigadier-General Morrow, commanding the brigade, who had been displaying the greatest gallantry during the action, was struck from his horse by a rifle-ball piercing his body, and was compelled to leave the field. As he fell from his horse, being near him, he turned over the command and the brigade flag, which he had been carrying through the thickest of the fight, to me, and I immediately relinquished the command of my regiment to Maj. H. J. Sheafer, and proceeded to the performance of the duties imposed by the exigency to the best of my ability. No ammunition and no supporting column arriving, it was now evident that our troops must retire to their original line, and this they did just in time to preserve themselves from utter destruction, as it has since been ascertained that the enemy in our front was in overwhelming force.

I must express myself as highly gratified with the gallant conduct of my regiment in the afternoon's contest. I had in my command about 275 muskets; three-fourths of these men were now under fire for the first time. Many of these men fought with uncommon courage. Nearly one-fourth of the number engaged were killed or wounded. I am pleased to have it in my power to name the following officers as having conducted themselves with a high degree of courage: Maj. H. J. Sheafer; Capt. Theo. K. Scheffer, wounded slightly, Company A; Lieut. Oliver P. Stair, commanding Company D; Lieut. John F. Williams, commanding Company F; Lieut. H. H. Hutton, commanding Company K; Lieut. J. B. S. Venai, commanding Company G; Lieut. Aaron Treher, commanding Company B, wounded. I would also name the following sergeants who have been named to me as having displayed commendable courage: First Sergt. John A. Tompkins, Company F; Sergt. Isaac S. Dissinger, commanding Company I; Sergt. John Delany, Company I; First Sergt. Michael J. Hawley, commanding Company C; First Sergt. William C. Beck, commanding Company H; First Sergt. Martin V. Cochran, wounded, commanding Company E; First Sergt. Edwin S. Wilcox, wounded, Company G; Sergt. Francis J. Swoyer, color bearer, Company C; and Sergt. Maj. Lord B. Green. I have also to commend the courage of Asst. Surg. R. S. Dana, who was in the thickest of the fight attending to the wounded.

As soon as the battle commenced Chaplain W. T. Campbell repaired to the division hospital and rendered excellent service. I would respectfully bring to the notice of the commanding general the name of Private John M. Duff, of Company B, who having been captured in consequence of having fallen in crossing a ditch in retiring from the field, but who, upon being required to take off his accouterments and surrender his gun, embraced a favorable opportunity, shot down his captor, and made good his escape. He is an intelligent, brave boy of about sixteen years, and this was his first battle. I feel it a duty in closing this report to express my appreciation of the efficiency and high degree of courage exhibited by my adjutant, James B. Thomas, who was slightly wounded in the action and had his clothing in several places cut with balls. He, in charge of a part ot the regiment retiring by the right and closely pursued by the enemy, took advantage of a rifle-pit near the run and fired with good effect their last remaining cartridges.

Attached will be found a list ot the casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, &c.

T. F. McCOY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 113.

Report of Maj. Henry J. Sheafer, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 6–9.

HEADQUARTERS 107TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the evening of February 6 I took command of the One hundred and seventh Pennsyl-

* Embodied in table, p. 67.

vania Volunteers, the regiment at that time forming part of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. We bivouacked for the night on the south side of Hatcher's Run, near the bridge. The regiment lay here until 11 a. m. on the morning of the 7th and then marched up the stream about three-quarters of a mile, and then formed part of the brigade line of battle and advanced in support of Baxter's brigade, who was skirmishing the enemy in front. We advanced in support of this brigade, entering the woods and taking possession of the unfinished rebel works captured in Baxter's advance. Here we halted, and, felling trees, threw up additional works and slashed the timber in front. While here the enemy threw shells, but they all passed over, doing us no injury. About 4.30 p. m. we were marched to the left by the flank about half a mile (troops of the Sixth Corps occupying the works we left). I then received orders to cross the breast-works and advanced in line with the brigade. I also received instructions that the guide would be right. We had not advanced far until I found the regiments on my left had great difficulty in keeping up with the line, on account of the guide being right; it required nearly a right half wheel to do so. A charge being ordered, I advanced the regiment under fire until within a very short distance of the rebel works, but before penetrating that far the troops on my right and left gave way, falling back to the breast-works which we had crossed, part of my own regiment falling back with them; but with the colors of the regiment, the three commissioned officers I had with me, and about one-half of my men, we fell back about 100 yards, halted, and reformed my line, the enemy making no attempt at an advance. After dark the regiments composing the brigade returned and took position on my right and left. A short time after we were marched by the flank to the right, making connection with the left of General Bragg's brigade, and were ordered to build breast-works.

About 1 o'clock on the morning of the 8th we were marched to the rear, crossing Hatcher's Run, and bivouacked in the field on the north side of the run. On the afternoon of the 9th I was relieved of the command of the regiment by the return of Colonel McCoy. Lieut. John F. Williams was injured by a fall in the charge. I had 1 man killed and 6 wounded.

The three commissioned officers with me, viz: First Lieut. O. P. Stair, Company A; First Lieut. John F. Williams, Company F, and Second Lieut. H. H. Hutton, behaved with great gallantry. Sergts. John Delany, John A. Tompkins, William C. Beck, and Michael J. Hawley, behaved very bravely and rendered a great deal of assistance. Sergt. F. J. Swoyer, color bearer of the regiment, behaved with his usual courage until compelled to relinquish the same, being wounded in the hand.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. SHEAFER,

Major One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. HARRISON LAMBDIN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., Third Div., Fifth Army Corps.

P. S.—For names of wounded, see list of casualties accompanying report of Colonel McCoy.*

* Embodied in table, p. 67.

No. 114.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations February 5–10.

HDQRS. 142D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
February 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the recent operations near Hatcher's Run:

Left camp February 5, 1865, at 6 a. m.; marched to and crossed Hatcher's Run about 2 p. m.; marched to telegraph road, halted and threw out pickets; expected to stay for the night; received orders to march in retreat at about 9 p. m. that night; marched about two miles and massed in an open field, where we remained until about 5 p. m. [a. m.], then marched down the Vaughan road; massed in an open field on east bank of Hatcher's Run.

About 1 p. m. February 6, recrossed the run and advanced by the right flank to protect the left flank of General Bragg's brigade, which advanced in line of battle. Proceeded about one mile, driving the enemy's skirmishers; arrived at an open field near some house, when General Bragg's brigade changed front to the left. By order of General Crawford I formed my regiment on the left of his brigade, General Baxter's brigade coming up and forming on my left. We then advanced and engaged the enemy. We fought on this ground until about 5 p. m., when our ammunition was exhausted and we were forced to fall back, the enemy following closely. We retired inside of some temporary works erected near the run, where we reformed and remained until next day, February 7, at 9 a. m., when we moved up the run. Advanced in line in rear of General Baxter's brigade until we reached a temporary line of rebel works, which we turned and strengthened. Our right being exposed I threw out a few skirmishers to form a line to Hatcher's Run. At about 5 p. m. we were moved forward and soon encountered the enemy in works with artillery; we charged and attempted to carry the works but failed; then formed a line about 300 yards from their works and commenced throwing up a line of breastworks, which we had partially completed when we were ordered to march and returned to east bank of Hatcher's Run, where we were massed 4 a. m. February 8.

About 4 p. m. on the 8th went on picket and remained until 3 p. m. on the 9th, when we were withdrawn, and threw up a line of breastworks on the north side of the Vaughan road. February 10, started out at 6 a. m. and helped finish a piece of corduroy road. At 4 p. m. started for our old camp and arrived about 7 p. m.

Loss in the engagement was 3 killed, 25 wounded, and 1 missing.

For distinguished gallantry I have the honor to name Sergt. Maj. William Shields, who was severely wounded near the close of the action on the 6th; Corpl. James X. Walter, whom I promoted to sergeant on the battle-field for his bravery in grasping the colors and carrying them with perfect coolness after one sergeant and two color corporals had been wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

H. N. WARREN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 115.

Report of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Robert H. Fitzhugh, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries under my command—D, First New York Artillery, Capt. James B. Hazelton; L, First New York Artillery, Bvt. Maj. George Breck; Ninth Massachusetts Battery, First Lieut. George W. Foster—in the late operations near Hatcher's Run.

The batteries moved with the Fifth Corps from the camp near the Jerusalem plank road February 5, 6 a. m., and after crossing Hatcher's Run the same afternoon on the Dinwiddie road, went into camp at 6 p. m. about a mile and a half beyond the junction of the Vaughan and Dinwiddie roads. At 10 p. m. the batteries broke camp and moved with the corps to Hatcher's Run at the Vaughan road crossing, reaching that point about 4 a. m. February 6.

In the fighting of that day near this point the batteries took no part, the ground occupied by the corps toward Dabney's Mill being too densely wooded to admit of the use of artillery. During the attack on the cavalry and on the brigades of Generals Winthrop and Sickel, on the left, Battery D, First New York Artillery, Capt. J. B. Hazelton commanding, was sent to that point, but before its arrival the enemy were repulsed. Not a shot was fired by either of the batteries during the whole movement, except that by direction of Major-General Warren, about 4 p. m., February 7, Bvt. Maj. George Breck, commanding Battery L, First New York Artillery, fired half a dozen shots toward a supposed position of the enemy near Dabney's Mill, with what effect not known.

The batteries remained near the Vaughan road crossing until 10 a. m. February 11, when, being relieved by Batteries B, C, and E, First New York Artillery, they returned to the old camp near the Jerusalem plank road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. FITZHUGH,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

Lieut. FORD. MORRIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps, of operations February 5–8.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 8 p. m. of the 5th instant I received orders from the corps commander to move to Hatcher's Run with my division and report to General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps. While en route and near Fort Siebert a staff officer of General Humphreys brought me orders to form on and covering the Squirrel

Level road, on the right of a division of the Ninth Corps just going into position. A short time after the leading brigade arrived upon the ground we were to occupy, the right of the Ninth Corps was fixed, and this division line was then formed as follows: Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, on the left, one regiment in reserve; the First Brigade, Lieut. Col. E. L. Campbell commanding, on its right in one line, reaching nearly to the abatis at Fort Cummings, and the Second Brigade (Mackenzie's), commanded by Col. James Hubbard, Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, in reserve, and in rear of the left of the line, which was near the Claypole house. The front was at once intrenched as ordered, and the troops held ready to meet an attack which was anticipated on our left. The troops were in position by 11.30 p. m., and two hours after an excellent rifle-pit had been constructed all along our front and slashings made across the two swamps through which our line ran. No attack was made by the enemy and nothing of interest transpired during the remainder of the night or morning of the next day, the 6th.

At 2.30 p. m. on the 6th General Humphreys directed me to move to the vicinity of the Cummings house on the Vaughan road, and hold my division in readiness to support a movement about to be made by General Warren's corps, the Fifth. The rear of the last brigade of this division had just reached the Cummings house when a staff officer from General Humphreys directed me to move down the Vaughan road, and to send a staff officer to General Warren to learn whether he wished the division massed on the east or west side of Hatcher's Run. From the sound of firing on the left I supposed General Warren's troops to be engaged, and ordering the division to follow quickly I went to General Warren's headquarters in person to report and receive his instructions. General Warren was not at his headquarters, but I was directed by General Meade to move over Hatcher's Run, and be in position to support the Fifth Corps on the Vaughan road or elsewhere. Riding rapidly down the Vaughan road, I learned from Generals Gregg and Griffin that no re-enforcements were needed at that point of the line, and that they could hold their fronts without assistance. While receiving this information Major Fitzhugh, of General Warren's staff, who had just come from the right of the line, where the Third Division of that corps was engaged, informed me that re-enforcements were needed at that point. By this time the leading brigade had crossed Hatcher's Run, and, guided by a staff officer of General Warren, was being conducted through the intrenchments and on the road to Dabney's Mill. Leaving the assistant adjutant-general of the division to conduct it and follow me, I started ahead to learn the condition of affairs and where General Warren desired the division to form. Before leaving the head of the column the staff officer from General Warren who was guiding us stated that he was ordered to bring to General Warren but one brigade. Orders were then given for the other two to form in the intrenched line in our rear and there await further instructions.

When three-quarters of a mile from the run, at about 5.30 p. m., the stragglers from the Third Division, Fifth Corps, increased to such a number and the changes of the sounds of firing indicating to my mind some misfortune to that division, I immediately ordered the Second Brigade into line, which was but partially effected when the mass of the troops in front came rushing through the dense woods and quite over us, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the line could be formed, so obstructed was it by the fugitives, who were deaf to every entreaty

of myself and staff and refused to rally on the flanks or in support of the brigade there forming. Squads, companies, and regiments went rapidly to the rear despite our greatest efforts to halt them. During this confusion I was joined by General Warren, who informed me that the line in front had broken irreparably. Up to this time there had been only skirmish firing, and no firing from a line of battle of the enemy upon my Second Brigade. While preparing to throw out skirmishers to check his we received several volleys from a line of our own troops to our left rear, who, fortunately for us, fired too high.

Most of the casualties reported occurred at this time, and I was compelled to withdraw from the woods to an open field some 300 yards in rear, in order to secure a better position and to avoid being slaughtered by our own men, who, on account of the darkness, were unable to distinguish friend from foe. While we were being fired upon, Maj. R. P. Lincoln, the division inspector, had been dispatched to General Warren, who was close at hand, and informed him of our danger from his men, and through General Warren's exertions the firing was stopped. While moving to and reforming in the open field we were rapidly followed by the enemy's skirmishers, and on that account, together with the increasing darkness and general confusion, it was almost impossible to form any line at all, and I think our success in re-establishing the line was in a great degree attributable to the personal exertions of Col. James Hubbard, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, and Lieut. Col. E. Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York. Pearson's brigade, of Griffin's division, Fifth Corps, which joined us in the open field, was formed in excellent order on our left, and one of his Michigan regiments and the One hundred and twenty-first New York from the Second Brigade of this division were deployed as skirmishers and the security of the new line insured, General Warren expressing himself very much gratified with the conduct of the Second Brigade of this division and Colonel Pearson's brigade. About 10 p. m. General Winthrop with his brigade relieved the skirmishers in our front, and I was directed to withdraw my division to the east side of Hatcher's Run and mass in some convenient place. The Second Brigade, joined by the First and Third Brigades, which had been in reserve in the intrenchments in the rear, was marched across Hatcher's Run and went into bivouac near Cummings' house.

At 10 a. m. of the 7th I was directed by General Warren to mass a brigade in the open field, near his headquarters, east of Hatcher's Run. At 12 this same brigade (Third, General Hamblin) was ordered across to report to and support General Crawford. The Second Brigade, Colonel Hubbard, was then ordered to be massed in the field vacated by the Third, and at 1 p. m. it was ordered across the run and massed near the bridge to support the Third, if necessary. At 3 p. m. the First Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, was massed in the open field, east of the run, vacated by the Second. The Second and Third Brigades were used as supports by General Crawford, but were not engaged. At 12 p. m. orders to withdraw and rejoin the corps were received, and at 6 a. m. on the 8th the division reached its old camp on the right of the Sixth Corps, in the main line of works. The conduct of the division in this movement was most satisfactory in all respects. The Second Brigade was most actively employed and well commanded by Col. James Hubbard, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers.

Before closing this report I desire to call the attention of the corps commander to the gallant bearing of Lieut. Col. E. Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York, who, on the evening of the 6th, under fire and during great confusion, took the colors of his regiment and leading them to the front did much to re-establish a line. This officer has commanded a regiment over a year; has been long commissioned as colonel, but cannot be mustered, as his regiment is small; has been recommended for the brevet of colonel for distinguished gallantry while commanding a brigade at the battle of Cedar Creek, and in consideration of his abilities and services I should be pleased to see him brevetted to a higher grade.

The following are the casualties during the period covered by the above report: 1 enlisted man killed, 21 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 27.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 117.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: In reply to your note of the 26th instant I have to report that on Saturday the 25th instant, about 8 a. m., in compliance with verbal orders through First Lieutenant Cooke, aide-de-camp, this brigade was marched to the vicinity of headquarters of Major-General Parke, to support the Ninth Corps. The affair was over before our arrival. After about three hours' delay the brigade was marched back, and massed in reserve between Forts Wadsworth and Keene. Between 2 and 3 p. m. marched to the front of Fort Fisher, forming line there with Third [First] Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Colonel Warner, on left, and Third Brigade, First Division, on right, charged the enemy's skirmishers in front, carried their line of pits, and pressed on about one-quarter of a mile beyond to a house near their main works. Finding the brigade far in advance, without supports on either side and exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy on my right flank, rallied and withdrew to a crest about 300 yards beyond the enemy's old picket-line, connecting on either flank with the brigades above mentioned. Constructed pits for protection of pickets, detailed 175 men, properly officered, left behind as pickets, and at 1.30 a. m. of the 26th withdrew balance of command to camp, arriving at 2.30 a. m.

Our losses, amounting to sixty-four killed and wounded, have already been reported in detail. The brigade captured rather more than 200 prisoners. The advance was under a sharp fire from the enemy's sharpshooters on right flank, and heavy artillery practice from the enemy's batteries on our left, which completely enfiladed my line.

The command behaved admirably. Col. James Hubbard, commanding Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery; Maj. James W. Cronkite,

commanding One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, who had a horse shot under him; Maj. John A. Ward, commanding Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who also lost a horse, and Capt. M. Devine, commanding Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, led their men with great coolness and bravery. To Maj. A. H. Fenn, Capt. James Deane, and Capt. Charles H. Woodman, of my staff, I am largely indebted. The gallant manner in which they performed the arduous duties of the day, and fearlessly exposed themselves to its many perils, entitles them to special consideration.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JO. E. HAMBLIN,

Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 118.

Report of Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 26, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to return the following report of yesterday's (March 25) movements:

At 7 a. m. I received orders from the general commanding the division to get under arms, and move at once to support a part of the Ninth Corps on our right, whose lines had been broken by the enemy. I accordingly moved at once, marching four miles to our right, halting by your orders. I remained there about two hours, when I received orders from you to return to camp. Before reaching camp I received orders from you to go on and mass between Forts Wadsworth and Fisher, which we did, remaining there several hours, when I received orders from you to move to the left and to cover the right of the Second Brigade in an attack upon the enemy's skirmish works. Finding the ground in front of Hamblin's right a bad swamp, covered with heavy underbrush, entirely impassable for a line of battle, I moved by the left flank in two lines, covering Hamblin's right. On the inner edge of the swamp we found the enemy on Hamblin's flank, and quickly drove them out, capturing about 100 prisoners. I then changed front forward on my left regiment, continuing the line of the Second Brigade, using the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts to cover the right. In this position the enemy soon moved to my right and rear, which obliged me to refuse my right nearly at a right angle to Hamblin, with a strong skirmish line of six companies of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers and four companies of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. The enemy attacked with a double skirmish line, but were handsomely repulsed by our skirmishers. After dark orders were received from you to intrench our picket-line, which was accomplished by 12.30 a. m., when the brigade returned to camp, leaving 250 men on the picket-line.

The brigade behaved entirely to my satisfaction, and I would particularly mention the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. T. S. Allen, and

the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Maj. M. W. Tyler commanding; also the members of my staff, to whom I am indebted for every aid and assistance.

I herewith transmit a nominal list of the killed, wounded, and missing of my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
March 26, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular of this date from division headquarters, I have the honor to forward the following numerical report of casualties in this command in the engagement of the 25th:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
2d Rhode Island Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
5th Wisconsin Volunteers	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
37th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3
49th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82d Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	3	7
119th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	5
Total	.....	1	2	16	.....	3	2

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. GEORGE CLENDENIN, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.

Report of Col. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command on the 25th instant:

In the morning were distributed along the breast-works from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Tracy; at 2 p. m. were massed at Fort Fisher. An hour later two regiments, the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, were sent to the assistance of the Third Brigade to the right and front of the fort, but in a few moments were driven back in disorder; the remaining two regiments were at once moved to their assistance. At 5 p. m. was

directed by General Getty to carry the enemy's skirmish pits in our front. The line was formed in the following order from left to right: One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and about fifty of the One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers. The behavior of the troops was admirable. The pits and a crest about 300 yards beyond was carried, capturing many prisoners.

The following-named commissioned officers of the regiments displayed great personal gallantry in leading their respective commands: Bvt. Col. John G. Parr, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Bvt. Col. James Patchell, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Lieut. Col. D. C. Keller, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers (who was severely wounded), of the First Brigade, and Lieut. Col. S. C. Fletcher, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, and Maj. A. H. Clapp, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, of the Third Brigade. The Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers became detached from the brigade and did not participate in the charge. Capt. Edward A. Todd, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. L. Pettit, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieuts. H. J. Nichols and B. F. Krieger, acting aides-de-camp, and Lieut. Hugh McIlwain, pioneer officer, rendered excellent service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WARNER,
Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Col. CHARLES MUNDEE.

No. 120.

Report of Lieut. Col. John G. Parr, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 139TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 25, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the One hundred and thirty-ninth:

About daylight of the 25th I received orders to pack up and be ready to move at a moment's notice. Soon after another order came to fall in and move off, which was done, the regiment moving right in front in the direction of Fort Stedman, when we then moved by the left flank until we reached Fort Keene, where we were halted and remained until 2 p. m., when the brigade moved to the left of Fort Fisher, where we halted, my regiment being on the right and the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers on my left. At 3 p. m., according to orders, I followed the One hundred and second, and marched left in front, passing through the line of works, and advanced by the flank about 300 yards, and formed a line of battle connecting left with the One hundred and second, where we remained until 4 p. m., when we moved 500 or 600 yards to the right by the right flank, and again halted, resting my left near the white house, opposite Fort Fisher, where we soon after charged the enemy's picket-works, carrying them. My right connected with the First Maine Veteran Volunteers. The line, after a short rest, advanced to the crest of the hill;

No. 123.

Report of Lieut. Col. Ronald A. Kennedy, Fifth Vermont Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH VERMONT VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Fifth Regiment Vermont Veteran Volunteers on the 25th instant:

As the brigade was massed before the advance commenced the Fifth formed the left of the third line. The first advance was to the work occupied by the first line; the second was to the crest, out the left of the small work in which were the mortars. After lying here until 5 p. m. we were ordered to move to the front and right of the house situated on the old picket-line to await further orders. In obedience to further orders the regiment returned to camp at 11 p. m.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. KENNEDY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Vermont Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 124.

Report of Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln, Sixth Vermont Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Vermont brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the part performed by the Sixth Vermont Volunteers on the 25th instant:

The regiment, after being under arms for several hours, moved from the rear of the works in our immediate front, passing through the works at the left of Fort Fisher. After advancing by the flank about 100 yards I halted in a ravine and in rear of the Third and Fourth Regiments. I moved forward from this point on a double-quick, being at the left and on line with the Third and Fourth Regiments. We advanced with a good line 400 yards, and halted in rear of a line of earth-works. I received orders not to advance farther, and remained in that position until 5 p. m., when I was ordered to the right and front of the Boswell house, where I remained until ordered to camp. The regiment was under fire for at least five hours, yet we lost but one man wounded. Officers and men behaved with their usual gallantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. LINCOLN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Vermont Volunteers.

Capt. M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 125.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT ARTILLERY,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Vermont Artillery in the engagement of March 25:

The brigade was massed a little to the left and front of Fort Fisher, the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Regiments in the front line. The Fifth Regiment was next in order, when I put my command in the column, but was moved out, leaving my regiment second, the second battalion in front, which, when the charge began, was moved by the left flank to uncover the first battalion. The regiment then moved forward to occupy the position of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth, as ordered. I was unable to halt the first battalion. The second battalion was ordered forward, and moved directly on the enemy's outworks, which was carried in good style. The first battalion became detached, and in connection with the Second Vermont charged over the works on the right of the brigade line and carried the crest by the house (now burned). The colors of the Second Vermont were planted just at the left end of the house; those of the first battalion on its right, both regiments occupying this position at the same time. Being under a galling fire of artillery and infantry, unsupported on the right and left (being the only troops that advanced thus far), Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, the senior officer present, ordered the line to fall back to the works, which was done in good order and without loss, skirmishers being left in the advance pits commanding the house, and remained until the brigade was withdrawn from the line.

In conclusion, I cannot speak too highly of both officers and men of the regiment, who, with hardly an exception, performed their duty nobly.

Very respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HUNSDON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Vermont Artillery.

Capt. M. BARBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 126.

Report of Lieut. Col. George B. Damon, Tenth Vermont Infantry, First Brigade, Third Division, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH VERMONT VOLUNTEERS,
April 1, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that at about 2 p. m. on the 25th of March ultimo, by direction of Brigadier-General Seymour, commanding the division, I proceeded to the picket-line of the division in front of Forts Fisher and Welch, and relieved temporarily the division officer of the day, and assumed command of the picket-line for the purpose of making an attack upon the pickets of the enemy. Our picket-

line was composed of about 160 men of the Fourteenth New Jersey on the right and 230 of the Tenth Vermont on the left, the whole line being nearly one mile in length, with open ground on the right half, while the left portion of the line was immediately in rear of a narrow belt of woods. The picket-line of the enemy was strongly intrenched behind earth-works and at an average distance of 300 yards. The One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and tenth Regiments of Ohio Volunteers were also placed under my command as a supporting column, and were formed 100 yards in rear of the right center of the picket-line. At 3 o'clock the order for advance was given, when the whole line moved forward at a double-quick, the two Ohio regiments above-named moving at the same time. At several points the position of the enemy was reached, but they delivered so severe a musketry fire from their breast-works, their forts, a few hundred yards in rear, opening on us at the same time with artillery, that we were finally compelled to retire, which we did in good order, to the original line. Preparations were then made for a second charge. The right portion of the picket-line was strengthened by the One hundred and twenty-second and One hundred and tenth Ohio Regiments and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, Sixth Maryland, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Regiments were formed in rear as a supporting column, the whole under the immediate direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Keifer. On this charge I took command of the left portion of the picket-line, composed of 230 men of my own regiment (the Tenth Vermont). At about 4 p. m., at a given signal, the whole line, together with the supporting column, advanced and carried the intrenched works of the enemy, capturing nearly the entire picket force on our front, and held their intrenched line.

On this second charge my regiment captured 160 prisoners, among whom were several officers. The casualties in the Tenth Vermont were 2 enlisted men killed and 4 wounded. I have no information as to the casualties which occurred in the other regiments engaged in the attack.

At about sunset on the same afternoon, by direction of General Seymour, I proceeded to the extreme left of the picket-line of the division with a section of the Third New York Independent Battery, under charge of Lieut. George P. Fitzgerald, and 150 men of the Fifth Vermont, under command of Major Cole, of that regiment, for the purpose of dislodging a body of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were in and about a house situated on the rebel picket-line and a little to the left of the rifle-pits captured by us, from which position they were enabled to annoy our men by an enfilading fire. This section of artillery was placed in position on an open piece of ground at about 600 yards from the house above-named, and opened fire with both solid shot and shell, riddling the house and driving everything from it. Immediately on the left of this house, however, in the woods, was a heavy force of the enemy, then severely engaged with the Second Corps. A brigade of the Second Corps was in line of battle on the open ground where this section of artillery was posted, the commanding officer of which declined to move his troops to occupy the house, upon my application, stating that if they moved they would probably be attacked by a superior force from the left flank and be compelled to fall back. Under these circumstances I deemed it imprudent, without further advice, to attempt to take and hold the position with the small force under my command. Major Cole and Lieutenant Fitzgerald were therefore directed to report back to their commands.

Although subjected to both musketry fire and artillery, which opened from the enemy's main line, Lieutenant Fitzgerald behaved most gallantly, and worked his guns in the most admirable manner.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. DAMON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Vermont Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. A. J. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 127.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Burkeville, Va., April 16, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this brigade on the 25th of March, 1865, in the charge upon and capture of the enemy's intrenched picket-line near Forts Fisher and Welch, in front of Petersburg, Va.:

This brigade, save the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, occupied the line of works including Forts Fisher, Welch, and Gregg, and was situated about three-quarters of a mile from the enemy's fortifications. The enemy's picket-line was strongly intrenched and manned by an unusually large number of men. About 1 p. m. of the 25th ultimo I received an order from Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, commanding division, to send two regiments to support our picket-line in an attack upon the picket-line of the enemy. I accordingly ordered the One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiments, commanded respectively by Bvt. Col. O. H. Binkley and Lieut. Col. C. M. Cornyn, to move outside the works for the purpose ordered. Colonel Binkley was directed to take command of both regiments. The picket of our division was composed of troops from the Tenth Vermont and Fourteenth New Jersey Regiments, of the First Brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Damon, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, had been charged with the movement of the picket. The attack was made, but the greater portion of the pickets failed to advance. The two Ohio regiments moved forward, but being unsupported on either flank they halted before reaching the enemy's line, and subsequently retired to our own intrenched line. Both regiments met with considerable loss. Orders were then received by me to take charge of the troops and make the desired capture. I at once moved out the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, one battalion Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and portions of the Sixth Maryland and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Regiments, and under a severe fire from the enemy pushed them forward to our intrenched line, preparatory to making the charge.

About 3 p. m., at a given signal, the troops charged, and without halting to fire passed over the enemy's lines, capturing over 200 prisoners. In the last charge the picket-line from the Tenth Vermont went forward in good style.

Col. B. F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, Bvt. Col. O. H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio, Lieut. Cols. C. M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, and James W. Snyder, Ninth

New York Heavy Artillery, and Maj. C. K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, led their men with great gallantry. Bvt. Lieut. Col. Aaron Spangler, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, received a severe wound in the leg while gallantly urging the men forward in the last charge. Lieutenant-Colonel Damon, Tenth Vermont, did his duty nobly. Capt. Simon Dickerhoof, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania, who was division officer of the day at that time, also showed great coolness and gallantry.

Notwithstanding a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's guns was concentrated upon the troops the captured line was held. It subsequently proved to be of great benefit to the corps by enabling troops to be formed behind it for an assault upon the enemy's main works.

Copies of regimental reports are herewith transmitted.

A summary of casualties is hereto appended.

I am, major, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. TRACY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Numerical list of casualties in Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, March 25, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
110th Ohio Volunteers	.....	4	1	16	.....	.....	1	20	21
122d Ohio Volunteers	.....	1	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	24	24
126th Ohio Volunteers	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5
67th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	2	.....	11	.....	2	.....	15	15
138th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6th Maryland Volunteers	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3
9th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Total	.....	9	1	91	.....	2	1	102	103

No. 128.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hill, Sixth Maryland Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In the absence of Maj. C. K. Prentiss, who was at that time in command of the regiment, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the command on the 25th ultimo:

On the morning of the 25th the command was aroused by heavy firing on the right of our line, held by the Ninth Corps. The command was immediately formed and moved into the works, Companies A, G, I, and K being detached to garrison Fort Gregg, under the immediate command of Capt. John J. Bradshaw. We remained in our works under arms until about 2 p. m., when the command (less the fort garrison) filed out of the works formerly occupied by our picket-line and

formed line of battle. The line thus formed consisted of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Sixth Maryland Volunteers. The signal to move forward was the waving of the brigade flag from the parapets of Fort Fisher. At the given signal the line moved forward, and, with a shout of victory, we entered and occupied the enemy's works, Color-Sergt. Robert Spence, Company B, being the first man in the works, and planted our starry banner thereon, shortly after which he was wounded in the neck by a bullet from the enemy, but I am happy to say is doing well at present and is in a fair way to recover.

Great praise is due Maj. C. K. Prentiss for distinguished bravery on this occasion, he being one among the first officers to enter the enemy's works.

In this engagement we lost in killed one man (First Sergt. Michael Hallorn, Company E, a brave and meritorious soldier). We lost in wounded four enlisted men.

I most respectfully call your attention to the following-named officers and soldiers who distinguished themselves for bravery on that occasion: Maj. C. K. Prentiss, First Lieut. Samuel W. Angel, First Lieut. Frederick K. Bryan, for being the first officers in the enemy's works. Color-Sergt. Robert Spence, Color-Corpl. William J. Brown, for planting the first colors on the enemy's works. Sergt. John E. Buffington, Company C; First Sergt. Whitfield Stansbury, Company C; Corpl. Jonas Frock, Company C, for dashing ahead of the line over the works and demanding the surrender of a number of rebels, and bringing them in as prisoners of war. Sergt. Maj. Frederick Boltze, for encouraging and rallying the men. Private Elisha L. Kirk, Company B, for capturing and bringing in a number of prisoners. Corpl. Christopher C. McCullough, Company B; Private Marion Gillespie, Company B; Corpl. Amos Davis, Company H; Private George Damuth, Company D; Private Cyrus P. Willhide, Company D, for volunteering to advance and occupy rebel sharpshooters' pits in our front, thereby preventing them from leaving their main line of works and forming a skirmish line in our front until after dark.

In conclusion, allow me to say that the Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteers on that occasion acquitted herself with honor to her command, honor to her State and to her country at large.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. HILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteers.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 129.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 16, 1865.

I have the honor to report the following to be the part taken by the Ninth New York Artillery in the assault upon the enemy's picket-line in front of Petersburg, March 25, 1865:

Two battalions of the regiment were sent into Fort Fisher to repel any attack in case we should be driven back to our main works. The other battalion was formed in line in rear of our picket-line. We

advanced in good order, under a heavy fire of musketry, to our picket-line, where we halted for about thirty minutes, when at a given signal we charged across a deep marsh or swamp. The battalion occupying the extreme left of the line, being some [what] farther from the enemy's line than the other portions of the line, did not reach it as soon as the other parts, but we were not far behind, capturing the rebel pickets in our front.

Sergt. Cornelius Flannery, Company I, particularly distinguished himself in the assault by his bravery; Capts. Chauncey Fish and Henry J. Rhodes (the latter having been wounded, but would not leave the field) deserve great credit for their gallantry, and for their exertions in urging the men forward to the assault.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. SNYDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 130.

Report of Bvt. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the attack upon the enemy's picket-line, March 25, 1865:

On the 25th, at about 1 p. m., the picket-line in front of the Second Brigade, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Damon, of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, received orders to attack and carry the rebel picket-line in front. The One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiments, under my command, were sent out as a support, with instructions that if the picket-line failed to take that of the enemy the two regiments should advance and take it. When the order was given for the picket-line to advance, only a portion of it went forward, and the line was not taken. I then ordered the two regiments forward on the double-quick with bayonets fixed, and would have carried the enemy's line, which was strongly fortified, but when we had gotten within about 150 yards of the works the shortness of our line exposed us to a severe flank fire, and we were compelled to fall back a few rods to a line of rifle-pits. Other troops of the brigade were then sent out by General Keifer and formed on our right and left, making the line much longer, which had the effect to draw the fire from our flanks. Another charge was then made under a destructive fire, and the enemy's lines taken, with nearly all their pickets, most of whom threw down their arms and surrendered. The One hundred and tenth Regiment in the assault had 4 enlisted men killed and 16 wounded.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Spangler was severely wounded through the thigh.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BINKLEY,
Brevet Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM L. SHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., Sixth Army Corps.

No. 131.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 122D OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the 25th of March last I received orders to have my regiment fall in and march out in rear of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Binkley, and form line on their right, in rear of the reserve picket-post of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, which was immediately in front of the camps of the Second Brigade of that division, and within gunshot of the enemy's picket-line. Arriving there with my regiment in heavy marching order, I learned that these regiments were to charge the enemy's picket-lines. I had my men unsling knapsacks and pile them on the field and prepare for the charge, with bayonets fixed. The ground over which we had to charge was marshy, and covered with brush, which impeded much the rapidity of the advance. Receiving the order from Colonel Binkley to forward, march, a triumphant shout went up from the whole line, and all started on the double-quick for the enemy's works, from behind which heavy volleys of musketry were poured into the line as it advanced. Arriving at a point over half way between our and the enemy's picket-line, a check was given to the advance by the increased fire from the enemy, and the opening of their artillery, and an immediate fall-back took place. Many soldiers, securing themselves as well as possible behind stumps and other obstructions, remained in their advanced positions rather than expose themselves to the enemy's fire in endeavoring to get to the rear. Being reorganized after the fall-back, we were re-enforced by the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Ninth New York, Sixth Maryland, and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania; formed for the second charge, which was to commence the advance at the waving of the Second Brigade flag from the reserve post. At the given signal all started with a yell, fully determined this time to go through, and nothing but the natural obstructions could or did impede our advance, and I take pleasure in saying that the colors of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry were the second planted on the enemy's works; this, considering the ground over which we charged, is creditable to the color bearer of this regiment (Sergt. Peter Mast).

A list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

The officers and men of the regiment did their parts nobly, and maintained their character as good soldiers of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

Respectfully, yours,

C. M. CORNYN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 122d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Capt. WILLIAM L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

* Shows 1 man killed and 23 men wounded.

No. 132.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas W. McKinnie, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
April 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have respectfully to forward the following report of the part taken by my command in the assault of the enemy's picket-line on the 25th ultimo:

At daylight on the morning of the 25th ultimo the regiment was placed under arms in the trenches and remained thus until 12 m. The regiment, except two officers and 100 men left to garrison Fort Welch, was ordered through the works and passed to the reserve picket-line post, where it halted. About 1 p. m. orders were received to move out to the picket-line and take position on the left of the Sixth Maryland Volunteers, which was to precede this regiment in gaining this position. This was accomplished by moving by the flank to within 100 yards of the picket-line, coming to a front, and moving directly forward under a vigorous fire from the enemy's picket-line. After remaining in this position about half an hour, the assault, upon the signal being given, was made with great promptness. The regiment leaped over our intrenched picket-line and rushed upon the rebel line under a heavy line of musketry, capturing almost all of the enemy's pickets in our front. Our loss in this engagement was one enlisted man killed by one of our own shells and four enlisted men wounded. The behavior of the officers and men on this occasion could not have been better.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. MCKINNIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 133.

Report of Maj. William G. Williams, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following statement of the part in which the Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was engaged on the 25th ultimo:

The regiment formed the line of battle about twenty-five yards in rear of the Sixth Maryland and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, who formed the front line of battle. The regiment was ordered to charge the enemy's picket-line at the same time as the preceding regiments. It being the first time that the greater part of the regiment had ever been under fire, they were somewhat confused for a moment, as the enemy had a very strong picket-line and my regiment had to advance under a severe fire of musketry from the enemy.

Sergt. William A. Rager, of Company E, who carried the national colors, made himself conspicuous in this engagement; the flag-staff was

half shot off close to his left hand and twenty-two balls passed through the colors, but the sergeant planted his flag on the light works which the enemy had thrown up quite as soon as color-sergeants of the regiments preceding him.

Out of 511 in this engagement the regiment lost 2 killed and 11 wounded.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. WILLIAMS,
Major 126th Ohio Vols., Comdg. 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 134.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps, of operations February 5–7 and March 25.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 14, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this corps during the movement of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th I received the circular order from headquarters of the army, directing me to hold my command "in readiness to move at short notice, anticipating that the movement to be ordered will consist of the withdrawal of all the troops, except the minimum number necessary to maintain the picket-line and the garrison of the works."

At this time our front extended from the Appomattox to Battery 24, and was held by the First and Second Divisions, with the Third Division in reserve. All the preparations were at once made for the movement. At 1.45 p. m. of the 5th I received an order to send General Hartranft's division (the Third) down the Vaughan road to report to Major-General Humphreys at Hatcher's Run. General Hartranft moved his division as rapidly as possible and reported to Major-General Humphreys at 8 p. m. General Hartranft's report is forwarded herewith. In compliance with instructions Colonel Brainerd, commanding Engineer Brigade, at City Point, reported to me with his command during the evening of the 5th, and was posted as a reserve in the vicinity of the Avery house. On the following day this brigade was moved to the left and directed to report to Major-General Getty, commanding Sixth Corps.

The Third Division, General Hartranft commanding, returned during the night of the 10th and took up their old position. On the following morning the divisions holding the front lines were extended to the left as far as Fort Howard, and are now holding the line from the Appomattox to that point.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 25, 1865.

GENERAL: The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4.30, with three divisions, under command of General Gordon. By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the Third Brigade, First Division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Stedman, wheeled, and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort. They established themselves on the hill, turning our guns upon us. Our troops on either flank stood firm. Soon after a determined attack was made on Fort Haskell, held by part of McLaughlen's brigade, Willcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The First Brigade, of Hartranft's division, held in reserve, was brought up, and a check given to any farther advance. One or two attempts to retake the hill were made, and were only temporarily successful until the arrival of the Second Brigade, when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the First Division on either flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort with the loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,600; 2 battle-flags have also been brought in. The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines. The whole line was immediately reoccupied, and the guns retaken uninjured.

I regret to add that General McLaughlen was captured in Fort Stedman. Our loss was otherwise not heavy.

Great praise is due to General Hartranft for the skill and gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great spirit in this its first engagement.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 20, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the action of March 25 ultimo:

The line held by this corps extended from the Appomattox on the right, with pickets stretching some three miles down the river, to Fort Howard on the left, a distance of about seven miles. The line was occupied by the First Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox commanding, extending from the Appomattox to Fort Meikel, and the Second Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Potter commanding, extending from Fort Meikel to Fort Howard. The Third Division, Brig. Gen. J. F. Hartranft commanding, was held in reserve, its right regiment being posted near the Dunn House Battery, and its left regiment between Forts Hays and Howard. The intrenchments held by Willcox's division and the First Brigade of Potter's, were very nearly as placed when the positions were originally gained by our troops, under fire, and in so close proximity to the enemy that the work was necessarily very defective. This was especially the case with Fort Stedman, where our line crossed the Prince George Court-House road. This is a small work without bastions, with Battery No. 10 immediately adjoining, the battery open in the rear, and the ground in rear of the fort nearly as high as its parapet. The opposing lines are here about 150 yards apart, the picket-lines about fifty yards. This portion of the line was held by the Third Brigade, First Division, Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlen commanding.

About 4.30 o'clock on the morning of March 25 last, the enemy assaulted this front with Gordon's corps, re-enforced by Bushrod Johnson's division. At 4 a. m. the picket-line had been visited by the captain of the picket, who found the men on the alert and discovered no signs of movement by the enemy. Taking advantage of the order allowing deserters to bring their arms with them, the enemy sent forward squads of pretended deserters, who, by this ruse, gained possession of several of the picket-posts. They were closely followed by a strong storming party of picked men; this, by three heavy columns. The picket-line was overpowered after one discharge of their pieces. The trench guard, though stoutly resisting, was unable to withstand the rush of numbers, and the main line was broken between Batteries 9 and 10, near No. 10. The enemy turned to the right and left hand, the right column soon gaining Battery 10, which is open in the rear, thus acquiring great advantage for an assault on Fort Stedman.

The garrison of Stedman, consisting of a battalion of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, under Major Randall, made a spirited resistance, but being attacked in front, flank, and rear, was overpowered and most of it captured. The artillery in the fort, consisting of four light 12's, discharged a dozen rounds of canister before being taken. These guns, as well as those in Battery 10, were at once turned upon us. The enemy then pushed gradually along the lines toward Fort Haskell, driving out the troops holding Batteries 11 and 12, neither of which are inclosed works. It was still quite dark, which circumstance greatly augmented the difficulty of formation to check the progress of the enemy, it being almost impossible to distinguish between friend and foe, and made the use of artillery upon them impracticable at any distance. At the first alarm General McLaughlen sent members of his staff to the various positions on his front, and himself proceeded to Fort Haskell, thence along the line to Stedman. He found that our troops had been driven from Battery 11. He directed Mortar Battery 12 to open on it, and sent for the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, and on its arrival recaptured Battery 11 by a bayonet charge. He then proceeded to Fort Stedman and was there taken prisoner.

As soon as it became evident at my headquarters that the enemy were attacking, I dispatched aides-de-camp to communicate with Generals Willcox and McLaughlen, ordered General Hartranft to concentrate his right brigade and re-enforce General Willcox, and ordered General Tidball, chief of artillery, to place his reserve batteries in position on the hills in rear of the point attacked. On receiving a report from General Willcox and from members of my own staff of the state of affairs, I ordered up General Hartranft's other brigade, informed General Willcox that he would be re-enforced by the Third Division, and directed him to at once reoccupy the works taken. General Hartranft concentrated his division with commendable promptitude, his left regiment having to move a distance of five miles, he in the meantime promptly and gallantly attacking with a regiment of his right brigade, the Two hundredth Pennsylvania, assisted by detachments from McLaughlen's and Ely's brigades, of Willcox's division, checking the enemy's skirmishers, who were advancing toward Meade's Station, and driving them back to the line of works.

The column of the enemy which turned to the left hand after entering our line, proceeded along the trenches in the direction of Battery No. 9, taking the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts in flank and rear, and driving them from the trenches. The left of the Second Michigan, the

left regiment of Ely's brigade, of Willcox's division, was also somewhat broken, but the regiment promptly rallied, and fought the enemy over the traverses so stoutly that time was gained to bring up re-enforcements from the right of the brigade, and form a strong line perpendicular to the intrenchments, with right resting near Battery 9. This line of troops, assisted by the artillery from No. 9, No. 5, and McGilvery, repulsed with loss a heavy assault on Battery 9, and stopped all farther advance of the enemy in that direction. The picket-line was held up to a point to the left of Battery 9 throughout the engagement.

The rebel column which moved from Fort Stedman toward Fort Haskell met no better success. It gained temporary possession of Mortar Batteries 11 and 12, but the garrisons of those works, the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts and One hundredth Pennsylvania, quickly rallied on the left, and formed in conjunction with troops withdrawn from his left by Colonel Harriman, commanding First Brigade, Willcox's division, a line perpendicular to the intrenchments, connecting on their right with Hartranft's troops and with left resting near Fort Haskell, checking all farther progress of the enemy, and slowly driving him back. He made several desperate assaults on Fort Haskell, but was bloodily repulsed.

At 7.30 a. m. the position of affairs was this: We had regained Batteries 11 and 12, and had drawn a cordon of troops around Fort Stedman and Battery 10, forcing the masses of the enemy back into those works where they were exposed to, and suffered greatly from, a concentrated fire from all the artillery in position bearing on those points and the reserve batteries on the hill in rear. This cordon was composed of Hartranft's division, with regiments from McLaughlen's and Ely's brigades on either flank.

General Hartranft, to whom I had confided the task of recapturing the fort, made his dispositions with great coolness and skill, and at about 7.45 a. m. advanced his whole line. His troops, the vast majority of them new men, for the first time under fire, charged with great spirit and resolution, the veterans on the flanks behaving with their accustomed gallantry, and carried the fort with comparatively small loss. The cross infantry and artillery fire upon the space between the opposing lines deterred many of the enemy from attempting to escape, and caused severe loss among those who made the trial. Nineteen hundred and forty-nine prisoners, including seventy-one commissioned officers, nine stand of colors, and many small-arms, fell into our hands. The whole line taken from us was at once reoccupied, and all damage repaired during the following night. We lost no guns or colors.

I reported the state of affairs to army headquarters, by telegraphic dispatches to Brevet Major-General Webb, chief of staff, at 5.30, 5.40, 5.45, and 6.05 a. m., but received no reply until the following, at 6.10, from Colonel Barstow, assistant adjutant-general:

> General Meade is not here and the command devolves on you.
>
> S. F. BARSTOW.

This was the first intimation I had of General Meade's absence and that I was in command of the whole line.

It was reported to me that telegraphic communication with City Point was interrupted, and I at once dispatched a courier thither to announce the state of affairs to Lieutenant-General Grant and Major-General Meade. At 6.20 I ordered down the Provisional Brigade from army headquarters, directed General Warren to move his command in my direction, and General Wright to move a division to the threatened

point. I would state that I had previously received prompt and cordial tenders of aid, both of infantry and field artillery, from the commanders of the several corps.

I soon after received the following dispatches from Generals Humphreys and Wright:

I ordered out reconnaissances some time ago. Shall I drive in the enemy's pickets all along my line, and if I find his works slightly held, attack him?

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General.

As the enemy must have massed on right of our line, they must have left their own line weak. How would it do for us to attack along the whole length of our line?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

While fully appreciating the earnest and hearty support, and the desire to take advantage of an opportunity evinced by these dispatches, I did not deem it advisable, under the peculiar circumstances under which I was in temporary command of the army, to take the responsibility of ordering these officers in, at least until the state of affairs in Willcox's front should be more fully developed. The line was reoccupied by us not long after, and about that time telegraphic communication was re-established with City Point, when dispatches and orders were received from the major-general commanding. On receipt of my orders of 6.20 a. m. General Wright ordered down the division of General Wheaton, who moved with promptitude, but about the time he arrived at my headquarters, and while his and General Wright's staff officers were examining the position he was to occupy, the line was retaken by General Hartranft, and I had no occasion to use the troops of the Sixth Corps. But I take great pleasure in acknowledging the alacrity and willingness displayed by General Wheaton and his command.

Among the many officers of my command who distinguished themselves by their behavior in this action, I must particularly mention General Hartranft, to whom too much credit cannot be given for the skill in handling his division and gallantry in leading it displayed by him; and General Tidball, chief of artillery, for his promptitude and good judgment in bringing up and placing his batteries, and for the exceedingly effective and gallant service done by them and the artillery in position.

My own staff did me efficient service throughout the action, and I would honorably mention for activity and gallantry Bvt. Col. C. G. Loring, assistant inspector-general; Bvt. Col. J. L. Van Buren, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Maj. D. A. Pell, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Maj. J. B. Parke, aide-de camp; Capt. R. H. I. Goddard, aide-de-camp; Capt. James S. Casey, commissary of musters, and Capt. John C. Youngman, assistant adjutant-general. Colonel Loring, Colonel Van Buren, Captain Goddard, and Captain Youngman are mentioned by General Hartranft for services to him on the field.

I have the honor to submit herewith the reports of my subordinate commanders, and beg to call attention to the recommendations therein contained for good conduct and gallantry, and I desire to call particular attention to the report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlen.

A tabulated list of casualties is hereto appended.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Tabular statement of casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	1	37	18	143	17	432	36	612	648
Second Division[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Division	2	18	14	224	.....	.....	16	242	258
Artillery Brigade (proper)	.....	2	1	3	2	12	3	17	20
Batteries on the line	2	8	4	17	.....	60	6	85	91
Total*	5	65	37	387	19	504	61	956	1,017

[a] Not engaged.

No. 135.

Report of Asst. Surg. Samuel Adams, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, of operations March 1–31.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 31, 1865.

COLONEL: The following medical inspector's report for March is respectfully submitted:

The only thing of importance which has transpired since my last report has been the piercing of our lines at Fort Stedman and Batteries Nos. 10 and 11 on the morning of the 25th instant.

At 4.30 o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant the enemy made an assault on the lines at Fort Stedman in three columns; one column swept down to the left toward Battery No. 9, one to the right toward Fort Haskell, while a third moved forward directly toward Fort Stedman. The enemy had been coming in for several nights, bringing their guns and equipments with them; on this occasion they came in squads, as deserters to our pickets, and by this ruse the picket-line at this point was enveloped and captured before the alarm could be given to the main line. The pickets were active and on the alert, and had been visited by the officer of the picket, Captain Burch, Third Maryland Veteran Volunteers, at 4 a. m. There was no neglect or want of vigilance on the part of the pickets of this division. The attack was made on the Second and Third Brigades of the First Division, Major-General Willcox commanding. The alarm was soon conveyed to the main line, and the troops were ready and in line to meet the assault promptly. The enemy swept over the parapet and overpowered the garrison of Battery 10, killing and capturing the cannoneers at their guns; they then pushed forward to Fort Stedman, capturing its guns and the garrison, composed of one battalion of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. After breaking through the lines they came into the camps of the Fifty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Massachusetts and the One hundredth Pennsylvania Regiments, driving them from their quarters, and pushed forward their line of skirmishers to the road and hills in rear of Fort Stedman and nearly to Meade's Station. The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts fell back and reformed, acting as skirmishers. General Willcox ordered out the Seventeenth Michigan and the Two hundredth and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania to oppose the advance of the enemy toward Meade's Station, and the First Brigade of the Third Division (General Hartranft's) was ordered down from the left of the line at a double-quick.

*But see revised table, p. 70.

General Hartranft, with three regiments, now made an attack to check the farther advance of the enemy, but was obliged to fall back and act on the defensive, the enemy being in too great numbers. The Two hundredth Pennsylvania in this attack lost 100 men.

The enemy now moved up along the works and captured Battery No. 11, and turned the guns of this, as of the other forts, upon our troops. The attention of our artillery was mainly directed to Fort Stedman, the guns from Forts Haskell and McGilvery pouring in a very destructive fire. Batteries were now posted on the hills near Meade's Station, and Fort Friend and the Dunn House Battery opened upon the advancing rebels and the captured forts; about thirty guns were now playing on the captured works. The First Brigade, Third Division, now came up, and General Parke sent a dispatch to General Hartranft to "retake the forts." The division formed in line of battle with the Seventeenth Michigan and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, and the order to assault was given, the assault to be made in fifteen minutes, the moving forward of the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania to be the signal for the advance. The Two hundred and eleventh was pushed forward to attract the attention of the enemy, while the rest of the line advanced under cover. The enemy showed signs of wavering on the advance of this line, and by the vigor of the attack they were driven from the forts with heavy loss, many battle-flags, small-arms, and prisoners falling into our hands.

The force of the enemy consisted of three divisions of infantry, under command of Major-General Gordon. Of this force 1,949 were captured, and about 200 killed; 9 battle-flags were taken, and great numbers of small-arms. In the two brigades, First Division, of this corps, 36 men were killed and 648 wounded or captured; in the Third Division 258 were killed, wounded, and missing. The wounded were promptly brought in, the stretcher-bearers and ambulances being constantly with the advancing troops. The great majority of the rebel wounded fell into our hands, and the wounds were all very severe in character. An unusually large number of shell wounds of the thigh and legs, demanding amputation, were seen.

As the Second Division of the corps was not engaged the rebel wounded were all sent to the field hospital of this division, and were as promptly and as kindly cared for as our men. Unusual facilities were offered for caring for the wounded, as the scene of action was so near the corps field hospital, and the hospitals themselves in most efficient and thorough working order All of the severe cases and the capital operations, about eighty-three in number, were retained at the hospital, and when the corps moved on the 3d of April they were transferred to the First Division, as this division remained behind to garrison the city and the field hospital remained in its old location. In this way I am satisfied many lives were saved. Many of the cases of penetrating and perforating wounds of the chest and abdomen and compound fractures of the thigh and amputation, which would have died under transportation, were progressing most favorably.

During the month the health of the corps has been most excellent and the supply of fresh vegetables entirely sufficient.

SAMUEL ADAMS,
Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, Ninth Army Corps.

Col. T. A. McPARLIN,
Surgeon and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army,
Colonel and Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 136.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 2, 1865.

COLONEL: At 4.15 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ultimo the enemy attacked the intrenchments held by the Third Brigade of this division. The brigade picket officer, Captain Burch, Third Maryland, reports that he visited the picket-line at 4 o'clock of that a. m. and saw that the men were on the alert. After visiting the line he returned to his headquarters in front of Fort Stedman and Battery No. 11. He states that in a few minutes after his return a man on the lookout gave notice that the enemy were approaching. At the same time the men on the post fired their pieces. One column moved toward the right of Battery No. 10, a second column moved toward a point between Fort Stedman and Battery No. 11, a third column moved direct toward Stedman. These columns were preceded by a strong storming party, which broke through the pickets, clubbing their muskets, and made openings in the abatis. The trench guards made sufficient resistance to arouse the garrisons of the inclosed works in the immediate neighborhood, but the column which struck to the right of Battery No. 10 quickly succeeded in breaking through and effecting an entrance into that battery, which is entirely open in the rear. This success gave them a great advantage over Fort Stedman, as the ground just in rear of Battery No. 10 is on a level with the parapet of the fort. The fort had also a comparatively small line of infantry parapet; particularly was this the case in front, which was cut up with embrasures for artillery. The garrison of the fort consisted of a detachment of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, under Major Randall, and made quite a spirited resistance, but were finally overpowered and most of them captured.

The commanding officer of the brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlen, had reached Battery No. 11, from his headquarters before this, and gave some directions about the disposition of the troops on the left flank. The guns, and even the mortars, in both Stedman and Battery No. 11, were used against the enemy. Detachments of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, at the mortars, behaved very handsomely. General McLaughlen was captured near the gorge of the fort, but whether after the enemy had got in, or while they were attacking, is unknown. Captain Swords, ordnance officer on my staff, and division staff officer of the day, also reached Fort Stedman from these headquarters, before it was fully in the enemy's possession, and was captured at the fort.

The right column, with the aid of troops from Stedman, now succeeded in gaining Battery No. 11. Their left column turned down the works to their left toward Battery No. 9, taking the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts in the trenches in flank and rear, capturing a part of them. The remainder retired to the rear, reassembled, and afterward did good work as skirmishers, with General Hartranft's troops. The Second Michigan fought the enemy on this flank from their bomb-proofs and traverses in the most spirited manner, until they were drawn in by order of their brigade commander, Bvt. Col. Ralph Ely, to Battery No. 9, which, though small, is an inclosed work.

In pursuance with my orders Colonel Ely deployed, perpendicular to and to the rear of his intrenchments, a portion of the First Michigan

Sharpshooters as skirmishers, promptly taking them from the right of our line for this purpose. I also directed him to press the enemy on his left as much as possible. Finding themselves opposed in this direction the enemy halted for more of their troops to come up, and the ground vacated by the Second Michigan remained unoccupied by either party. The enemy's skirmishers now came down the hill directly to the rear of Stedman, and moved toward my headquarters at the Friend house, the Dunn House Battery, and in the direction of Meade's Station, and this, for a time, rendered my communication with the Third Brigade long and circuitous. Meantime, I had ordered out the Seventeenth Michigan Engineer Regiment, at my headquarters, and sent word to the commanding officers of the Two hundredth and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania—encamped between Meade's Station and Dunn House Battery—to move, respectively, one to the Friend house, the other in front of the Dunn House Battery. These regiments promptly appeared.

Brigadier-General Hartranft, commanding the Third Division, now came up in person, and I requested him to move his available force direct upon the fort. He promptly and gallantly took command of the two regiments already out, without waiting for the rest of his command. I ordered the Seventeenth Michigan to deploy as skirmishers on his right. This regiment, with only 100 men in its ranks, under command of Major Mathews, moved forward at the same time with General Hartranft's line, capturing most of the enemy's skirmishers in their front, about twenty-five in number, and inclining to the right, connected with the skirmishers of Ely's brigade.

While Hartranft was operating in rear of Stedman the enemy's force, which had moved down toward Battery 9 and halted, was re-enforced by Ransom's brigade, and opened an attack upon that battery. This attack was handsomely repulsed by my skirmishers and troops of the Second Brigade in Battery No. 9, assisted by the artillery, particularly one piece of Roemer's battery, under Major Roemer himself. The enemy attempted to retreat back to his own intrenchments, when they were charged by detachments of the Second Michigan, who captured some prisoners. Troops of the Twentieth and Second Michigan also threw themselves into the picket-line of the Second Brigade, and poured such a fire on the flanks of the retreating enemy that over 300 threw down their arms and surrendered themselves on the spot. On our left the enemy proceeded through the trenches, driving before them the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, a small regiment, which made the best resistance it could, over its traverses and works, being attacked in front, flank, and rear. From Battery No. 11 they proceeded toward Battery No. 12 in the same manner, killing, wounding, and capturing a part of the One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. In this attack Colonel Pentecost, commanding One hundredth Pennsylvania, was mortally wounded. A part of this regiment was deployed as skirmishers in the rear, and a part went into Fort Haskell. Brevet Colonel Robinson took a part of the Third Maryland from a portion of his line on the left of Haskell and deployed it on the left of the skirmish line of the One hundredth Pennsylvania. Soon afterward Colonel Robinson, by my direction, assumed command of the Third Brigade.

I would here state that last winter, when it was thought that the enemy were mining toward Stedman, I gave directions to the brigade commanders that in the event of the line being broken at Stedman or any other point, they should immediately take out troops where they could best be spared from their respective fronts and attack the flanks

of the enemy, and by no means to abandon their works. This order was handsomely carried out by the brigade and regimental commanders on this occasion, and led to the most beneficial results.

In pursuance with this order, Colonel Harriman, commanding First Brigade of this division, and posted on the left of the Third Brigade, ordered up the One hundred and ninth New York and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers to report to General McLaughlen, but, as General McLaughlen could not be found, these two regiments were formed in line in rear of the skirmishers already mentioned and intrenched themselves to resist the large force moving down the rear of the line toward Haskell. The enemy was now confronted on this flank by the troops in Fort Haskell and the skirmishers of the One hundredth Pennsylvania and Third Maryland. The enemy made three advances on Haskell, all of which were gloriously repulsed. Meantime several ineffectual attempts were made by General Hartranft with a portion of his division to regain Fort Stedman by an advance on the rear of that work, but very soon after the repulse of the enemy at Fort Haskell the Second Brigade, of Hartranft's division, came up and formed on his left, the left of this brigade stretching toward Haskell. On the appearance of this new line the enemy, already repulsed on both flanks and considerably demoralized by the fire of our well-served artillery, were seen breaking away in small detachments from Stedman back to their own lines. This was quickly perceived by our troops on all sides. Major Maxwell, One hundredth Pennsylvania, with the skirmishers of his regiment, under Captains Johnson and Book, and those of the Third Maryland, under Captain Carter, immediately started along the trenches toward Stedman, capturing a large number of prisoners in the bomb-proofs from Battery No. 12 to Battery No. 10. The first Union colors on the recaptured fort were planted there by Sergeant Oliver, One hundredth Pennsylvania, who captured a stand of rebel colors, at the same point and at the same time, with his own hands.

Hartranft's line advanced rapidly, enveloping the rear of the works. The Seventeenth Michigan, on the extreme right, dashed forward and gained the trenches lately occupied by the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, but now held by the enemy, capturing prisoners on that side. The retreat of the enemy was soon cut off by the troops of this division gaining the rear of the main body along the parapet of the works, and a large number of prisoners and some colors were captured by the troops of both divisions. One thousand and five prisoners, besides some of the wounded, fell into the hands of my own command, also seven stand of the enemy's colors, together with one of our own flag-staffs recaptured.

It was found on regaining our works that the enemy, while they held possession of them, were not able to carry off or effect any damage on our artillery, which they temporarily held and partially used against Battery No. 9 and Fort Haskell. They carried one Coehorn mortar over the parapet, but it was regained, and not the least damage was inflicted on any of the guns or gun carriages. No colors or guns were lost by us.

The following are the names of the captors of enemy's colors in this division: Capt. John L. Johnson, Company D, One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Capt. Joseph F. Carter,* Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers; Sergt. Maj. C. H. Pinkham, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Charles Oliver,* Company M, One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; Private Joseph B. Chambers,* Company F, One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volun-

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

teers; Private Patrick McCran, Company C, Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers; Private James K. Brady, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. Corpl. M. D. Dewire, Company A, One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, captured a rebel flag-staff and recaptured one of our colors.

The following is a tabular statement of casualties, the nominal list having already been forwarded:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second Brigade	.....	4	3	23	.....	19	3	46	49
Third Brigade	1	32	15	120	17	413	33	565	598
17th Michigan Volunteers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total*	1	37	18	143	17	432	36	612	648

[a] Not engaged.

I also forward herewith the reports of the commanders of the Second and Third Brigades, and respectfully call attention to the recommendations for gallantry therein contained.

Of my own staff, all of whom were active throughout the engagement, I would honorably mention Capt. L. C. Brackett, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallantry in assisting in the charge of the Third Division, and Bvt. Maj. William V. Richards, U. S. Volunteers, carrying orders and gaining information under heavy fire.

I am, very respectfully,

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

APRIL 8, 1865.

N. B.—I also append the report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. B. McLaughlen, which, as seen from the date, was received subsequent to the writing of the above report.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

No. 137.

Report of Bvt. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command in the action of the 25th instant:

I first learned that an attack had been made by an officer of the Second Michigan informing me about 4 a. m. that the enemy had entered our main line of works between the Second and Third Brigades and had

* But see revised table, p. 70.

wheeled round and attacked the left of the Second Michigan. I immediately visited the line, and gave such orders as, in the darkness and under the uncertainties of the situation, I deemed practicable. I at once sent orders to Major Schwenk, whose regiment (the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers) was in camp about two miles down the river, to send up all his effective men. Being unable, on account of the darkness, to determine the relative positions of our own men and those of the enemy only by the flashing of the guns, I ordered fifty men of the First Michigan Sharpshooters to be deployed as skirmishers and advance toward Fort Stedman. This company advanced in good style, and skirmished to a point in the field in rear of the Second Michigan. The attack on the Second Michigan had been made on their left by a heavy force of the enemy coming down the line of the breastwork and the old wagon road just at the rear, thus having an enfilading and rear fire on that regiment. So suddenly had this been done that no line was formed, and the left companies were driven in upon the right, and some of the men took refuge in Battery No. 9. Captain Boughton, however, quickly formed a line in rear of the left traverse, extending across the old wagon road, and though left with only a small portion of the regiment, checked the enemy in a splendid manner, who, instead of forcing their way, or by any means getting possession of any part of my line, were held there. As the light increased and the position of the enemy became more clearly defined, the fire of the musketry and artillery was more effective. They were cut off and subsequently captured.

In an early part of the engagement I sent orders to Lieutenant Bangs, commanding artillery in Battery No. 5, who had been replying to the enemy's batteries on the north side of the river, to direct his fire on Fort Stedman. He obeyed, and, with both guns and mortars, did excellent execution. Major Roemer, commanding the artillery in Fort McGilvery, kept up from the first a rapid and effective fire. I should not neglect mentioning that the gallant major, while aiming a gun, was struck by a piece of shell, knocked down, and severely injured, but continued in active command until the action was over. The artillery in Battery No. 9 did all that could have been asked. Upon the arrival of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania I ordered them to take a position on the right of the Seventeenth Michigan, which had moved up and occupied a line of rifle-pits in rear of the line assumed by the disposition of my men and all keeping up a brisk fire. The enemy were completely baffled, and, under the terrible fire of the artillery, were soon forced to yield their hold on the road and began to retreat. To escape the galling fire of the Second and Twentieth Michigan and part of the Sixtieth Ohio, kept up from the first, 300 or 400 of the enemy took refuge in bomb-proofs and behind traverses in the line, and were unable to escape. No portion of my line was removed, except as above mentioned, and no part of the picket-line was abandoned except in front of the Second Michigan, and that was reoccupied at an early part of the action and materially assisted in preventing the escape of the prisoners.

In view of the suddenness of the attack and its complete success at first, too much praise cannot be given the different regiments of the brigade for the coolness and bravery with which they did their duty. Throughout the action the entire line sustained a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, but all damages done to the works were repaired during the day after the fight.

Prisoners were captured to the number of 316, rank and file, and 17 officers. The losses of the brigade foot up as follows: Second Michi-

gan, 1 killed, 8 wounded, 19 missing; Twentieth Michigan, 9 wounded; Sixtieth Ohio, 1 killed, 6 wounded; Forty-sixth New York, 2 killed, 3 wounded; total, 49.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH ELY,
Brevet Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division. Ninth Army Corps.

No. 138.

Report of Capt. Ira L. Evans, First Michigan Sharpshooters, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the proceedings of my regiment during the engagement of March 25, 1865:

About daylight Companies I and H, under command of Capt. James S. De Land, were detailed as skirmishers, with orders to deploy on the old City Point Railroad, advance and meet the enemy, and hold them in check if possible. This was carried out as per orders. The enemy was checked and forced to retire. These two companies remained on the front line, following up the enemy until they were driven from the works that they had captured early in the morning. Captain De Land states that his command captured 4 commissioned officers and 50 enlisted men.

I have the honor to mention Adjt. Ed. J. Buckbee as behaving with great gallantry and aiding materially in checking the advance of the enemy. The other companies of the regiment remained in the works.

Very respectfully,

IRA L. EVANS,
Captain, Commanding First Michigan Sharpshooters.

Bvt. Maj. C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., 9th Corps.

No. 139.

Report of Capt. John C. Boughton, Second Michigan Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report concerning the late attack on our lines:

On the morning of the 25th instant, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the regiment was alarmed by messengers sent in from picket by Lieutenant Hardy, who was in command of the line. When I got out, which was 4.30, most of the regiment was under arms in the trench; went to the

* But see revised table, p. 70

left and met Lieutenant Hardy coming in from picket. In reply to inquiries, he said the enemy was crossing the line to our left without opposition, and that they would soon be on us. During this time there was some musketry firing near Fort Stedman, but not much, and it was too dark to see well. Before Lieutenant Hardy had passed two men came running from the left, telling that their regiment was all captured, and that the rebels were coming in our rear. I ordered them to be arrested, and stopped their talking. A few minutes later a crowd of men came running down the trench. Supposing they were of one of our regiments, and running from the enemy, I stepped out and ordered them to halt, saying that it was useless to run away, but was answered, carelessly, "It's of no use now; it's all over; you might as well throw down your guns." At the same time one of them placed his hand on my shoulder, saying, "Come with me." I instantly perceived they were rebels, and answered, "In a minute." Stepping hastily backward, I ordered the men to fire, which they obeyed immediately with good effect. We then fell back behind the first flanker, all except a few who had surrendered and were marched away immediately.

Very soon after they had advanced down the old road in our rear, and opened a fire on us, which obliged us to abandon the two traverses on our left; the companies who had occupied them passed up the line and took shelter in Battery No. 9. I sent a party from the right down the old road in our rear, which checked the enemy's advance on it, and immediately afterward sent Lieutenant Perrine with a company across the old road and to our left and rear. At the same time the regiment reoccupied the traverses which had been abandoned. It was not quite daylight then, but soon after we could see our own troops coming up from the rear, and the enemy retreating to their own works. I then called for volunteers, and when about twenty or twenty-five had responded, I charged down the line with them to the foot of Spring Hill, and cut off the retreat of and captured something over 300 prisoners (I guess at the number, as I did not count them). Lieutenant Perrine, Captain Lang, Lieutenant Hardy, Lieutenant Holston, and Lieutenant Rogers rendered most valuable assistance in this movement. Twenty minutes before 7 o'clock we reoccupied the picket-line.

Our loss was 2 killed, 7 wounded, and 15 taken prisoners. Among the wounded were Lieut. S. M. Daken and Adjt. T. R. Fish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BOUGHTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Brevet Major LOUNSBERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 140.

Report of Capt. Albert A. Day, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH MICHIGAN VOLS., BATTERY No. 9,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

MAJOR: With regard to the part sustained by this regiment in the recent action of March 25, 1865, on this front, I would respectfully report as follows:

At 4 a. m. March 25, my alarm guard having notified me of rapid firing in front of Fort Stedman, I caused the command to be turned out

under arms. The firing soon being discontinued I returned the men to quarters, with instructions to keep their accouterments on and to remain awake and on the alert At 4.30 a. m. the firing commenced with renewed vigor and rapidity and the men were again turned out. Nothing of marked importance occurred at this time on my immediate front. At 5 a. m. the fort on my left (Stedman) was carried by the enemy by assault, the artillery captured in the works and turned on this battery, and the enemy thrown rapidly down the road in rear of our lines in such dispositions as threatened the left and rear of this work. I immediately moved my two right consolidated companies behind the left and the Second Michigan Volunteers, a part of which regiment had been driven inside of this battery, behind the rear face of this work, leaving the other four consolidated companies in a position to defend the front and right, which were at the same time threatened by two lines of the enemy perfectly distinguishable, but not as yet out of cover of their works.

My officers report to me that these lines were about to be charged upon just before the final repulse of the enemy on their right, but being instantly met by a well-directed volley from this battery, their officers appeared unable to get the men over their works; meantime, it having grown sufficiently light to disclose the enemy in heavy mass on the slope of a hill to the right of Fort Stedman, and also in the road in rear of same, I immediately caused the men, about 150 in number, to open a rapid musketry fire on those of their troops who occupied these positions; I have reason to believe that this firing was very effective, being at easy long range, well directed, and its object being a body of men in heavy mass, occupying a side hill, the face of which was presented to this battery. This firing was continued throughout the engagement. At 7.30 a. m., the enemy being completely broken and retreating rapidly in disorder, I threw a part of my regiment into the skirmish line on the left of this battery, in order to check them as they attempted to cross the main line on their retreat. Three hundred and fifteen men and their officers were thus captured and forwarded to brigade headquarters under guard. A large number of small-arms were also captured and have this day been turned over to the proper ordnance officer. It having been reported to the general commanding that Battery No. 9 was captured, several shots were fired from Battery Dunn, taking effect in the quarters of my second consolidated company. Fortunately no lives were lost through this error, and upon the colors being promptly placed in a conspicuous place this firing from the rear ceased. Nine men belonging to this regiment were wounded during the engagement.

I have only to add that Batteries C and I, Fifth United States, commanded by Lieutenant Huysman, and a section of Company K, First Connecticut Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Drown, deserve much credit for the part sustained by their men in the defense of this fort. The officers and men of this command acted throughout with perfect coolness and regularity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT A. DAY,

Captain, Commanding Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Bvt. Maj. C. A. LOUNSBERRY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Report of Lieut. Col. Adolph Becker, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
March 29, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 25th instant, when the enemy made his strong and sudden assault on Fort Stedman, the sentries of the Forty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers announced, at about 4.15 a. m., the enemy's attack, and that immediately afterward the whole regiment, which is as garrison in Fort Mansfield and Fort McGilvery, was under arms ready for action. Notwithstanding the heavy fire directed on these forts, our loss was only 2 enlisted men killed and 3 wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ADOLPH BECKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Bvt. Maj. C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 142.

Report of Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 25th instant:

We were aroused by the rapid and continued firing at 4.15 a. m. My men were immediately formed in the trenches, where they remained during the action. The left of my command, consisting of Companies B and C, commanded by Captain Merkel, kept up a continual flank fire on the enemy as they advanced and retreated from their works. My company commanders are deserving of great praise for the promptness with which they got their men in line ready for action.

My loss consisted in 1 killed and 6 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

M. P. AVERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 143.

Report of Maj. Samuel K. Schwenk, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
March 29, 1865.

MAJOR: Pursuant to instructions to forward a report of the operations of this regiment in the action of Saturday, the 25th instant, I have

the honor to report that I received orders at 4.30 a. m. to send all the men with arms, except the pickets, to brigade headquarters, and immediately sent ninety men, the whole number in camp with arms, in charge of Capt. Charles E. Brown, Company C, and First Lieut. Wilbur H. Wilcox, Company D, who reported at Second Brigade headquarters at 4.50 a. m. and were assigned a position in an old fort beyond brigade headquarters, and soon afterward occupied old rifle-pits, constructed about 400 yards southeast of Fort McGilvery and running at right angles with the main line, where they at once commenced firing upon the flank of the enemy's advancing line and kept up a brisk fire until the enemy was repulsed and our entire line reoccupied.

The casualties were two men very slightly wounded, and Captain Brown reports that all the men behaved very well and fired with great accuracy and effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. K. SCHWENK,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Bvt. Maj. C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 144.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Napoleon B. McLaughlen, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

PAROLE CAMP,
Annapolis, Md., April 4, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part taken by me in the fight at Fort Stedman March 25, until captured, which occurred just before daylight.

On hearing the noise of the attack that morning I awoke my staff and dispatched them to various parts of the line to get the troops under arms, and proceeded myself to Fort Haskell, garrisoned by a battalion of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, whom I found on the alert and ready to resist an attack. I then turned down the line to the right, passing the One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who were already in their works, and Battery 12, finding everything right, and reached the mortar battery No. 11, in which were no guns, and which was occupied by the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers. Here I found Major Richardson, of that regiment, who told me that the battery was in the enemy's hands, and that his command had just been driven from it. I at once sent orders to the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, the only regiment of my brigade not in the line of works, to report to me at double-quick, and to Battery 12 to turn their mortars on Battery 11, which was done, three shots being fired. On the arrival of the Fifty-ninth I put them into the work with fixed bayonets and recaptured it at once. Supposing that I had restored the only break in the line, I crossed the parapet into Fort Stedman on the right, and meeting some men coming over the curtains, whom in the darkness I supposed to be a part of the picket, I established them inside the work, giving directions with regard to position and firing, all of which were instantly obeyed. In a few minutes I saw a man crossing the parapet, whose uniform in the dawning light I recognized to be the enemy's, and

I halted him, asking his regiment. This called attention to myself, and the next moment I was surrounded by the rebels, whom I had supposed to be my men, and sent to the rear, where I found General Gordon, to whom I delivered my sword, and was sent by him to Petersburg. While standing by General Gordon four brigades moved forward toward our works, their commanders reporting to him. While there Captain Swords, of the First Division staff, was brought up, having been captured in Fort Stedman, where he had been directed in search of me, and also Lieutenant Sturgis, of my staff, whom I had sent to the left and ordered to report to me at Fort Stedman.

From Petersburg I was sent by rail the same day to the Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., and remained there until the afternoon of April 2, when I, with the other officers confined there, was paroled and sent to this place via Fortress Monroe, where we arrived this morning. There were 16 officers of my brigade captured besides myself, and about 480 enlisted men, all of whom are paroled. I have not the slightest fault to find with any of the troops of my command. All were vigilant and on the alert, both officers and men, and all was done that lay within the bounds of possibility. The enemy, aware of the recent order allowing deserters to bring in their arms, approached my picket-line under that disguise, in small squads, and thus surprised the pickets, capturing them without any alarm being given. I would say, further, that I have personal knowledge that there were three divisions massed to break my brigade line, those of Johnson and Gordon making the attack, and the third being held in reserve, with cavalry and batteries in support.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. McLAUGHLEN,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. V., Comdg. 3d Brig., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

Bvt. Maj. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS,

A. A. A. G., First Div., 9th Army Corps, before Petersburg, Va.

No. 145.

Report of Bvt. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson, Third Maryland Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: About 3.30 a. m. March 25, the enemy advanced in several columns upon the cluster of artillery positions known as Fort Stedman, Batteries 10, 11, and 12. The garrisons of these portions of the line were alarmed by the officers and men of the picket and trench guard, and were immediately in line prepared for attack. The enemy's skirmishers, advancing with clubbed muskets and with their bayonets, broke the picket-line in front of Fort Stedman and advanced to the abatis. The Fourteenth New York Artillery and the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, the garrisons of Stedman, 10, and 11, were under arms and made a stout resistance. At about 4 a. m. General McLaughlen proceeded to the lines, sending one aide to the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts to order them into line, another to the left of the brigade to see that they were on the alert and prepared for action, and taking another with him.

Shortly after the general left a messenger from Battery 11, closely followed by one from Fort Stedman, communicated the facts of the case to brigade headquarters, and the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts were directed to attack at Battery 11 with vigor and carry it at the point of the bayonet if captured, and re-enforce the works if not. The Fifty-seventh was directed to advance similarly on Fort Stedman. After about an hour's desperate fighting, in which the works were carried back and forth several times, the troops were compelled to retire, part in the direction of Fort Haskell, and part toward the railroad. The One hundredth Pennsylvania had meantime been deployed at right angle with their line of works, covered with a line of skirmishers, but being unable to stem the torrent, divided, three companies going to the old line of works in the rear of their camp and the remainder to Fort Haskell. A skirmish line of the Third Maryland Battalion had meantime been thrown out well supported, and upon this portions of the brigade were rallied, and this line prevented the result the enemy evidently had in view, of taking Fort Haskell in reverse. The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts had meantime been forced back to the ridge near Battery Dunn, but there made head against the enemy. Before 6 o'clock the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania, which had been sent to our assistance from the Third Division, was put in near brigade headquarters and advanced to the old line of works in rear of the camp of the One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and shortly after other re-enforcements came from the direction of Meade's Station. The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, deployed as skirmishers, advanced, covering this line, and by a succession of brilliant skirmish charges recovered the slope on which their camp had stood and the crest above it overlooking Fort Stedman. At this time (about 8.30 a. m.) it was noticed that the frequent slight advantages we had been gaining since the artillery positions were carried had discouraged the enemy, and that even a dash of a skirmish line would break a partially formed line of battle, and it was resolved to make a determined effort to recover the works. At this time I received notice from General Hartranft that he was advancing and would carry the works in fifteen minutes, but catching sight of the approaching line, seeing the demoralized condition of the enemy, and fearful that a large amount of prisoners might be lost by longer delay, it was determined to dash on the enemy at once, and the troops collected at the left, consisting of the largest part of the Third Maryland Battalion, the One hundredth Pennsylvania, fragments of the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, the Fort Haskell battalion of the Fourteenth New York Artillery, and what was left of the Fort Stedman battalion, charged up the line and along the works, carrying the trenches and batteries as far as Fort Stedman, into which almost immediately, from a direction about perpendicular to the line of our charge, came a portion of the Third Division. By 9 a. m. the line of works was in our possession again, with all its artillery.

From the time of the first assault until the close, the artillery at Fort Haskell was plied with vigor, and was very effective, and the well-directed infantry fire and the noble courage of the men, in and around the fort, baffled every attempt to assault it. Battery 12 (First Connecticut Heavy Artillery) kept up an effective fire during the early part of the engagement, and the gun detachments kept well at the front after being driven out, and went up in the charge which gave us the line anew, at once reoccupying the battery and serving the mortars.

Maj. George M. Randall, commanding at Fort Stedman, mentions with praise the conduct of the artillery officers and men at the fort (Nineteenth New York Battery and First Connecticut Heavy Artillery), and a section of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery, for their bravery and coolness, and universal praise is given to the artillerists at Fort Haskell (Third New Jersey Battery).

The service will mourn the loss of Lieut. Col. J. H. Pentecost, One hundredth Pennsylvania, whose cool, good conduct first checked the current of overwhelming disaster, and of Capt. James Doherty, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, commissioned and acting as major of that regiment, whose determined courage and excellent disposition greatly delayed the advance of the enemy toward the railroad. Both of these officers (since dead) should be brevetted for their gallantry this day.

I have the honor to mention the following officers and enlisted men for praise for deeds set against their names, and to reiterate the eulogiums of their regimental commanders:

Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers.—Capt. Joseph F. Carter, capturing colors of the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry and gallantry on the skirmish line and in the first assault.

Second Lieut. John Nape, for gallantry in forming the skirmish line when he was severely wounded.

Corpls. Edward Mitchell and John H. Locker, of Company D, capturing and carrying off eighty rebels, including nine officers.

Sergt. Michael Denahey, Company C; Corpl. William H. Erdman, Private William Brooks, Company D, and Private Andrew J. Smith, Company B, for capture of numerous prisoners and being the foremost in entering Fort Stedman. The last-mentioned (Smith) deserves special praise for attempting to wrest a rebel color from a rebel, but, being a mere boy, was unable.

Private Patrick McCran, Company C, for capturing the colors of the reported Twelfth Georgia Battalion.

Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.—Maj. George M. Randall, for great gallantry at all times in the engagement; escaping when taken prisoner.

Capts. Charles H. Houghton, Joseph P. Cleary, George Brennan, and Homer Foote, and Lieut. Charles A. O'Brien, for constant and unwearied exertion throughout the action.

Private James K. Brady, Company H, for capturing colors.

Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.—Capt. John M. Deane, commanding the regiment after the capture of Major Richardson, and Lieut. H. C. Joslyn, captured (Lieutenant Joslyn while on picket) and escaped through the ranks of the enemy in an audacious dash, exposed to every danger; worked a gun in Fort Haskell during the latter part of the engagement, only leaving it to charge back to Battery 11.

First Lieut. Nathaniel Burgess, mortally wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict in the battery.

First Lieut. D. P. Sculley, acting adjutant, captured and escaped; acting as aide in the last part of the engagement and exercising cool and bold judgment.

Color-Sergt. Conrad Homan (already recommended for a medal of honor), for saving the colors when surrounded and ordered to surrender.

Color-Corpl. Nelson Cook (already recommended for medal of honor), killed in defense of colors.

Private T. M. O'Brien, Company B, who, by his skill as wrestler, overset into a rifle-pit the rebel guard who was conducting him to the rear, and secured thereby the escape of Captain Pizer and five men.

Private Edward Carney, Company G, who, with a gunshot wound in his head, and beaten severely with butts of muskets, still "didn't see" surrender and fought his way out.

Sergt. William H. Howe, Company K, and Private Levi B. Gaylord, Company A (the latter previously recommended for medal of honor), for working barbette guns in Fort Haskell, side by side with Captain Deane and Lieutenant Joslyn, after all but two of the artillery detachment had been killed or wounded.

Private Charles L. Nightingale, Company H (sentinel), alarmed the camp and killed a man who invaded his beat.

The following men, killed in the defense of the battery, deserve notice: First Sergt. C. F. Harlow, Company C, fought three of the enemy at once; Privates William Klinkler, Company E, and George E. Snow, Company G; Private Preserved Westgate, Company F, who fought the enemy with a club till mortally wounded.

Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.—Sergt. Maj. C. H. Pinkham, captured battle-flag of Fifty-seventh North Carolina and saved his own colors by seizing them from the staff while the enemy were in the camp.

First Sergt. George Adams, Company G, wounded for fifteenth time.

First Sergt. Charles S. Chase, Company H, general good conduct, and Sergt. John O'Donnell, Company A.

Sergt. William F. Oakes, Company K (acting officer), for saving Captain Doherty when wounded, and First Sergt. William Magner, Company B.

Sergt. R. Wesley Williams, Company I (wounded), general bravery, and Corpl. F. S. Cheney, Company C, killed.

Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers.—First Sergts. Coburn S. Smith and John H. Kelley, Company D, for general gallantry, and the latter for assisting in working a piece of artillery in Fort Haskell.

Private Joshua W. Carr, Company H, was steadily brave, and won the admiration of his officers.

One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.—Maj. N. J. Maxwell, commanding after the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Pentecost, displayed distinguished gallantry.

Capt. John L. Johnson captured the colors of the Fifth Virginia Infantry.

Color-Sergt. Charles Oliver, Company M, captured the colors of the Thirty-first Georgia Infantry and planted the regimental colors on Fort Stedman while still occupied by the enemy.

Private Joseph B. Chambers, Company F, captured colors of the First Virginia Infantry.

Corpl. M. D. Dewire, Company A, captured rebel staff and part of flag and recaptured national camp color staff.

In addition to these Privates John Brown and Joseph Becket, Company C, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, detailed men in the subsistence department, deserve praise for the gallant manner in which they resisted the advance of the enemy, using the guns of the captured rebels, and fighting on the skirmish line, Brown being painfully wounded, and Becket capturing six prisoners.

General McLaughlen was captured about 4.30 a. m., but I was not notified of the fact till about 6 a. m., when I assumed command of the brigade.

Nominal lists of casualties have already been forwarded.* The staff—Maj. F. B. Mirick, brigade inspector; Capt. T. W. Clarke, acting

* Embodied in table, p. 70.

assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. John D. Anderson, pioneer officer, and Lieut. Matthew Stewart, acting aide-de-camp—behaved creditably; Lieut. Thomas Sturgis, aide-de-camp, was captured with the general.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GILBERT P. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 146.

Report of Capt. Joseph F. Carter, Third Maryland Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRD MARYLAND BATTALION VET. VOL. INFTY.,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this command was put under arms at about 4 a. m. March 25, in consequence of unusual firing heard in the direction of Fort Stedman; Brevet Colonel Robinson (at that time in command of the battalion) ordered me to learn the cause of the alarm. I ascertained that the enemy had succeeded in breaking our lines and capturing Fort Stedman, also Batteries Nos. 11 and 12, and portions of the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers and Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery. Finding the enemy advancing in the rear of our works, we threw out a line of skirmishers, having the rest of the command ready for their support. After the enemy had driven the One hundredth Pennsylvania from their camp, our skirmish line checked their farther advance, in conjunction with a portion of the One hundredth Pennsylvania, who had rallied at our skirmish line. We succeeded in holding the enemy until he gradually fell back into a narrow ravine on the left of Battery No. 12, when our skirmishers charged and drove the enemy out of the camp of the One hundredth Pennsylvania. We then occupied the left of the line of breast-works, and when the enemy commenced to retreat we charged along our works and were the first to re-enter Fort Stedman and Batteries Nos. 11 and 12, capturing some 200 prisoners. Corpls. Edward Mitchell and John H. Locker took off as many as eighty rebels, including nine commissioned officers.

We captured two stand of colors: one belonging to the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry, captured by Capt. Joseph F. Carter; the other belonging to the Twenty-seventh Georgia Infantry (erroneously reported as the Twelfth Alabama Battalion), captured by Private Patrick McCran, of Company C, Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

I take pleasure in commending the bravery of the following enlisted men of the battalion: Sergt. Michael Denahey, Company C; Corpls. Edward Mitchell, John H. Locker, and William H. Erdman, and Private William Brooks, Company D, and Private Andrew J. Smith, Company B, for gallantry and conspicuous conduct during the engagement, and assisting in the capture of prisoners, and being among the first to re-enter Fort Stedman. The last-mentioned, Private Andrew J. Smith, of Company B, deserves great credit for endeavoring to take a flag from a rebel, but, being a mere youth, his strength was not sufficient to wrest it from the hands of the color bearer.

I would also mention the gallantry of Second Lieut. John Nape, of Company B, in forming the skirmish line, during which he was disabled by a severe gunshot wound in the face.

The anxiety manifested by the troops of this command to participate in the fight was highly creditable, the officers being taxed to their utmost to prevent the support from joining the skirmish line.

We lost—in killed 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men; missing, 5 enlisted men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH F. CARTER,
Captain, Comdg. Third Maryland Battalion Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Capt. T. W. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 147.

Report of Capt. John F. Burch, Third Maryland Infantry, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report as captain of the picket, March 25, 1865.

At 4 a. m. I visited the picket-line and saw that the men were up. On visiting the line I did not notice anything unusual on the enemy's lines. After visiting the right of the picket-line I returned to the left of that portion of the line in front of Fort Stedman and Battery 11, where the captain of the picket makes his headquarters. I had not returned but a few minutes when the man on lookout gave notice that the enemy were approaching. At that moment the men on the post fired their pieces. At the same time I ran around the bomb-proof, which concealed the right of the line from my view. I had not proceeded far when I noticed the enemy had crossed the picket-line and making for Fort Stedman. They demanded me to surrender, and fired a few shots at me. I ran down to the left of the line. On coming near the bomb-proof I found they were crossing over and making in the direction of Battery 11. I then made for camp through a covered-way, which came out near right of the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts. I passed down the left of the line of works in order to alarm the camps. I crossed over the works again, opposite the Third Maryland, and went down on the picket-line in front of that portion of the works where the men on that portion of the picket-line remained firm during the engagement. The portion of the line attacked by the enemy was so near to that of the enemy, and they moved with such rapidity, many of the pickets did not have a chance to reload their pieces. There were several of the men wounded, and a number taken prisoners.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. BURCH,
Captain, Third Maryland Volunteers.

Capt. T. W. CLARKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 148.

Report of Capt. John M. Deane, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VETERAN VOLS.,
Near Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the action of March 25, 1865:

The alarm was first given by the trench guard, just as the enemy were entering Fort Stedman. Before our men had time to man the works the enemy entered our camp at the north front. They fired no shots, but used the butts of their muskets. The three companies on that front were captured, and the enemy then advanced to the west front, where they were met by Companies B, C, E, and H, and a desperate encounter ensued, in which most of our men were taken prisoners. The regiment now rallied at that part of the line between Batteries 11 and 12, and repulsed the enemy as they advanced, and drove them from our camp. As our prisoners were being taken to the rear they found the pickets in our immediate front still occupying their pits. Four officers and many of our men who at one time were prisoners broke from their guards and escaped. Soon after daylight the enemy swept around our rear from Fort Stedman, when the regiment retired to Fort Haskell, where it remained during the remainder of the engagement.

There were many instances of individual gallantry. Lieut. Nathaniel Burgess, Company E, fought gallantly at the west front, refused to surrender, and fell mortally wounded. Lieut. H. C. Joslyn, Company G, was captured on the picket-line, broke from his guard and rejoined his regiment, passing through a column of the enemy marching along the works; he afterward fought with distinguished gallantry at Fort Haskell, aiding in the working of a piece of artillery. Color-Sergt. Conrad Homan was ordered to surrender with his colors, but refused so to do, and escaped. Private T. M. O'Brien, Company B, while being taken to the rear with other prisoners, at a given signal tripped one of the guards, threw him into a ditch, and, with Capt. Pizer and several men, made his escape. First Sergt. C. F. Harlow, Company C, refused to surrender when summoned to by three of the enemy, and was killed. Private W. Klinkler, Company E, placed himself at the entrance of a bomb-proof, refused all demands for a surrender, and fell fighting gallantly. Private Preserved Westgate, Company F, fought the enemy with a club until mortally wounded. Color-Corpl. Nelson Cook, Company G, fell fighting with distinguished gallantry. Private George E. Snow, Company G, a sentinel, fell fighting at his post. Private Edward Carney, Company G, was seized by the throat and ordered to surrender; he replied, "I don't see it;" received several severe blows upon the back with a musket and a slight gunshot wound in the head; he freed himself from the enemy and escaped. Private Charles L. Nightingale, Company H, a sentinel, remained at his post and shot one of the enemy who demanded his surrender. Sergt. William H. Howe, Company K, and Private Levi B. Gaylord, Company A, fought with distinguished gallantry at Fort Haskell, aiding in the working of a piece of artillery mounted en barbette after all but two of the batterymen belonging to the piece had been killed or wounded.

The following are the casualties in this command during the day: 9 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 4 enlisted men wounded, 3 officers and 47 enlisted men missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. DEANE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. W. CLARKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 149.

Report of Lieut. Col. Julius M. Tucker, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

CAMP OF FIFTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOL. INFTY,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the engagement with the enemy on the 25th:

At the sound of unusually heavy musketry the command formed line of battle near its camp about 4 a. m. Escaped pickets reported the enemy in heavy force in possession of the line of works in our front, and Companies G and K were deployed forward as skirmishers, the regiment advancing to the attack, the enemy advancing simultaneously and in the darkness effecting the capture of a portion of right wing of skirmish line. Information having been received of the lodgment made by the enemy in Fort Stedman, the skirmishers were withdrawn, and the regiment moved to the rear of the fort, with intention of attempting its recapture by assault, but the appearance of the enemy on both flanks forced a retirement, which was conducted in good order. The enemy's advance was checked by the regiment in four positions successively taken up while in line of retreat, but from all of which it was compelled to retire by repeated demonstrations on its flanks. The crest overlooking the plain now presented the best possible defensive position, and the battery at its summit, the possession of which was evidently the enemy's object, and which would have given him an incalculable advantage, was entirely without support. The regiment accordingly took up position in its rear; subsequently was deployed as skirmishers to cover advance of portion of Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, and moved forward, the enemy's skirmishers precipitately withdrawing. Successive charges were made to recover the camp of the regiment, the third of which was rewarded by most complete success, the enemy fleeing in helpless disorganization or surrendering as prisoners of war.

The numerical and nominal casualty lists have already been forwarded you, but the irreparable loss to the regiment and the service in the death of Capt. James Doherty, acting field officer, and under whose immediate supervision the operations of the regiment were mainly conducted, deserves more particular mention in this report. By most conspicuous bravery invariably displayed, by the complete subordination of his every regard for his personal safety in action to his efforts to secure victory, by his remarkable executive ability and tactical skill, he had long since achieved a reputation as a most reliable, brilliant, and invaluable officer, and in consideration of the pre-eminent

display of these qualities on the 25th, and of the large contribution to the gratifying result made by his efforts, I earnestly recommend that promotion by brevet or otherwise be awarded his name.

First. Lieut. Albert M. Murdock, killed with the colors of the regiment in his hand, which he had grasped to lead a charge, deserves especial mention for gallantry.

To every officer of the command present in the action I know that honorable mention for distinguished services is due; but as they as a unit co-operated in the execution of the movements resulting so successfully, so to them collectively do I confess my obligations.

The following enlisted men were observed as conducting themselves bravely and performing specific acts of gallantry, enumerated below, viz:

Sergt. Maj. Charles H. Pinkham—captured battle-flag of Fifty-seventh North Carolina (rebel); saved colors of his regiment from capture, seizing them from a tent after the enemy had entered the regimental camp.

First Sergt. George Adams, Company G—conspicuous bravery on skirmish line, receiving his fifteenth wound, continuing with regiment after being wounded.

First Sergt. Charles S. Chase, Company H, acting color-sergeant—general good conduct.

Sergt. John O'Donnell, Company A—rallying and encouraging his men; has participated in every engagement with his company and regiment since its entry into service.

Sergt. William F. Oakes, Company K (missing in action, and acting lieutenant)—gallantry while in command of portion of skirmish line; carried Captain Doherty to rear; resisted attempt of enemy to kill him (Doherty) after being taken prisoner.

First Sergt. William Magner, Company B—general bravery.

Sergt. R. Wesley Williams, Company I (wounded)—general bravery.

Corpl. Frederick S. Cheney, Company C (killed), color corporal—general bravery.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. TUCKER,

Lieut. Col. Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Vol. Infty., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. THOMAS W. CLARKE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 150.

Report of Maj. Ezra P. Gould, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
Before Petersburg, March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of March 25, 1865:

The regiment was, on its first arrival at the front, ordered to occupy and hold Battery 11, which it did until the lines on either side were deserted or occupied by the enemy, and the rebels' line of battle, completely outflanking my position, was within a very short distance, when I gave the order "by the right flank, over the works, to Fort Haskell,"

which most of the men complied with and arrived safely in the fort. This position, being the only tenable and defensible part of the brigade line, was occupied by nearly all the regimental commanders with their commands, and from there we opened fire on Fort Stedman with musketry and artillery, so heavy as to compel the enemy to leave the fort three several times; but finding that it was not occupied again by our troops they returned each time, till finally we were re-enforced by the Third Division and the enemy were driven from our works.

Of the men in this command, while all to my personal knowledge behaved nobly, First Sergt. Coburn S. Smith, Company D, and Sergt. John H. Kelley, Company D, made themselves specially conspicuous by the rapid and effective fire that they kept up from an exposed situation, the latter helping the batterymen work one of their guns, the most exposed and dangerous work done in the fort, a good part of the time; and Private Joshua W. Carr, Company H, though performing no special act of valor, won my admiration and that of the other officers by his steady bravery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EZRA P. GOULD,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. W. CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 151.

Report of Maj. George M. Randall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY,
Fort Stedman, in front of Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the attack made on Fort Stedman and Battery No. 10 on the morning of the 25th instant:

At 3 a. m. the officers of my command were informed by a sergeant of the picket that the enemy were advancing on our works in my immediate front. I at once ordered my command to the works. On reaching them I found that some few men of the enemy were on the works to the right of Battery No. 10, who made a most desperate attempt to gain possession. My command opened fire, and succeeded in foiling their attempt. The enemy were re-enforced, and made another desperate attempt. A few had gained our works, but these were captured and sent to the rear. I ordered my men to use their bayonets and the butts of their muskets, which they did most gallantly, fighting hand to hand with the enemy. The next attack was made on Fort Stedman, and notwithstanding the darkness of the night and the suddenness of the attack, succeeded in checking them at these points. The third attack, the enemy met with better success, they having flanked us on our right and left, and charging us at daybreak with overwhelming force, made it necessary for my men to retreat, which they did, toward the first battalion of my regiment, now at Fort Haskell.

The officers of Forts Stedman and Haskell behaved most gallantly during the engagement. I would take occasion to mention the names of Captains Houghton, Cleary, Brennan, Foote, and Lieut. Charles A. O'Brien, for their valuable services rendered during the engagement.

One stand of colors was captured by Private James K. Brady, H Company, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

At the commencement of the attack I immediately sent orderlies to the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments, also to brigade and division headquarters, asking for immediate support, stating that it would be impossible for me to hold the works unless re-enforced immediately.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of the Third New Jersey Light Artillery for their noble conduct. The First Connecticut Heavy Artillery fought hand to hand with the enemy while protecting their mortars, and then remained with them until the last moment; also the Nineteenth New York (Captain Rogers) Battery, and one section of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. RANDALL,

Major Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Comdg. Regt.

Bvt. Col. G. P. ROBINSON,

Commanding Third Brig., First Div., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 152.

Report of Maj. Norman J. Maxwell, One hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDREDTH PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment on the 25th instant:

Immediately upon ascertaining that the enemy were in possession of Fort Stedman, Colonel Pentecost ordered a skirmish line to be thrown from the mortar battery immediately [on] our right (Battery 11) across the field to our (then) right. This line, supported by one company, succeeded for a few minutes in stopping the enemy's advance, but being pressed by a heavy line of battle were compelled to retire. Perceiving that it was useless to attempt to hold our line of works, three companies were ordered to occupy a part of the old works immediately in our rear, and the remainder of the regiment directed to rally in Fort Haskell. While superintending the movement to Fort Haskell Colonel Pentecost was mortally wounded. When the rebels occupied our camp the part of the regiment in the fort and the detached companies opened fire upon them, and, in common with the other troops, succeeded in driving them out. The line was almost immediately reoccupied, and with the men at my command I pressed on to Fort Stedman.

Color-Sergt. Charles Oliver planted his colors on Fort Stedman while it was still occupied by a portion of the enemy. The following is a list of colors captured, with the names of their captors: Colors Fifth Virginia Infantry, captured by Capt. John L. Johnson, Company D; colors First Virginia Infantry, captured by Private Joseph B. Chambers, Company F; colors Thirty-first Georgia Infantry, captured by Color-Sergt. Charles Oliver, Company M; rebel staff and part of color and national camp color staff, captured by Corpl. M. D. Dewire, Company A.

A large number of prisoners were captured by the regiment, but I have no means of knowing how many.

All the officers and men who came under my notice behaved so well that I cannot mention particular instances of bravery.

Full details of casualties have already been forwarded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. MAXWELL,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Captain CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 153.

Report of Maj. Thomas Mathews, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry (Engineers), of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Before Petersburg, Va., March 27, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment during the engagement of Saturday, the 25th instant:

That portion of the regiment in camp (about 100 men) was under arms and reported at division headquarters at 5 a. m. About 5.30 o'clock, as soon as daylight revealed the position of the enemy's advance, I was ordered by General Willcox to deploy the regiment and oppose his skirmishers, then advanced nearly to the creek, in front of the Dunn House Battery. At this moment one of the regiments of the Third Division advanced on the double-quick and formed on the bank of the creek in front of the battery. I deployed the Seventeenth on the right of this regiment, covering the space between it and the Petersburg and City Point Railroad, and advanced on the double-quick to an old line of works extending across the plain nearly at right angles with the railroad. As we advanced the skirmishers of the enemy threw down their arms and gave themselves up. The enemy being in strong force in the road between Batteries 9 and 10, we were compelled to halt in the works above mentioned, where we engaged him at easy range. When the enemy finally gave way my line advanced with the line on its left and reoccupied the works taken early in the morning, at about 8 a. m. Here we captured a number of prisoners. The entire number captured by the regiment is between fifty and sixty.

The regiment suffered a loss of but one man killed—Private Wellington Hendrickson, of Company G. This small loss is owing chiefly to the regiment having been deployed to cover so long a line.

The officers and men under my command behaved with admirable coolness during the entire engagement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MATHEWS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Bvt. Maj. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

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*Embodied in table, p. 70.

No. 154.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, of operations February 5–10 and March 25.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late movement on the left, in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run:

In obedience to orders received near 3 p. m., 5th instant, I moved my command as soon as possible, the whole division being on the march in light order by 4 p. m. At 8 p. m. I reported to Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Army Corps, some two miles down the Vaughan Road from Fort Siebert, with my command in good order, having made the march very rapidly, and, as I believe, without a straggler. General Humphreys placed me in position on his immediate right, with orders to entrench myself during the night; my right rested a few rods in front of the Claypole house, the left on a wide, impenetrable swamp which covered the right of the Second Corps, the general direction of my line being nearly north and south. At daylight on the 6th instant the command had a good line of works 1,000 yards in length, joined on the right by a line constructed by the First Division, Sixth Army Corps. Near 10 a. m. I received orders from General Humphreys to send out a regiment on a reconnaissance, with instructions to move by way of the Smith and Hawks houses, and ascertain, if possible, the position and force of the enemy outside of their main works with the view of attacking him in force if found. I ordered out the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McCall commanding, under charge of Captain Watts, one of my staff officers, who was well acquainted with the various roads in the vicinity as well as the position of the enemy's main line. This officer soon reported that there was no enemy in my front outside of their works, except the usual pickets, who occupied their customary pits, when, in obedience to orders from General Humphreys, the party were ordered to return to the division. At 2 p. m. I received orders to at once relieve General Wheaton's division of the Sixth Corps from the line on my right, and hold the extended works from my present left to the vicinity of Fort Cummings. By placing my reserve regiments on the line, I still had a reasonably strong one. Large details were immediately sent out to slash the timber in front.

February 7, the slashing was continued with all the available axes. At 1 p. m. I received orders to hold 1,500 men in readiness to move promptly to the support of Major-General Warren, Fifth Corps, in the event of its being absolutely necessary. I ordered Colonel Diven, commanding First Brigade, to call in all details and hold his brigade ready to move promptly in answer to such a call, the axes in his possession being transferred to the Second Brigade, which sent out an additional detail to keep them occupied.

February 8, 9, and 10 were occupied in opening and building roads. At 7 p. m., 10th instant, I received orders from General Humphreys, relieving my command from duty with the Second Army Corps. The command moved at 8 o'clock, reaching camp between 11 and 12 o'clock the same night.

Although the command did not become engaged with the enemy, yet they performed all labors and marches with the utmost promptness, each and all seeming willing and anxious to do what was required of them.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 14, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the repulse of the enemy at Fort Stedman on the morning of the 25th of March ultimo:

Immediately upon hearing the alarm on the right of the line, which was about 4.30 a. m., Captain Dalien, of my staff, who was on duty as staff officer of the day, was sent from my headquarters, which were at the Avery house, to Colonel Harriman and Brigadier-General McLaughlen, commanding brigades in the First Division, and ascertain the cause of the alarm; at the same time orders were sent to my brigade commanders, and their commands were under arms ready for any emergency. The position of my division, which consists of two brigades, was as follows: One regiment, the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, near the Dunn House Battery; the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Meade's Station; the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the right of the Avery house; the Two hundred and fifth and Two hundred and seventh Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the army line railroad, near Fort Prescott, and the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, near the railroad, about half-way between Forts Alex. Hays and Howard. At 5.10 a. m. Captain Dalien returned to headquarters with a dispatch from General McLaughlen's headquarters, and of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 25, 1865.

GENERAL: The enemy have attacked our lines and carried a portion of its works (from Battery 11 and Stedman to the right). They are now moving towards the Appomattox. General on the lines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

A few moments afterward I received dispatch from Major-General Parke, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 25, 1865—5.15 a. m.

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you move the brigade at Meade's Station to re-enforce General Willcox, in order to recapture a battery reported to be taken by the enemy on his front and near Fort Stedman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Brevet Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

I immediately started in person to the right, and at the same time ordered the Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to General McLaughlen. I then went to communicate with Major-General Willcox, commanding First Division, whose headquarters were at the Friend house. I found the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers moving toward General Willcox's headquarters, and the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers had already moved out of camp and had halted with the right resting near the Dunn House Battery. This was done by the order of Major-General Willcox, the regiment having had directions to obey the orders of General Willcox in case of an attack, to avoid delay, the distance to my headquarters being so great, owing to the length of the line covered by my command. I asked General Willcox to send one of his staff to direct the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he designated Captain Brackett, aide-de-camp, to perform this duty, who led the regiment by the flank down the road to the left of the Friend house. It was now sufficiently light to see the enemy's skirmishers advancing from the rear and our right of Fort Stedman toward the ravine and covering the main road leading from Stedman to the Ninth Corps hospitals. Seeing this movement of the enemy's skirmishers, and finding a small party of men from the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers in front of the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of a captain, engaging them, and from whom I ascertained that this detachment had been driven from its camp and that all that was left of the regiment had been rallied at that point, I ordered his detachment to move forward to its old camp, and I immediately advanced the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers to the camp of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts, in rear of Stedman, without sustaining any very serious damage. The enemy's line of skirmishers was broken, but he was in force in the left end of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts camp, on the road running in rear of Stedman and in a line of works running about parallel with our line. I sent Major Shorkley, of my staff, to bring up the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers to form a connection on the right of the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and I immediately attacked with the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but finding the enemy too strong and my right suffering very much from a heavy fire from Stedman and the troops in the road, the regiment was forced to retire to an old line of works about forty yards in rear of and to the right of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts camp. The enemy seeing this regiment retire, I feared that he would take advantage of it and attack me, and I therefore attacked a second time and gained quite a good position. I held this position for about twenty minutes, losing very heavily (the loss in this regiment being about 100 at this point), when the line wavered and fell back to and was rallied on the old line of works from which it had advanced the second time. Here the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers formed a connection on the right of the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with the aid of the fire from Battery 9, which had opened, and the Twentieth Michigan, which garrisoned this battery, and the Second and Seventeenth Michigan, of the First Divison, which covered the ground between the right of the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Battery 9, I had a strong line, which I determined could be held and check any farther advance in this direction, and I therefore ordered the troops to act on the defensive.

I saw that I could accomplish nothing more with the force I had engaged, and having fully satisfied myself that this advance was not a

feint on the part of the enemy, but a serious and determined attack, I dispatched an orderly to bring up my Second Brigade, and I went to confer with General Willcox in regard to the situation. On my way to General Willcox's headquarters I saw Colonel Loring, of General Parke's staff, through whom I received an order to place my Second Brigade in position on the hill in rear of Stedman, and covering Meade's Station. I requested him to communicate with General Willcox, and I proceeded to join my Second Brigade. Two regiments of the Second Brigade, the Two hundred and fifth and Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, had already been moved to the right as far as the Avery house, on the double-quick, by Major Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general (who received the order to do so through Colonel Van Buren, aide-de-camp on General Parke's staff), and were by him conducted through the ravine on the right of the Avery house to a point on the right of General McLaughlen's headquarters and in the rear of Fort Stedman under cover. I then went to General McLaughlen's headquarters and found the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers in a good position on the right of his headquarters, left resting near Fort Haskell and facing northward. Several small detachments of the Third Brigade, First Division, mostly from the One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering, perhaps, 200 men, were formed on the left of the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and between it and Fort Haskell. I also found that the reserves of the First Brigade, First Division, had formed a line on the right of and at right angles with the main line held by that brigade. The Two hundred and fifth and Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers were a short distance to the right of the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the distance from the left of the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers to the right of the Second Brigade was probably about 300 yards, which distance was not covered by any troops.

I saw that any farther advance on the part of the enemy was impossible under the concentrated infantry fire from the Two hundredth and Two hundred and ninth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers and Batteries 9 and McGilvery on the right, and the Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and seventh, and Two hundred and eighth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fort Haskell on the left, and from the field artillery in position on the hills in rear of Stedman, the fire of which was concentrated on the fort, and covering the open space in rear. This position being so favorable, I did not move the Two hundred and fifth and Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the Second Brigade, in position on the hills covering Meade's Station, as ordered through Colonel Loring, but ordered the Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (which had not yet arrived on the ground on account of the great distance from its camp on the left to this point) to take this position. It was now about 7.30 a. m., when I received an order from General Parke, through one of his staff, to retake the line. My plan of attack was as follows: Orders were sent out that an assault would be made by my whole division in fifteen minutes, and that the signal for the assault would be the advance of the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers from the hill in the rear toward Stedman. Captain Hodgkins was directed to advance with the Second Brigade under Colonel Mathews, Major Bertolette with the Two hundredth and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, and as soon as the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers could be put into position it was advanced toward

Stedman, under the direction of Captain Watts, aide-de-camp, in full view of the enemy. This was done for the purpose of attracting the attention and fire of the enemy, and cover the movement of the balance of the division which was to carry the works. This ruse was a complete success. The enemy, seeing the advance of this regiment, numbering about 600 muskets, in such handsome manner, commenced to waver, when the balance of the division charged with a will, in the most gallant style, and in a moment Stedman, Batteries 11 and 12, and the entire line which had been lost, was recaptured with a large number of prisoners, battle-flags, and small-arms. After the troops had commenced moving to make this assault, I received orders not to make it until a division of the Sixth Army Corps, which was on its way to support me, had arrived, but I saw that the enemy had already commenced to waver, and that success was certain. I, therefore, allowed the lines to charge; besides this, it was doubtful whether I could have communicated with the regiments on the flanks in time to countermand the movement.

From the reports of my subordinate commanders as well as from my own observation, at least 1,500 of the prisoners, and all the battle-flags captured, were taken by and passed to the rear through the lines of my division, but were afterward collected by other troops, while but about 770 prisoners and one battle-flag were credited to my command. The officers and men were so eager to regain the lost ground, and regimental commanders so desirous to maintain their several organizations, which had been somewhat broken after charging through the bomb-proofs and old works around the forts, that little or no attention was paid to the trophies of this brilliant victory.

The officers and men of my division, composed entirely of new troops, deserve great credit for their promptness in moving forward to the point of attack, to which in a great measure is owing the success of the day, and for their gallant conduct throughout the action.

The Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel McCall commanding, deserves particular mention. This regiment was put to the severest test, and behaved with the greatest firmness and steadiness. The regiment made two stubborn attacks on the enemy, and when compelled to retire it fell back in good order.

Among the many officers of this command who did their duty I cannot refrain from noticing especially the conduct of Col. J. A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, for the promptness in which he moved his command to the scene of action, and for his gallantry in the final assault.

Col. C. W. Diven, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, who went early to General McLaughlen's headquarters, for the disposition made by him of the Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and other troops near Haskell, which checked the farther advance of the enemy toward the left.

Lieut. Col. W. H. H. McCall, commanding Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for his coolness and bravery, and for the skill displayed by him in handling his regiment.

Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick and Maj. John L. Richey, Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who behaved with great gallantry in advancing their regiment and in the final assault.

Lieut. Col. M. T. Heintzelman and Capt. T. W. Hoffman, Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for their prompt-

ness in moving their regiment forward, holding the positions they had gained, and for the efficiency of their regiment in the recapture of Batteries 11 and 12.

Col. R. C. Cox, commanding Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. B. M. Morrow, commanding Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. W. A. Coulter, commanding Two hundredth and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for promptness and gallantry in the final assault.

Capt. F. A. Hoffman, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for his gallantry in attempting to capture a rebel flag, in the act of which he was shot through the hand and knocked down with a musket by the enemy.

Among the enlisted men who distinguished themselves and deserve particular mention are: Private Levi A. Smith, Company E, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private John J. Levi, Company H, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergeants Elbridge Stiles and Edward J. Humphreys, Company C, color bearers, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Private George Dull, Company F, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The following-named enlisted men are reported as having captured colors: Private James Decker, Company D, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Corpl. John Fulton, Company B, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private Charles H. Keinert, Company F, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Recommendations will be made for medals for these men.

Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball, commanding Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, was on the ground directing the movements and fire of the artillery.

Col. Charles G. Loring. Bvt. Col. J. L. Van Buren, Captain Goddard, and Capt. John C. Youngman, of General Parke's staff, and Capt. L. C. Brackett, aide-de-camp to Major-General Willcox, were with me on the field during the action and rendered me valuable services in carrying dispatches.

I cannot speak too highly of the members of my staff—Bvt. Maj. John D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Maj. George Shorkley (captain Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers), division inspector (who was wounded in the thigh); Capt. William H. Hodgkins, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. Richard A. Watts, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. Prosper Dalien, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers (who was wounded in the breast); Lieut. Reuben R. Webbert, acting ordnance officer, and Capt. Martin G. Hale, provost-marshal—for the prompt, efficient, and most valuable services rendered during the action.

A tabular statement of casualties is hereto appended, together with copies of the reports of brigade commanders and regimental commanders of the First Brigade, to which attention is respectfully invited.

A nominal list of casualties has already been furnished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

Tabular statement.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Division staff	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
First Brigade.							
200th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	9	6	107	6	116	122
208th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	3	2	35	3	38	41
209th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	4	2	48	3	52	55
Second Brigade.							
205th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	1	9	1	9	10
207th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	1	1	15	1	16	17
211th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	1	.....	10	.....	11	11
Total	2	18	14	224	16	242	258

No. 155.

Report of Col. Charles W. Diven, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 30, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the operations of the 25th instant, near Fort Stedman:

The Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. H. H. McCall commanding, and the Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick commanding, were engaged on the right of the line, under the personal direction of the general commanding the division, and I respectfully refer to the reports of these regiments, giving detailed accounts of the movements of each. At about 5 a. m. the Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Heintzelman commanding, was moved into position on the right of General McLaughlen's headquarters, left resting within about 100 yards of Fort Haskell, facing northward. There were a number of squads from the Third Brigade, First Division, numbering some 200 in all, under command of several captains and lieutenants, which I placed on the left of the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and which acted under my orders. The Two hundred and eighth Regiment, upon arriving on the ground, discovered the enemy, and immediately fired two or three well-directed volleys on him, causing him to fall back in some confusion to the cover of a ravine. The regiment then advanced and drove him out of the ravine to the cover of Battery No. 12 and the lines of works connecting it with Fort Stedman, capturing about 100 prisoners. In this position it remained until about 7.30 a. m., when orders were received, through an orderly from your headquarters, that General Hartranft would charge in fifteen minutes, and before the order could be sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Heintzelman the other troops of the division moved forward in the charge. Colonel Heintzelman seeing this, also moved forward in handsome style, retaking Battery No. 12, and the main line on the right of it, capturing — battle-flags, about — prisoners, and — small-arms.

While this charge was made I was wounded by the explosion of a shell, after which the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieut. Col. W. H. H. McCall, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the senior officer present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. DIVEN,
Colonel Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 156.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. H. McCall, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. 200TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the operations at Fort Stedman on the 25th instant:

Upon hearing the firing on the line in front at dawn of day I immediately formed my regiment and held it under arms awaiting orders, and in a few minutes I received an order from General Willcox, through one of his staff, to report at the Friend house (General Willcox's headquarters) with my regiment, but upon arriving within about half way from my camp to his headquarters I saw a number of men retreating from the front, when I immediately halted my regiment and moved it forward a short distance, with my right resting near the Dunn House Battery, and attempted to drive back the men who had retired from the front. A few moments after this General Hartranft appeared on the ground in person, and ordered my regiment forward, at the same time advancing with it to the camp of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, driving back the enemy's skirmishers, who had advanced beyond the camp, and at the same time charging the enemy, but finding him too strong and suffering terribly from this fire my men were driven back to an old line of works a few rods in rear and right of the camp of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, where my regiment was reformed. Another attack was ordered by General Hartranft, and my regiment moved forward handsomely and gained a position quite near the enemy. This position was held fifteen or twenty minutes, with a large loss, when the regiment again retired to the cover of the old line, where a connection was formed with the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right. Here the left wing of my regiment inflicted severe injury on the enemy by its fire, and prevented any farther advance.

General Hartranft now directed me to hold this position, which I did, against any farther advance of the enemy. I remained in this position some time, when Major Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general, of General Hartranft's staff, who had been rendering valuable assistance all the time, informed me that an assault would soon be made by the division to retake the works, and that my regiment, with the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, would conform to the movement of the Second Brigade, which was several hundred yards to my left, and that the signal for the assault would be the advance of the Two hundred

and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers from the high ground in rear of Stedman and the regiments on my right. I immediately prepared my command for the movement, and when the advance of the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and the troops on my left was made, Major Bertolette ordered the charge, which was made instantaneously, the men moving forward in the most gallant style, charging the right corner of Stedman and the main line of works leading from it. My regiment alone captured at least 350 prisoners and a like number of small-arms, but my men were so eager to regain the fort and works that they paid but little attention to the prisoners, telling them to pass to the rear, where they were picked up by troops of the First Division, and claimed by that division, when they were really captured by and passed to the rear through my command.

The officers and men of my command all behaved with the greatest daring and bravery. Capt. F. A. Hoffman seized the colors in the hand of a rebel color bearer, but was shot through the hand and knocked down with a musket, retaining a piece of the flag, which he tore from the standard.

Private Levi A. Smith, Company E, deserves particular mention. After the color bearer had been shot down I grasped the colors and called for some one to take them, when this boy sprang forward and asked me to permit him to carry the flag, which he did throughout the action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. H. McCALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. L. BUFFINGTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 157.

Report of Lieut. Col. Mish T. Heintzelman, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. 208TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to circular from headquarters Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, dated March 26, 1865, I have the honor to offer the following report relative to the part taken and captures made by my regiment in the engagement near Fort Stedman on the 25th instant:

When my regiment reached the headquarters of the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, the enemy had advanced a short distance across the first line of rifle-pits in rear of the main line of our breast-works and still maintained a good line, continuing to advance. On our approach, at the corner of the woods near the top of the hill, the enemy perceived my regiment for the first time, and immediately opened a heavy fire on it. We returned the fire, and merely held our own ground for probably a half hour, during which time I awaited further orders. In the meantime the enemy commenced falling back behind the main line of breast-works, sheltering themselves from our fire and continuing to fire upon my regiment. No orders having reached me yet I ordered the regiment to charge on the enemy, which needed but the word "forward," and the men were off on a double-quick. The enemy began to give way, and in a short time his whole line was under a full and most disorderly retreat. The regiment

quickly followed and took possession of the main line, a part entering Battery No. 12 and capturing in the fort alone 100 prisoners, including a colonel, adjutant, and several line officers. On the balance of the line we captured 250 prisoners, making in all 350 prisoners captured by my regiment. In the meantime the color bearer of the One hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers entered Battery 12, and took possession of several stand of colors (rebel), which justly belonged to my regiment.

A large number of enlisted men belonging to the First Division, representing themselves to be provost guards especially detailed for the purpose of escorting prisoners to the rear, followed immediately in our rear, picking up large numbers of prisoners taken by my regiment, thereby claiming a credit of prisoners for the First Division.

Previous to our advancing, the entire line formerly occupied by the One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, including Batteries Nos. 11 and 12, was entirely deserted from Fort Stedman to Fort Haskell. The camps were filled with rebels, who were crowded in so thickly as to render it impossible to deploy my command. My regiment occupied our main line of breast-works from ten to twenty minutes before the order reached me to advance.

There were gathered up by officers belonging to the First Division in the several batteries at least 500 stand of small-arms belonging to the Third Division.

Respectfully submitted.

M. T. HEINTZELMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 208th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES L. BUFFINGTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 158.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. 209TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
March 28, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Division, dated March 27, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 25th instant:

About — o'clock I was requested by an aide of General Willcox to form my regiment and move it to a point near the signal station, a short distance in rear of the Dunn House Battery. I was then conducted by the same aide to the front and right of the Dunn House Battery. I had scarcely got my regiment into position when the same aide informed me that it was General Hartranft's order that I should immediately, with the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, charge the hill in my front, which was then held by the enemy. I at once gave the order to charge, and the regiment moved forward, under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, gaining a line of works running across the open field over which we were advancing. Halting for a moment, we again advanced, gaining a ditch near the hill occu

pied by the enemy. Here we were shelled from both front and rear. It was here also that the gallant Lieut. Hugh Jones, commanding Company C, fell, pierced through the heart by a musket-ball. We remained in the ditch for some time, when, noticing the enemy retreating, we poured into them a murderous fire, which was continued until I saw the Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was on my left, preparing, as I supposed, to move forward. I immediately ordered my regiment forward, and forward we went, not an officer or man halting or faltering until our advance line was gained and our colors planted on the works, and I am satisfied that they were the first colors planted on the works.

My officers and men all did their duty so well that it would seem invidious to make any distinction; yet I feel it my duty to make honorable mention of Sergeants Stiles and Humphreys, color bearers, who were always to be seen in advance.

A considerable number of prisoners were sent to the rear, estimated at 350.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. FREDERICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieutenant BUFFINGTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 159.

Report of Col. Joseph A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 9TH ARMY CORPS,
March 25, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to state the following with regard to the movements of my command during the engagement of this a. m.:

At — a. m. I was instructed by Lieutenant Webbert, of General Hartranft's staff, that the general desired me to report, with my command, at division headquarters without a moment's delay. I immediately dispatched a staff officer to bring down the Two hundred and eleventh Regiment (which is encamped some two miles from my headquarters), and with the remaining two regiments of my brigade reported promptly at the point mentioned. From thence I was conducted by yourself to the ravine, situated about two-thirds of a mile in front of your headquarters. I there halted my command about one hour, awaiting orders. Through Captain Hodgkins, of General Hartranft's staff, I was notified to prepare for a charge against Fort Stedman, and further notified that when the Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of my brigade, then under the general's own supervision, made its appearance on the brow of the hill in my rear, I was to charge with the Two hundred and fifth and Two hundred and seventh against the fort. This was done. I ordered Colonel Cox, with his (Two hundred and seventh) regiment, to charge the west corner of the fort, at the same time charging the remaining two regiments (the Two hundred and eleventh had by this time come up) directly against the rear of the fort.

In this charge my men behaved most handsomely. The Two hundred and seventh Regiment (Colonel Cox) did their share of the work most

effectually, completely cutting off the enemy's line of retreat, while the Two hundred and fifth and Two hundred and eleventh entered the fort and aided the Two hundred and seventh in capturing all the enemy who had remained inside.

In this charge I was aided very much by Captain Hodgkins, of General Hartranft's staff, who assisted me in keeping my line formed and hurrying my men across the plain in rear of the fort. My brigade at once advanced to the front of the fort, and by a brisk fire drove the enemy inside their works. My entire loss was but 42—3 of whom were killed and 39 wounded; no commissioned officers killed and but one wounded. It is impossible for me to state the exact number of prisoners captured by my command, but as near as I can judge their number amounted to 850. My command also captured between 300 and 400 stand of small-arms, which were left by or taken from the enemy in Fort Stedman.

One enlisted man from each of my regiments claims to have captured a battle-flag, but two state that they were taken from them by some field officers with whom they were not acquainted. The third is hereby sent to you, with the statement of the man who captured it. Their statements are substantiated by their several company and regimental commanders.

No further orders for an advance having been received, my command occupied the fort until evening, when two of the regiments were relieved by General Hartranft's order, and sent to camp. One regiment was left behind to garrison the fort.

It would be invidious in me to distinguish between the many who discharged their whole duty, but I cannot refrain from speaking in the highest terms of praise of my entire staff, as well as the commanding officers of each of the regiments composing my brigade. Major Morrow, of Two hundred and fifth, refers to the conduct of Privates John J. Levi and George Dull, of his regiment, to which I invite the attention of the commanding general.

All of which I have the honor respectfully to submit.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHEWS,
Colonel 205th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 160.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
March 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by the artillery in the operations of the 25th instant:

About 4 a. m. of that day the enemy in large force rushed upon Fort Stedman and Battery No. 10 immediately adjoining it, from their line, which at this point is but about 150 yards from the fort. The artillery of Fort Stedman consisted of four light 12-pounder guns of the Nineteenth New York Battery; that in Battery No. 10, of two 3-inch rifles

of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery, and four 8-inch and three Coehorn mortars, manned by Company K of the First Connecticut Artillery. Owing to the darkness and the extremely short distance over which the enemy had to pass after overcoming our picket-line, but one discharge from each of the rifle guns in Battery No. 10 could be fired before the enemy, forcing their way over the breast-work, surrounded and killed, captured, and drove off the cannoneers. The mortars were not fired, but fell in like manner into the hands of the enemy. Captain Twiss, commanding these mortars, immediately collected the remainder of his men, and with their muskets, fighting from bomb-proof to bomb-proof, assisted in retarding the enemy's progress. In the meantime each of the four pieces in Fort Stedman were fired, discharging the canister with which they were kept loaded at night, and it is reported were afterward fired about a dozen times. An attempt was made to wheel one of the guns around to the flank overlooking Battery No. 10, but before this could be done the enemy had entered the fort and overpowered the cannoneers at their guns. Soon after gaining possession of Fort Stedman and Battery No. 10 the enemy advanced in strong force along the inside of our works toward Battery No. 12, in which were two 8-inch and four Coehorn mortars, in charge of Company L, of the First Connecticut Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Lewis. Immediately upon the first alarm in the direction of Fort Stedman, these mortars were fired and continued firing upon the advancing enemy until the fire of the latter from the rear became so hot as to make it impossible to retain possession of the place, whereupon Lieutenant Lewis led his men to Fort Haskell, where, with their muskets, they did good service in assisting to repel assaults of the enemy upon that work.

In Fort Haskell were four light 12-pounders, under Brevet Major Woerner, of the Third New Jersey Battery, and four Coehorns, belonging to Company L, First Connecticut Artillery. The artillerymen in this fort could not distinguish the character of the advancing body, who in the darkness appeared to them as a body of our own men retiring from Fort Stedman, until they were within about 100 yards, where, taking cover behind huts and bomb-proofs, they opened a sharp fire, which was immediately replied to by all the pieces that could be brought to bear in this direction. A line of our troops, advancing at the same time, partly cut off this body of the enemy, when a large number of them surrendered, the remainder of them escaping. Shortly afterward a line of the enemy was formed near Fort Stedman, which advanced but a short distance toward Fort Haskell, when it was broken and forced to retire. Brevet Major Woerner directing three of his guns along our breast-work, kept the enemy from again advancing in that direction, and also poured a most injurious fire into the enemy, who were in and around Fort Stedman. While these things were transpiring upon the left of Fort Stedman a large body of the enemy swept in like manner down along our works upon the right toward Battery No. 9. The artillery in this battery consisted of two light 12-pounders, belonging to Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, under Brevet Captain Stone, and three Coehorn mortars, served by Company K, First Connecticut Artillery. The garrisons of Battery No. 9 being aroused by the firing at Fort Stedman were at once at their posts, and when the advancing enemy were distinguishable, which was at the distance of about 500 yards, fire was opened upon them so hotly as to check and cause them to seek shelter in a depression of the ground, where they were held under fire of canister until almost 7 o'clock, when an officer,

escaping from this position to Battery No. 9, informed Captain Stone that if he would not fire upon them there were between 200 and 300 of the enemy who would come in. This arrangement was promptly effected. No other advance appears to have been made upon this battery.

Captain Jones, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, occupying Fort Friend, with six 3-inch rifle pieces, promptly manned his guns upon the first alarm, and about half an hour afterward was enabled, by the dawning of day, to distinguish the before-mentioned body of the enemy moving from Fort Stedman toward Fort Haskell. He immediately opened fire upon them; at the same time he discovered a line of skirmishers advancing toward the hill upon which his fort is situated, and as the line of skirmishers arrived at the ravine in front of the fort, discharged canister into them, which had the effect of checking their advance until the regiment of Pennsylvania troops, encamped near the fort, formed, advanced, and drove back the line. From this commanding position Captain Jones continued to direct a most destructive fire into and around Fort Stedman upon any body of the enemy which made its appearance. Upon the first alarm two sections of light 12-pounders, one of Battery G, First New York Artillery, under Captain McClellan, and the other of the Nineteenth New York Battery, under Lieutenant Losee, being in park near Meade's Station, were at once hitched up, and taking position on the crest of the hill in front of the station opened fire upon the enemy's skirmish line, which by this time had advanced to the ravine between this hill and Fort Stedman. Soon this line of skirmishers fell back to a line nearer to Fort Stedman. The two sections above mentioned were, by my directions, placed farther to the front for the advantage of shorter range. While taking up this position the enemy opened upon them from two of the pieces of Fort Stedman, which by this time they had run out to the rear. Their fire, however, was inaccurate and straggling and did no injury, and was soon silenced by the fire of artillery concentrated upon that point.

As soon as the haze of the morning cleared away sufficiently to enable the artillery to direct their fire with accuracy, all the pieces (in addition to those before mentioned), from Battery No. 4 around to Fort Morton, that could be brought to bear upon Fort Stedman, opened, and concentrating a fire of about thirty pieces upon and around the fort, soon made the place untenable. The cross-fire from Fort Haskell and Battery No. 9 upon the open ground between Fort Stedman and the enemy's line of works tore through the masses of the enemy as they retired and made the passage so hazardous as to deter many from attempting it, and several hundred of the enemy were thus cut off and with but little resistance fell into the hands of the infantry, which at this time (about 7.30 a. m.) advanced in line and reoccupied the fort and line. Upon the first information of the capture of Fort Stedman, I dispatched a request to Brevet Brigadier-General Wainwright, commanding artillery, Fifth Corps, to send me such batteries as he had available, which he did with great promptness, four batteries arriving just at the moment of the reoccupation of our works, and therefore unable to participate in the repulse of the enemy.

During the whole occurrence the enemy kept up a most vigorous fire of artillery along his whole line, which was replied to by all our batteries from the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank road. The enemy temporarily disabled two of the guns in Fort Stedman by pounding the vents; otherwise no damage was sustained by the pieces while in their possession; they did not succeed in carrying any of them off. As far as I could

see and have learned, the artillery upon the whole line was most skillfully and judiciously managed by the respective officers in charge of it. This was particularly so in regard to Captain Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts, from Fort Friend; Captain and Brevet Major Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery, from Fort Haskell; and First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Stone, Fifth U. S. Artillery, from Battery No. 9. Captain and Brevet Major Roemer, Thirty-fourth New York Battery, in Fort McGilvery, and Lieutenant Bangs, First Connecticut Artillery, in Battery No. 5, disregarding a concentrated fire from other parts of the enemy's lines, turned their guns upon the enemy in and about Fort Stedman.

Appended is a report from Major Miller, First Pennsylvania Artillery, of what he saw and heard while a prisoner in Fort Stedman. His zeal and energy led to his capture. The tact which he displayed in preventing himself from being sent within the enemy's lines, and the influence and management which he gained and exercised over his captors, resulting in his leading into our lines several hundred of them, gives him just claims for admiration and praise.

All of the battery commanders speak in the highest praise of the bravery and willingness of their officers and men.

Accompanying this is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of this brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. P. M. LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Casualties.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery:						
Battery No. 5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battery No. 10	1	4	1	2	.....	36
Battery No. 12	.....	1	.....	5	.....	13
14th Massachusetts Battery	1	.....	.....	2	.....	11
C and I, 5th U. S. Artillery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
8th New York Artillery	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
3d New Jersey Battery	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....
19th New York Battery	.....	1	.....	.....	2	12
34th New York Battery	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
Total	2	10	5	20	2	72

No. 161.

Report of Maj. Theodore Miller, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Inspector of Artillery, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH CORPS,
March 25, 1865.

GENERAL: It being reported this morning, at about 4.30, that the enemy had attacked and captured Fort Stedman, I rode out toward

that point, in accordance with instructions received from you, to ascertain the state of affairs and report the facts to you. Riding rapidly toward the artillery camps near Meade's Station, I found the sections and caissons of Woerner's Third New Jersey, McClellan's Battery G, First New York, and Rogers' Nineteenth New York Battery, all harnessed and ready for any service. It was about 5 o'clock at this time, and not full daylight. The musketry had become quite sharp and seemed to be close to Forts Haskell, Stedman, and Battery No. 9. I directed the above-named guns to take position on the hill commanding the road leading to Stedman, and not succeeding in gaining satisfactory information of the exact whereabouts of the enemy, but seeing a party of about fifty or sixty infantry (as I supposed, of our troops) coming out of our bomb-proofs on the other side of the ravine leading to Fort McGilvery, advancing rather disorderly toward the spot where I had placed the guns, I at once rode in that direction, intending to order them back and hold the ground, but at arriving there I found them to be rebels, and myself and the orderly were at once made prisoners; the horses and my private property were seized, and a guard ordered to conduct us to the rear. It was full daylight by this time, and the firing, both of infantry and artillery, had increased. I saw a large force of rebels crossing rapidly our breast-works and form in line of battle near Battery No. 10. After a short examination by the provost-marshal and commanding officer, the guard was ordered to take me into their old lines, but the batteries from Haskell and Battery No. 9 were sweeping the field between the two lines so effectually that I had but little trouble in persuading my guards not to venture across it until their fire should somewhat slacken, and to go under shelter in a bomb-proof; here I remained for some three or four hours. The engagement was now of the severest kind; the artillery from Battery No. 9, Fort Friend, on the hill in front of Stedman, and Fort Haskell, had opened furiously, and their fire was most accurate and destructive. Rebel officers came and reported the effect to be terrible, and stated that their lines could not be held at any point. The enemy had used, in the meantime, some of our guns and mortars left in Stedman and Battery No. 10.

The wounded were brought in in great numbers; I noticed among them a large proportion of officers. The number of stragglers and skulkers was astonishingly large, and I saw several instances where the authority of the officers who urged them on was set at defiance.

At about 8 o'clock the confusion increased and became general; all order seemed to be at an end; the musketry sounded closer and closer; and officers ordered, threatened, and begged their men to fall back to their old lines in vain, for their only way lay across the field so effectually commanded by our artillery, and of those few who did venture to go many were killed and wounded. I had before this succeeded in persuading my captors to remain and assist me to escape, and seeing our troops charging triumphantly into the fort, I started with my guards in a keen run toward our lines, calling on all the rebels around and near me to fall in and follow me, and I am happy to report that I succeeded in bringing about 250 or 300 of the enemy in this manner into our lines.

I had observed throughout the whole of the engagement the lack of all true and proper spirit on the part of the rank and file of the enemy; they seemed to have no confidence, and evidently felt that the affair would prove disastrous to them in the end.

I beg leave to add that Private James Holbrook, Company D, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, who was my orderly, behaved in the most praiseworthy manner, and I respectfully recommend him to your favorable notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. MILLER,
Major First Pennsylvania Light Artillery,
Inspector of Artillery, Ninth Corps.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN C. TIDBALL,
Chief of Artillery, Ninth Corps.

No. 162.

Report of Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Battery Maine Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY,
Fort Sedgwick, Va., March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In answer to circular of the above date I have the honor to report that the usual quiet prevailed in the front of Fort Sedgwick up to 7.30 a. m. of the 25th instant. About that hour the enemy opened with one 3-inch gun from the small field-work to the front and left of Fort Sedgwick, throwing an occasional shot at the infantry, cavalry, and artillery passing along the road in rear of Fort Davis. About 8.30 o'clock one gun opened from Fort Sedgwick, firing three shots; the first went over the rebel works, the second shot struck the parapet, and the third struck in the embrasure from which the enemy's gun was firing. No shots were fired from the rebel line afterward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. TWITCHELL,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 163.

Report of Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT BATTERY,
Fort Friend, Va., March 25 [26], 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following services of my command yesterday morning during the attack of the enemy on the line in the vicinity of Fort Stedman, viz:

At about 4 o'clock my attention was attracted to what appeared to be a cheer or yell peculiar to the enemy, accompanied by a slight musketry fire proceeding from near Fort Stedman. No information of what was being done at Fort Stedman was received for a half hour after the first alarm, and at this hour it was not sufficiently light to distinguish friend from foe, but as the day broke the enemy were discovered

moving from Fort Stedman toward Fort Haskell, and I immediately opened fire on them, and at the same moment they advanced their skirmish line rapidly toward the height upon which this work is situated, and as this line arrived on the ravine, about 500 yards in our front, we directed on them a quick fire of canister which at once checked the advance. The enemy could now be distinctly seen, covering the entire vicinity of Fort Stedman and the camp of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry. Up to this hour (now 4.30 or 4 45 o'clock) no organized regiment or company of our troops could be seen. The Pennsylvania infantry, encamped on the hill near my battery, now commenced to form, and in a few moments deployed as skirmishers and moved down the slope toward the enemy, who at this time commenced to retire from the bank of the ravine toward Fort Stedman. Two sections of light 12's now went into position on the left of my line, and the enemy opened on those guns with light 12's from Fort Stedman; my whole fire was now directed on Fort Stedman and the rifle-pits and bomb-proofs in the camp of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, which the enemy occupied with light troops; and discovering the enemy in force near Fort Haskell I ordered my right section to fire upon them rapidly with case-shot, and we had the satisfaction, in a few moments, to see them leave that locality and retire toward Fort Stedman, from which they were soon driven, and at about 7.30 o'clock the firing ceased. The amount of ammunition expended was about 450 rounds.

I have the pleasure to report no casualties.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. JONES,

Captain, Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 164.

Report of Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth Battery New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

NINETEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,

Before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Nineteenth New York Battery during the engagement on the 25th instant:

The left and center sections of the battery were in Fort Stedman, while the right section was in camp near Meade's Station. The enemy advanced against our works at about 4.30 a. m. No alarm was given by the pickets; so far as I can ascertain the pickets did not fire a shot. The first intimation my men in Fort Stedman had of the approach of the enemy was the rush and the cheer with which they carried Battery No. 10. The guard on my pieces immediately discharged the guns, which were kept loaded with canister. These were the first shots of any kind that were fired in that vicinity; not a musket had been discharged. Some ten or twelve rounds were fired from my four guns. By that time the force of the enemy that had taken Battery No. 10 had advanced against Fort Stedman from that direction, and rushed into the fort without opposition, as my guns were all in embrasures pointing to the front (an effort to get one of the guns to an embrasure bearing on Bat-

tery No. 10 was unsuccessful for lack of time), and there was nothing to oppose them. As the enemy came into the fort Lieutenant Long (the officer in command of the four guns), seeing that any further attempts at resistance were useless, ordered the men to take care of themselves. The enemy at this time were on three sides of the fort, as well as in it. Lieutenants Long and Moore and twelve enlisted men were captured, and one man was killed. Two of the men captured were known to be wounded. The remainder of the cannoneers (sixteen in number) escaped. Three of the gunners escaped and brought with them their breech sights, which prevented the enemy from using the guns efficiently when they were turned against us.

As soon as the alarm reached camp the horses were harnessed and hitched. The right section, Lieutenant Losee in command, went into position and opened fire on Fort Stedman, now in possession of the enemy. Soon General Tidball arrived, and ordered Lieutenant Losee to place his section in some old work on the brow of the hill and on the right of the road leading to Fort Stedman, a position which commanded Fort Stedman and most of that portion of our line now occupied by the enemy. The enemy had by this time turned against us the guns captured in Fort Stedman, and the fire of Lieutenant Losee's section was directed at the fort until it was silenced. He then directed his fire at different bodies of the enemy's infantry until the engagement was over. This section expended 184 rounds of ammunition, with good effect. As soon as Fort Stedman was retaken detachments were sent to man the guns which had been recaptured. The enemy had spiked one of the guns and temporarily disabled another.

The battery lost 1 private killed, and 2 commissioned officers and 12 enlisted men missing. These were all lost in Fort Stedman.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. ROGERS,
Captain, Commanding Nineteenth New York Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 165.

Report of Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh Battery New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular just received, I have the honor to state that the part taken by my battery in the operations of yesterday was briefly as follows:

I was awakened by firing about daybreak, and gave orders to have the section of my battery in park harnessed, which was done some time before I received verbal orders to harness the whole battery and send the section to report to Colonel Harriman at Meade's Station. I at once ordered the remaining teams harnessed, and sent forward the section to Meade's Station, in command of my first-sergeant, Scott. After proceeding to headquarters and finding that the section was intended to report to Colonel Harriman, I repaired to the scene of action in advance of my section (then advancing at a trot), reported to General Tidball on the field, and placed the guns in position under his direc-

tion immediately upon their arrival. My fire was directed upon Fort Stedman, then in possession of the enemy, but an assault was made by our troops almost at the moment of my going into battery, and I had but time to fire a few rounds of solid shot before the work was retaken. My guns remained on the ground until ordered back to camp by General Tidball; they reached camp about 10 a. m.

I have pleasure in reporting no casualties.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. EATON,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-seventh New York.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 166.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth Battery New York Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INDEPT. BATTERY,
Fort McGilvery, before Petersburg, Va., March 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with circular dated headquarters Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, March 26, 1865, the operations of the Thirty-fourth New York Independent Battery in company with the Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, my support, in Fort McGilvery, March 25, 1865:

This command had relieved Captain Jones' four pieces of 3-inch rifle ordnance guns with four pieces of the same kind at 8 p. m. on the 24th of March. Pieces in position and everything ready for the night. I gave orders to the sergeant in charge of the guard to instruct his guard to be watchful and report any unusual picket-firing at once to me. I had now time to examine the works about the fort, so that we would have no difficulty if any attack should be made on the fort during the night; ammunition prepared for any emergency. At 3.30 a. m. March 25, Sergeant Rossbach called me and reported that there was unusual picket-firing in the direction of Fort Stedman. I immediately got up and satisfied myself that it was unusual. Ordered cannoneers to their posts. At 4 a. m. I was satisfied that an attack was made in the vicinity of Fort Stedman or near to our left of the line. I made all due inquiry to ascertain the facts of the nature of the attack and who were the attacking party. Colonel Ely, commanding First [Second] Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, said that he thought that the enemy had attacked Fort Stedman. It was now near 5 a. m. I discovered that muskets were fired from our picket-line toward our main line. At the same time we also discovered that two shots of artillery were fired from Fort Stedman to the rear of our line, and could just discover that men were irregularly running to and from the enemy's line to our line. I immediately opened fire on them with two pieces, then with three pieces, and made preparations to bring the fourth piece in position by opening a port hole on the left of the fort where the other three pieces were engaged. I thought after I had fired some 100 rounds that the enemy's progress was stopped, as we saw them for a short time falling back, but it was not long before I could see them returning and attacking with double the strength in numbers, and had gained the road in rear of Fort Stedman

and were trying to flank Battery No. 9, as this road affords an excellent shelter for that purpose. To check this movement of the enemy I run one gun on the barbette in rear of the fort, and by some eight or ten splendid shots turned the enemy's flank and they retreated, when the other three pieces pressed their column across the field. Now, after 6 p. m., only about sixty rounds of ammunition on hand, I sent to train, and also for 200 rounds from my caissons if the train should fail to come up in time. My ammunition came up just in time to make good effect on the retreating column of the enemy.

The men have behaved beyond my expectations, and especially the detachment on the barbette gun, as they were exposed to the most severe flank and rear fire of the enemy. Their conduct is worthy to be recommended to the general commanding. I did not hesitate in placing this piece on the barbette, knowing full well that this point was the enemy's vital spot in the line, and that they would also turn all the guns on me, some twelve in number. At my fourth shot fired from this gun I was struck and one of my men killed, the gunner taking charge after me. He was soon struck, and then Private Michael Fogarty took charge of the gun with two men; he worked it with great success. I have the honor to give the names of men who merit the general's attention: Sergt. Valentine Rossbach, Sergt. James C. Cornell, Privates Michael Fogarty and John Keene.

Fired 370 rounds.

Casualties: John B. Bauer, private, killed; Brevet Major Roemer, Sergeant Rossbach, and Corpls. William J. Rierson and D. Smith, wounded.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,
Bvt. Maj., Comdg. Thirty-fourth New York Independent Battery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Nothing worthy of note transpired in Battery No. 5, with our section there; they fired sixty rounds, mostly on the enemy's forts.

No. 167.

Report of Capt. John R. Cooper, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Battery No. 15, of operations March 25.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY NO. 15,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that about 4 o'clock yesterday morning I was startled with the first report of the artillery, and immediately had my men at their guns ready for action, and the detachment of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery posted along the works with their muskets loaded, prepared for any emergency. In a few moments I discovered the flash of musketry proceeded from our rear line, at or near Fort Stedman, which led me to the conclusion that our pickets had been captured at that point. One of the Fourteenth Artillery men went from here to Fort Stedman, and immediately returned with the information that the fort was captured and the enemy swinging around in our rear. About this time the 8-inch columbiad, a rifled battery, and the five mortars to the left of the Baxter road, opened fire, the two latter on this battery and Fort Morton; also, the mortar battery on Cemetery Hill. I replied with all six of my mortars,

and Fort Morton with four mortars and one 4½-inch gun, and in a short time the mortar battery and rifled battery were silenced. This battery expended fifty-eight shells. One of the enemy's shells struck the rear of one of our bomb-proofs and went through and burst inside, killing Private Samuel Bowman, Company B, Eighth New York Artillery, and wounding Percy Scofield, Fourteenth New York Artillery, in the head, and William Wood, Company G, Eighth New York Artillery, in head, slightly, they all being in the bomb-proof at the time. I also received a slight wound on the head and shoulder from the same shell while standing outside the bomb-proof.

Respectfully, yours,

J. R. COOPER,
Captain, Eighth New York Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. G. W. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 168.

Report of Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery, of operations March 25.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, PENNSYLVANIA VOL. ARTILLERY,
March 26, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command yesterday, March 25:

In the morning, at about 4.30 o'clock, I was awakened by my corporal of the guard with information that there was fighting on our right. About the same time or earlier, Lieutenant Sailor, commanding guns in Fort Meikel, was awakened, and he immediately had his cannoneers stand to their guns in anticipation. The force manning the other guns of the battery were ready about the same time. After daylight I received orders from Major Ricketts to harness and hitch and pack up, which I did as expeditiously as possible. During the morning the enemy opened twice from a battery, containing several 10-pounder rifles. Lieutenant Sailor fired six rounds at this battery, four of the shells exploding in their embrasure, and apparently causing their firing to cease both times. Toward evening this battery opened again and fired a few shots, to which Lieutenant Sailor replied once. About 10 a. m., or after the firing ceased, I unhitched and unharnessed.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. RHOADS,
Captain, Comdg. Battery D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BOOTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 169.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Irvin Gregg, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Division, of operations February 5-7.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
February 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of instructions received from the major-general commanding, this command

moved from its camps at 3 a. m. on the 5th instant, and proceeded, via Reams' Station and the Malone and military roads, to Dinwiddie Court-House. The vedettes of the enemy were encountered a short distance this side of the Rowanty Creek, and driven rapidly in, and the position of the reserve on the opposite side of the creek carried by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. This command without delay proceeded to Dinwiddie Court-House, by the military and Vaughan roads, keeping on the south side of Great Cat-tail Creek, no opposition being met with, the enemy having retired in the direction of Stony Creek, from Malone's Bridge. The road north and south from Dinwiddie was scouted to Gravelly Run, and beyond Butterwood Creek, by the Eighth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and some wagons and prisoners captured. A force was also sent out on the Stony Creek Station, or Flat Foot, road, from the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, which met a small force of the enemy.

The detachment sent to communicate with General Warren being unable to effect a junction on the Vaughan road, the command returned to Rowanty Creek at 10 p. m. and bivouacked. At 11 p. m. received an order to report to Major-General Warren, and the command moved at 1 a. m. the 6th instant, by military and stage roads, and reported to Major-General Warren on the Vaughan road, near where it crosses Gravelly Run, before daylight, and covered his movement to Hatcher's Run. The enemy followed closely and attacked in some force, but were repulsed by the First Brigade, Brigadier-General Davies commanding.

The enemy seeming to be disposed to press his attack, the First and Third Brigades were dismounted and took position across the Vaughan road, near the Keys house, and held him in check. The Second Brigade was held in reserve, mounted, and at 2 p. m. an order was received from Major-General Warren directing that a force of cavalry should be sent to push the enemy across Gravelly Run. The Second Brigade was ordered to perform this duty, and in endeavoring to accomplish it brought on the general [engagement], which closed the day; the enemy, however, were too strongly and advantageously posted in the woods and behind rifle-pits to be dislodged by the cavalry. Subsequently, with the First and Second Brigades, dismounted, he was driven from his position and a mounted force sent to Gravelly Run bridge.

The command bivouacked on the field of battle during the night of the 6th and 7th, and by order of the major-general commanding two brigades (the First and Third) were moved across Hatcher's Run and placed in position, on the Halifax road, covering the approaches from Reams' Station and Monk's Neck bridge.

The conduct of the officers and men of this command was highly creditable; many acts of individual heroism and gallantry were observed, which will be noted in a separate report.

The country has to regret the loss of several valuable officers: Captain Sneyd, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed, charging at the head of his squadron; Capt. J. Harper, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, killed, leading his squadron. Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies, commanding First Brigade, was wounded; also, Col. H. H. Janeway, First New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont, First New Jersey; Lieut. Col. F. L. Tremain, Tenth New York (since died); Capt. H. H. Wilson, First Lieut. George W. Brooks, Second Lieut. R. R. Pealer, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Capt. R. B. Canse, First Lieut. Frederick Schaal, First Lieut. J. Dalziel, First New Jersey Cavalry, wounded.

Having been in command of but one of the brigades composing the cavalry division during the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, this report is necessarily imperfect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Second Division.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Report of casualties in Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, in the engagements of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of February, 1865, near Hatcher's Run.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	3	7	20	.....	.....	7	23	30
Second Brigade	2	9	4	48	.....	7	6	64	70
Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	4	.....	18	18
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2	12	11	82	.....	11	13	105	118

J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 170.

Report of Col. Michael Kerwin, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavaly, Commanding Second Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 15, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade during the late movement of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

The brigade moved out on the morning of the 5th on the advance of the Second Cavalry Division; proceeded to Reams' Station, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in advance, where, finding no enemy, we took up the line of march down the Halifax road as far as the Malone road, on which we moved in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House. Struck the enemy's pickets one mile from the Rowanty; forced them in rapidly on their reserve, which occupied a line of earth-works on the opposite side of the creek. The Thirteenth Pennsylvania was then dismounted and deployed on both sides of the road, with orders to advance and drive the enemy from his position, which it did. The Second Pennsylvania was then ordered up, and the bridge being repaired (the enemy having taken up the planks) charged across directly upon the enemy, who were now making for their horses. scat-

tering them in every direction and capturing 1 officer and 15 men. The brigade then moved on to Dinwiddie Court-House, which place it reached early in the day, finding but few of the enemy there. A train of army wagons numbering 25, with 100 mules, together with 1 rebel colonel and 3 other officers (one of them having in his possession a rebel mail), were captured. After a short rest the brigade retraced its steps and arrived at the Rowanty in the evening, where it went into camp.

At 2 a. m. on the morning of the 6th marched in the direction of the Vaughan road, which we reached about daylight at a point four miles west of Hatcher's Run. Reached the stream, massed the brigade, and the men fed their horses and breakfasted. About this time the enemy attacked our infantry line west of the Vaughan road, when the brigade was dismounted and formed in line of battle on the left of the infantry. Remained in this position for some hours, when, the enemy not attacking at this point, the brigade was mounted and moved out on the Vaughan road to near Gravelly Run, where a position was taken up south of the road, again on the left of the infantry. Soon an attack was made by the enemy in force along the whole line. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was then dismounted and ordered to charge the enemy's right, assisted by the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which they did in a most gallant manner, driving the enemy out of his works, capturing 66 men and 1 stand of colors, the latter by Sergeant Caldwell, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The Fourth and Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the right, were ordered to charge at the same time, mounted, which they did very handsomely, driving the enemy into his works. In this charge Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. I. Gregg, who up to this time commanded the brigade, was wounded slightly in the leg, which compelled him to leave the field, when the command devolved upon me. The enemy were being forced back on the right, and the brigade remained in the position gained until late in the afternoon, when a force of the enemy advanced across Gravelly Run. The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to attack and force them back, which was done in a very spirited manner, the enemy using two guns which were in position on the opposite side of the run. The brigade soon after massed and remained on the field during the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 7th the enemy again attacked, when the brigade took up its position of the day previous across the Vaughan road. The enemy made no advance on this part of the line, and the brigade occupied the position during the day without being generally engaged; slight skirmishing, at intervals, only being kept up.

The following is a list of casualties: Killed, 1 officer and 8 men; wounded, 4 officers and 42 men; missing, 5 men; total, 5 officers, 55 men; aggregate, 60.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. KERWIN,
Colonel Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

* But see revised table, p. 68.

No. 171.

Report of Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
February 16, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the engagements of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

The regiment, on the 5th, on reaching Rowanty Creek, remained on picket, while the remainder of the division proceeded to and returned from Dinwiddie Court-House. During that date had no engagement with the enemy.

At 5 a. m. of the 6th, left Rowanty Creek; at 8.30 a. m., one mile beyond which, formed into line, remaining until near 4 p. m., when ordered back toward the run. On reaching the skirmish line ordered to charge down the road, where it was said a North Carolina brigade of infantry was formed. Having no support and having to charge by sections of eight, the enemy opened a most deadly fire upon the regiment, causing it to fall back, which was done in an orderly manner, and reformed and charged again across an open field, with the same result, and even a third charge was made, but each charge found the enemy too strong to be dislodged.

On the 7th drove the enemy across Gravelly Run and into their works, when they opened upon us with artillery. The regiment then fell back across the run, where it remained until dark, when it was withdrawn.

No prisoners were captured from the enemy, or property of any kind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. C. SWANK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 172.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Corrie, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
February 16, 1865.

Report of operations of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry from February 5 to 7, inclusive:

February 5, command moved at 3 a. m., taking the plank road to Gary's Church; thence to Reams' Station, reaching that place at daylight; thence to Rowanty Creek, when the regiment was ordered on the advance. Moved on to Dinwiddie Court-House, the first battalion charging through, capturing nine wagons and ten prisoners; moved back to Rowanty Creek and bivouacked for the night.

February 6, moved at 1 a. m., taking the old stage road to near the Quaker road, where we rejoined the infantry and moved back across Gravelly Run. The enemy advanced on us in force; the brigade of Fifth Corps broke, and the Fourth Regiment and first battalion of Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry charged the enemy; the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry breaking, we were compelled to fall back a short

distance, and formed in the field. Dismounted and charged the enemy, driving them back; the infantry, rallying, advanced and drove them to their breast-works.

February 7, standing to horse all day. Received orders to move to Yellow House and picket.

W. A. CORRIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

No. 173.

Report of Lieut. Col. John K. Robison, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
February 15, 1865.

Report of operations of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the engagements of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, showing number of prisoners captured, also number of wagons and team animals:

February 5, 1865, the command marched with brigade at 3 a. m. to Dinwiddie Court-House, via Reams' Station, crossing Hatcher's Run at Malone's Bridge; met with very slight resistance; from Court-House the regiment was ordered on reconnaissance on Boydton plank road toward Petersburg. Captain McDowell's squadron, Companies B and A in advance, went some five miles towards Petersburg; captured 10 or 12 wagons and 1 ambulance (from 46 to 50 mules included); made prisoners of 3 commissioned officers and 10 or 12 enlisted men (D. C. Clark, adjutant of Twenty-fourth North Carolina Infantry included); without firing a shot we returned to the Court-House. The command then marched to near Malone's Bridge (Hatcher's Run), and bivouacked at about 11 p. m., the Second Brigade forming rear of column and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry forming rear of brigade, Captain Oliphant's squadron, Companies H and G, acting as rear guard, who were followed closely by ten or twelve rebels, who fired occasionally into the rear guard, doing no injury, but capturing two men of G Company.

February 6, 1865, took up line of march at 2 a. m., and by a circuitous route struck the Vaughan road near Gravelly Branch at day-dawn; formed and cooked coffee; 8 a. m. marched with division one mile and a half toward Petersburg, where the whole division bivouacked; 10 a. m. firing commenced; at 2 p. m. our regiment ordered to make a dismounted charge against infantry holding a group of houses; the charge was made with complete success, both men and officers going in with more than usual coolness and bravery, making prisoners of at least 30 rebels. A flag-bearer was shot by one of our men, but the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, being mounted, in our rear, charged through our line and gained possession of his flag. Not being sufficiently supported, we were obliged to fall back and take position on right of the original established line; in this charge of our regiment there were 2 men killed and 3 officers and 14 men wounded. A second charge was made, the rebels retreating and finally withdrawing entirely from our front. At dusk we were relieved by infantry and bivouacked.

February 7, 1865, extremely disagreeable; raining and sleeting. Regiment in line, mounted, from morn till night. Nothing to be seen in our front except a few Confederate cavalry pickets. Relieved at dusk and bivouacked.

J. K. ROBISON,
Lieut. Col. Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

No. 174.

Report of Col. Oliver B. Knowles, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
February 15, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Second Cavalry Division, I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this brigade in the engagements of the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

The brigade (with the exception of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, who were ordered to report to General Warren at 6 a. m., 5th instant) left its present camp at 3 a. m., 5th instant; marched, via Gary's Church and Reams' Station, to Dinwiddie Court-House, where we remained about one hour; then returned to the Rowanty, where we bivouacked.

At 1 a. m., 6th instant, orders were received to march, when in company with the division the brigade marched, via Monk's Neck bridge, to the Vaughan road and joined the infantry near Hatcher's Run, where the brigade was formed on the west side of the run. Here the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, which accompanied the infantry on the advance, rejoined the brigade, participated in the engagement on the 6th instant, with but slight loss. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to report half to General Crawford and half to a staff officer of General Meade.

At 1 p. m., 7th instant, the brigade returned to Weldon railroad, where it remained during the night, and on the morning of 8th instant returned to camp.

I have the honor to mention the following-named enlisted men as having displayed marked bravery on the advance to Hatcher's Run while with the infantry: Sergt. Michael Eck, Company L, Sixth Ohio Cavalry; Corpl. Harley B. Scribner, Company L, Sixth Ohio Cavalry; Private William W. Porter, Company L, Sixth Ohio Cavalry; Corpl. W. Emerson Dunlap, Company K, Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

Respectfully submitted.

O. B. KNOWLES,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 175.

Report of Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the James, of operations January 30.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF THE JAMES,
January 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I proceeded, in compliance with instructions of the 29th, with 35 officers and 806 men of this command, at daylight yesterday, by Charles City Cross-Roads, to Long Bridge, on the Chickahominy. I found that stream very high and not

fordable. There are two sloughs at that point, with about ten feet of water in each, and although a few men were successfully ferried across, I judged it extremely dangerous to attempt a passage by swimming a large body of horses. I then sent a battalion of [First] New York Mounted Rifles, under Major Hamilton, to Bottom's Bridge, with instructions to send a scouting party of an officer and ten men as far as Baltimore Cross-Roads. An attempt was made to send a similar party to the same point by Long Bridge, but it was found impracticable. I was under the impression that by the river road Bottom's Bridge could be reached in four miles, but Major Hamilton was obliged to make a considerable detour to cross White Oak Swamp. At the bridge (so called) over this he surprised a small picket of the enemy's cavalry and captured three men, one of whom was wounded before he would surrender. At Bottom's Bridge a picket of about a dozen men was found, but by a mistake our advanced guard charged to the bridge, where horses were seen, capturing one man there, and the remainder of the enemy's party, who were on a neighboring hill, managed to make their escape. Two men, however, came in and delivered themselves up as deserters. The scouting party sent across the river, under Captain Purdy, New York Mounted Rifles, proceeded to within three-quarters of a mile to Baltimore Cross-Roads. They were obliged to swim the river. They captured five men, who acknowledged themselves to be soldiers on furlough, but Captain Purdy was only able to mount one of them, and being in a hurry to recross the swamp before dark, he was obliged to leave the other four behind. Major Hamilton, with his command, rejoined the main body at the junction of the Long Bridge road with the road to Haxall's Landing and Shirley, a position to which I removed at dark. The entire command then returned by the same road to camp, meeting no one whatever until reaching our picket.

I believe I am justified in asserting, from the report of scouts and detached parties, from personal observation, and from information from other sources, that no force whatever of the enemy has moved eastward upon the peninsula for a long time past except very small scouting parties. Captain Purdy reports meeting and conversing with a citizen from Barhamsville, whom he knew personally, who confirmed this statement, and added that a party of seventy-five men, of Company E, New York Mounted Rifles, had been up at that village on last Thursday from Williamsburg. It is hardly necessary to mention, although I was not informed of it when I started out, that no bridges are now standing over the Chickahominy. The river is now high, banked full, and nowhere fordable for twenty-five miles above Long Bridge and below to its mouth. The stream is somewhat rapid, and there is much ice in the swamp. At Long Bridge the river was evidently falling, but Captain Purdy reported a rise at Bottom's Bridge, between the two lines of his crossing. The bottom of the ford at Long Bridge is not very bad. White Oak Swamp Bridge is a corduroy road, which has been broken up and partly swept away, but the crossing is good. Bottom's Bridge can be repaired in a short time.

I am much indebted to Colonel Sumner for his advice and assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EVANS,
Colonel First Maryland Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Cavalry Division.

No. 176.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Peter S. Michie, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Department of Virginia, of operations February 4–March 18.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
February 13, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in the Army of the James for the week ending February 11, 1865:

At Fort Burnham, casemates have been constructed, the parapet strengthened, the trench widened, and chevaux-de-frise, wire entanglements, &c., added to the obstructions. On the flanks of the fort works have been commenced for two guns each, that on the right in embrasure, and on the left en barbette. The parapet of Battery No. 1 has been strengthened, embrasures repaired, platforms made good, and traverses thrown up. In Fort Brady one of the 100-pounders has been mounted in its new position and the work in strengthening the fort generally proceeded with. The new battery below Fort Brady is sufficiently advanced to receive one of the 100-pounders; its magazine is nearly completed. The gateway and draw-bridge of Redoubt Southard is progressing favorably. The proposed work between Redoubts Southard and Brooks has been staked out, and will be at once proceeded with. Some small repairs to other parts of the line have been done by parties furnished by the regiments manning such portions of the works. I have the honor to report also that the detachment of the company of pontoniers who have been on duty at the saw-mills have been replaced by infantry, and the whole company are at work repairing and putting in order the pontoon trains of this army. In this connection, it will be proper to call attention to the fact that the material used in the construction of the pontoon and chess wagons has been of the poorest kind. The oak used for poles and reaches is old and in some cases was dead wood and broke clean across, showing a fracture indicating very little strength. Almost all the wagons show great shrinkage in the parts that are joined together, some joints opening as much as three-quarters of an inch. Owing to these defects, each wagon is carefully examined and repaired, so that it is better able to do good service than when new.

I cannot speak too highly of this company (Company I, Third Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, formerly Thirteenth Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, unattached), commanded by Captain Pickering. It is composed of men enlisted from Springfield Armory, many of whom are the best kind of mechanics. They have kept the pontoon trains of this army up to the best standard, so that after their long-continued service our trains are now, or soon will be, as fit for service as if they were entirely new, and this without additional expense to the Government. Owing to the facilities we have here at present I have the honor to propose that we furnish the Engineer Department at Washington with such oak lumber, of the best quality, cut to any size, that may be required. There are a great many white-oak trees here which might as well be used for this purpose as not. This will only cost the Government transportation, and will save the $70 or $80 a thousand feet, which is about the price at present, buying from the market.

I also transmit herewith a suggestion of Captain Lyon, assistant engineer, in the improvements of a part of the pontoon wagon. It is the substitution of a roller for the sharp-edged stanchion on the rear

sides of the wagon. At present it is difficult to load the boat from the rear by pushing it forward, because the stanchions will cut into the sides of the boat and resist its advance unless the boat is exactly straight. Two rollers would assist its loading very much. The present stanchion might be hammered down and a cast-iron roller slipped on it as an axle and confined by a common nut.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
February 21, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in the Army of the James for the week ending February 18, 1865:

At Fort Burnham two casemates have been finished and two are in course of construction. One magazine between casemates is completed. The thickening of parapet and deepening of trench is being proceeded with, and a parapet on gorge line is being constructed. The chevaux-de-frise and entanglements are also finished. The batteries on the flanks of the fort are completed and ready for guns. The Coehorn mortars are in position and the magazine for them is ready for use. The parapet between Fort Burnham and Battery No. 1 is being repaired. The magazine in Battery No. 3 is nearly completed and the abatis made good. The magazine at Battery No. 5 is in course of construction. The work upon Fort Brady consisted in thickening the front parapet, strengthening the magazine, connecting the latter and the bomb-proof, and laying the platform of one of the 100-pounders. There are two 100-pounders now in position behind the thickened parapet. The sunken battery below Fort Brady is ready for two 100-pounders and one 30-pounder, and is nearly completed. The work between the Redoubts Brooks and Southard is progressing favorably. The gateway and draw-bridge at Redoubt Southard is nearly completed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Dept. of Virginia.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Combined Armies.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
February 27, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations in the Army of the James for the week ending February 25, 1865:

In the Twenty-fifth Army Corps.—At Fort Burnham the third casemate is completed, the thickening of parapet, widening of trench, and construction of parapet on gorge line is being continued. In Batteries Nos. 1, 3, and 4, magazines have been constructed and are nearly com-

pleted. In Battery No. 2 the magazine is finished. At Fort Brady the thickening of the parapet and magazine covering is nearly finished. Sunken battery below Fort Brady requires but a few hours' work to complete it. Repairs of abatis, &c., has been made on the line generally.

In the Twenty-fourth Corps.—The lunette and infantry parapets between Redoubts Southard and Brooks have been proceeded with and are nearly completed.

On the Bermuda front.—Battery Sawyer: The parapet has been strengthened and the ditch drained. New battery near Battery Sawyer: The covering of magazine and bomb-proof is finished. Battery Spofford: A covered drain has been made and the revetment repaired. Redoubt Drake: The revetment and platform have been repaired. Battery Marshall: The terre-plein has been graded and the parapet on the left flank raised; three magazines in rear of the ten-gun battery have been drained, revetted, and re-covered. The parapet and banquette between Batteries Pruyn and Anderson are being raised. Battery Pruyn: The parapet has been strengthened, embrasures repaired, and platforms laid. Redoubt Dutton: The embrasures have been repaired and platforms are being laid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Combined Armies in Virginia.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
March 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations for the week ending March 4, 1865:

The work done, in consequence of unfavorable weather, has been of little importance, consisting chiefly of (in the Twenty-fifth Corps) continuing the construction of casemates in Fort Burnham, completing magazines in the redoubts along the line to Fort Brady, and repairs to rifle-pits and abatis. On the Bermuda front: Repairing platforms, and draining in Battery Sawyer; strengthening the bomb-proof and magazine in Battery Parsons; repairing embrasure and laying platforms in Redoubt Drake; thickening and revetting parapet and forming banquette between Batteries Anderson and Pruyn; repairing embrasure and laying platform in Battery Pruyn, and some small repairs in Redoubt Dutton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer Dept. of Virginia.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer Combined Armies in Virginia.

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DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
March 14, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ending March 11, 1865:

In the Twenty-fifth Corps.—At Fort Burnham the scarp revetting damaged by the recent heavy rains has been repaired and the trench

In order to form ice-breakers and prevent a lateral motion of the bridge, an inclined brace was placed above each row of piles, the larger end being spiked to the cap and the other end chained to a pile fifty or sixty feet above the bridge, the pile being sawed nearly through before driving, and so arranged as to break off just above the chain. Near the draw similar braces were placed on the lower side also to give additional strength. The roadway is constructed in the ordinary manner, with caps, stringers, and three-inch plank. The draw was constructed of three wood lighters, which were all that could be obtained at the time. The bays being very wide, light trusses were used to prevent sagging. The ends of the draw are connected with the bridge by aprons, which allow for rise and fall of tide. These are entirely lifted from the bridge by ropes and levers when the draw is to be opened, and the latter is maneuvered by means of a small chain which passes over a windlass on the draw, and when the draw is open sags down to allow vessels to pass over it. It may be proper to state that the entire cost of this bridge to the Government was about $750, the labor, including sawing of plank and hewing of timber, having been performed by enlisted men. But for the delays caused by freshets and the non-arrival of boats for the draw, the bridge would have been completed within fifteen days from the time it was commenced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. KING,

First Lieut., U. S. Engineers, Actg. Chief Engineer Dept. of Virginia.

(*During the month of January, 1865.*)

Maj. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,

Chief Engineer Combined Armies.

No. 178.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Caldwell, Daniel	Sergeant, Company H, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Feb. 6	Capture of flag at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Carter, Joseph F	Captain 3d Maryland Infantry	Mar. 25	Distinguished gallantry in action at Fort Stedman, Va.
Chambers, Joseph B	Private, Company F, 100th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Mar. 25	Capture of colors of 1st Virginia Infantry at Petersburg, Va.
Coey, James	Major 147th New York Infantry	Feb. 6	Distinguished bravery in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va.
McDonald, George E	Private, Company L, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery.	Mar. 25	Capture of flag at Fort Stedman, near Petersburg, Va.
Murphy, James T	Private, Company L, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery.	Mar. 25	Gallantry in action before Petersburg, Va.
Oliver, Charles	Sergeant, Company M, 100th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Mar. 25	Capture of flag of 31st Georgia Infantry at Petersburg, Va.
Sands, William	First Sergeant Company G, 88th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Feb. 6, 7	Distinguished gallantry at the battle of Dabney's Mill, Va.
Spillane, Timothy	Private, Company C, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Feb. 5-7	Gallantry in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Tompkins, George W	Corporal, Company F, 124th New York Infantry.	Mar. 25	Capture of flag of 59th Alabama near Watkins' house, Petersburg, Va.
Vanderslice, John M	Private, Company D, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Feb. 6	Distinguished gallantry in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.

No. 179.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia, of operations February 5–8 and March 25.

PETERSBURG, *February 5, 1865.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

At 11 a. m. to-day enemy forced a passage across Hatcher's Run, at Vaughan's road, believed to be Second and Fourth [Fifth?] Corps, accompanied by cavalry; preparing to meet them.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER, *Richmond.*

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 6, 1865.

The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's Run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughan road—the infantry to Cat-tail Creek, the cavalry to Dinwiddie Court-House, where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalry and retired. In the afternoon parts of Hill's and Gordon's troops demonstrated against the enemy on the left of Hatcher's Run, near Armstrong's Mill. Finding him intrenched they were withdrawn after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be recrossing.

This morning Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoiter, when it was vigorously attacked. The battle was obstinately contested several hours, but General Pegram being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Colonel Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original position. Evans' division, ordered by General Gordon to support Pegram, charged the enemy, forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire. Mahone's division arriving, enemy was driven rapidly to his defenses on Hatcher's Run.

Our loss is reported to be small; that of the enemy not supposed great.

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 8, 1865. (Received 3.55 p. m.)

The enemy yesterday made no advance from Hatcher's Run. His skirmishers, supported by a continuous line, were pushed forward against some parts of our position, but no attack was made. He still retains his position.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 8, 1865.

SIR: All the disposable force of the right wing of the army has been operating against the enemy beyond Hatcher's Run since Sunday. Yesterday, the most inclement day of the winter, they had to be retained in line of battle, having been in the same condition the two

previous days and nights. I regret to be obliged to state that under these circumstances, heightened by assaults and fire of the enemy, some of the men had been without meat for three days, and all were suffering from reduced rations and scant clothing, exposed to battle, cold, hail, and sleet. I have directed Colonel Cole, chief commissary, who reports that he has not a pound of meat at his disposal, to visit Richmond and see if nothing can be done. If some change is not made and the commissary department reorganized, I apprehend dire results. The physical strength of the men, if their courage survives, must fail under this treatment. Our cavalry has to be dispersed for want of forage. Fitz Lee's and Lomax's divisions are scattered because supplies cannot be transported where their services are required. I had to bring William H. F. Lee's division forty miles Sunday night to get him in position. Taking these facts in connection with the paucity of our numbers, you must not be surprised if calamity befalls us. According to reports of prisoners we were opposed on Hatcher's Run by the Second and Fifth Corps, part of the Ninth, one division of the Sixth, and Gregg's division (three brigades) of cavalry. It was also reported that the Twenty-third Corps (Schofield's) reached City Point the 5th, and that it was present; but this is not confirmed by other reports. At last accounts it was stated to be on the Potomac, delayed by ice. A scout near Alexandria reports it is to march on Gordonsville, General Baker on Kinston. I think it more probable it will join Grant here.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully sent to the President for perusal.
Please return it.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

[Second indorsement.]

This is too sad to be patiently considered, and cannot have occurred without criminal neglect or gross incapacity. Let supplies be had by purchase, or borrowing or other possible mode.

J. D.

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HEADQUARTERS,
March 25, 1865.

At daylight this morning General Gordon assaulted and carried enemy's works at Hare's Hill, captured 9 pieces of artillery, 8 mortars, between 500 and 600 prisoners, among them one brigadier-general and number of officers of lower grade. Enemy's lines were swept away for distance of 400 or 500 yards to right and left, and two efforts made to recover captured works were handsomely repulsed; but it was found that the inclosed works in rear, commanding enemy's main line, could only be taken at great sacrifice, and troops were withdrawn to original position. It being impracticable to bring off captured guns, owing to nature of ground, they were disabled and left. Our loss reported is not heavy. Among wounded is Brigadier-General Terry, flesh wound, and Brig. Gen. Phil. Cook, in arm. All the troops engaged, including two

brigades under Brigadier-General Ransom, behaved most handsomely. The conduct of the sharpshooters of Gordon's corps, who led assault, deserves the highest commendation. This afternoon there was skirmishing on the right between the picket-lines, with varied success. At dark enemy held considerable portion of the line farthest in advance of our main works.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 28, 1865. (Received 4 p. m.)

General Gordon informs me that in his report of the action at Hare's Hill, on the 25th instant, he omitted to mention that Col. H. P. Jones, commanding the artillery on that portion of the line, was at the front superintending in person the operations of the artillery, and that a select body of officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stribling, carried the enemy's breast-works with the sharpshooters of the corps, and immediately turned upon the enemy the captured guns.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

No. 180.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

JANUARY 10, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First Army Corps (Longstreet):				
Staff	11	.....	11	18
Pickett's division	308	4,704	6,308	9,294
Field's division	433	4,569	6,090	11,661
Kershaw's division[a]	295	3,140	4,352	9,277
Total First Army Corps	1,047	12,413	16,761	30,250
Second Army Corps (Gordon):				
Rodes' division	240	3,077	4,371	12,447
Early's division	163	2,411	3,181	8,194
Gordon's division	195	2,684	3,532	13,602
Total Second Army Corps	598	8,172	11,084	34,243
Third Army Corps (A. P. Hill):				
Staff	18	.....	18	20
Mahone's division	354	4,536	6,003	12,676
Heth's division	386	4,827	6,111	12,704
Wilcox's division	402	5,827	7,293	11,855
Total Third Army Corps	1,160	15,190	19,425	37,255
Anderson's corps: Johnson's division[b]	461	6,608	8,042	12,961

[a] Conner's brigade transferred to South Carolina.
[b] Hoke's division transferred to North Carolina.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

JANUARY 31, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Valley District (Early):						
Staff	18	.....	.....	18	22	.....
Wharton's division	84	1,112	1,112	1,581	4,686	.....
Artillery	53	775	775	1,012	2,576	32
Total Valley District a	155	1,887	1,887	2,611	7,284	32
Artillery Reserve, &c. (Pendleton):						
Staff	8	8	8	16	16	.....
First Corps artillery	81	2,104	2,104	2,413	3,264	.....
Third Corps artillery	100	1,873	1,873	2,245	3,346	.....
Anderson's artillery	56	896	896	1,128	1,637	.....
Total Artillery Reserve, &c	245	4,881	4,881	5,802	8,253	.....
Defenses Richmond and Danville Railroad (Walker)	115	1,438	1,438	1,886	3,366	.....
Provost guard (Bridgford)	21	199	199	302	374	.....
Grand total	3,944	53,443	53,445	69,659	141,613	32

a Cavalry not reported.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present last return.	In hands of enemy.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Enlisted men.
First Army Corps (Longstreet):							
Staff	14	.....	14	18	14	.....	.....
Pickett's division	336	4,773	6,520	9,487	6,365	115	686
Field's division	367	4,453	5,797	11,563	5,721	73	1,312
Kershaw's division	258	3,063	4,178	9,211	4,175	100	1,635
Gary's cavalry brigade	60	1,112	1,584	3,595	1,754	20	335
Total First Army Corps	1,035	13,421	18,093	33,874	18,029	308	3,948
Second Army Corps (Gordon):							
Rodes' division	208	2,929	4,445	12,232	4,344	181	3,642
Gordon's division	179	2,281	3,372	13,513	3,470	357	4,137
Early's division	140	2,151	2,991	8,027	3,177	166	2,282
Total Second Army Corps	527	7,361	10,808	33,772	10,991	704	10,061
Third Army Corps (A. P. Hill):							
Staff	18	.....	18	20	18	.....	.....
Mahone's division	317	3,990	5,489	12,431	5,913	117	1,867
Heth's division	331	4,190	5,543	11,966	5,647	204	2,352
Wilcox's division	350	5,445	6,822	11,550	6,860	93	1,774
Total Third Army Corps	1,016	13,525	17,872	35,967	18,438	414	5,973
Early's command:							
Staff	18	.....	18	20	18	2	.....
Wharton's division	82	1,076	1,528	6,924	1,581	104	1,549
Long's artillery	27	390	469	940	492	3	99
Total Early's command	127	1,466	2,015	7,884	2,091	109	1,648

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present last return.	In hands of enemy.	
	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Enlisted men.
Anderson's corps: Johnson's division	466	6,527	7,874	12,778	.....	.....	1,149
Defenses Richmond and Danville Railroad (Walker)	109	1,417	1,775	3,355	.....	.....	.....
W. H. F. Lee's cavalry division	156	2,664	3,508	6,579	3,782	37	439
Independent Signal Corps (Milligan)	7	153	165	240	238	.....	12
Provost guard (Bridgford)	20	188	301	378	303	.....	.....
Grand total	3,463	46,722	62,411	134,827	53,872	1,572	23,250

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General headquarters	12	.....	12	12
First Army Corps (Longstreet):				
Staff	14	.....	14	18
Pickett's division	335	4,761	6,557	9,442
Field's division	374	4,436	5,732	11,508
Kershaw's division	240	2,967	4,121	9,179
Total First Army Corps	963	12,164	16,424	30,147
Second Army Corps (Gordon):				
Gordon's division	175	2,309	3,334	13,520
Rodes' division	211	3,022	4,596	12,176
Early's division	152	2,292	3,196	8,010
Total Second Army Corps	538	7,623	11,126	33,706
Third Army Corps (A. P. Hill):				
Staff	20	.....	20	20
Mahone's division	296	3,880	5,538	12,854
Heth's division	434	4,324	5,562	11,852
Wilcox's division	343	5,383	6,769	11,411
Total Third Army Corps	993	13,587	17,889	36,137
Anderson's corps: Johnson's division	475	6,505	7,846	12,642
Early's command:				
Staff	16	.....	16	20
Wharton's division	84	1,112	1,584	6,735
Lomax's cavalry division	174	1,383	1,790	7,150
Long's artillery	32	368	457	1,432
Total Early's command	306	2,863	3,847	15,337
Cavalry Corps:				
W. H. F. Lee's division	210	3,935	5,148	9,299
Fitz Lee's division	120	1,825	2,499	9,446
Total cavalry	330	5,760	7,647	18,745

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Artillery (Pendleton):				
Staff	8	8	16	16
First Corps	83	2,089	2,398	3,262
Third Corps	110	1,862	2,227	3,344
Anderson's corps	72	1,196	1,462	2,752
Total artillery	273	5,155	6,113	9,374
Defenses Richmond and Danville Railroad (Walker)	114	1,414	1,749	3,269
Unattached commands	42	504	696	1,042
Grand total	4,046	55,575	73,349	100,411

FEBRUARY 24–MARCH 1, 1865.

[From inspection reports.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.	
	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.
FIRST ARMY CORPS.						
Staff*	13	.....	13	16	.....	.....
Pickett's division*	434	5,997	8,073	11,745	388	6,151
Field's division:						
Staff†	12	.....	12	16	.....	.....
Anderson's brigade‡	77	1,019	1,342	2,617	69	1,008
Benning's brigade‡	61	709	849	1,787	61	642
Bratton's brigade‡	99	1,435	1,762	2,873	99	1,435
Law's brigade‡	70	788	1,052	2,539	73	782
Texas Brigade‡	49	480	733	1,594	39	435
Total Field's division	368	4,431	5,650	11,426	341	4,297
Kershaw's division:						
Staff*	13	.....	13	17	.....	.....
Bryan's brigade*	50	605	824	2,047	39	579
Humphreys' brigade†	33	416	598	1,690	39	463
Wofford's brigade†	59	746	1,012	3,017	59	746
Total Kershaw's division	155	1,767	2,447	6,771	137	1,788
Grand total First Army Corps	960	12,165	16,183	29,958	866	12,236
SECOND ARMY CORPS.						
Early's division:						
Staff*	10	1	11	14	10	1
Johnston's brigade†	47	652	945	2,499	55	859
Lewis' brigade†	45	860	1,156	3,028	45	860
Pegram's brigade§	46	665	889	2,332	47	665
Total Early's division	148	2,178	3,001	7,873	157	2,385

* Inspected February 28.
† Inspected February 27.
‡ Inspected February 24.
§ Inspected February 25.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 24-MARCH 1, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.	
	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.
SECOND ARMY CORPS—continued.						
Gordon's division:						
Staff*	16	.....	16	17	.....	.....
Evans' brigade*	61	1,007	1,328	3,852	56	1,013
Terry's brigade*	79	894	1,293	6,297	79	894
York's brigade*	19	382	566	3,032	19	382
Total Gordon's division	175	2,283	3,203	13,228	154	2,289
Rodes' division:						
Staff†	9	2	11	19	.....	.....
Battle's brigade†	49	822	1,056	2,964	48	777
Cook's brigade§	47	500	702	2,200	40	500
Cox's brigade§	50	715	1,135	3,681	45	715
Grimes' brigade§	54	1,008	1,366	3,260	71	1,294
Total Rodes' division	209	3,047	4,270	12,124	204	3,286
Grand total Second Army Corps	532	7,508	10,474	23,225	515	7,960
THIRD ARMY CORPS.						
Heth's division:						
Staff†	10	.....	10	17	.....	.....
Cooke's brigade§	108	1,448	1,806	3,017	104	1,448
Davis' brigade*	67	562	735	2,005	67	661
McComb's brigade†	103	865	1,185	2,822	87	880
MacRae's brigade*	58	1,209	1,509	3,531	55	1,119
Total Heth's division	346	4,084	5,245	11,392	313	4,088
Mahone's division:						
Finegan's brigade§	57	517	1,039	2,775	49	517
Forney's brigade*	59	995	1,239	2,911	58	1,039
Harris' brigade†	40	501	801	1,766	38	507
Sorrel's brigade†	60	989	1,329	2,786	60	989
Weisiger's brigade†	68	771	1,005	2,473	60	757
Total Mahone's division	284	3,773	5,413	12,711	265	3,809
Wilcox's division:						
Staff†	13	2	15	20	.....	.....
Lane's brigade†	68	1,094	1,384	3,407	70	1,092
McGowan's brigade†	92	1,398	1,764	2,930	91	1,313
Scales' brigade†	89	1,430	1,785	2,810	87	1,573
Thomas' brigade‖	78	958	1,159	2,062	75	943
Total Wilcox's division	340	4,882	6,107	11,229	323	4,921
Grand total Third Army Corps	970	12,739	16,765	35,332	901	12,818
Johnson's division (Anderson's corps):						
Staff†	12	.....	12	14	.....	.....
Elliott's [Wallace's] brigade*	129	1,840	2,139	3,666	123	1,891
Gracie's brigade†	107	1,096	1,431	2,521	103	1,105
Ransom's brigade†	143	2,113	2,405	3,573	143	1,853
Wise's brigade‡	104	1,269	1,605	2,368	116	1,428
Total Johnson's division	495	6,318	7,592	12,142	485	6,277
Grand total of infantry	2,957	38,730	51,014	100,657	2,767	39,291

* Inspected February 27.
† Inspected February 28.
‡ Inspected February 26.
§ Inspected February 25.
‖ Inspected March 1.

Abstract from returns of the Army of Northern Virginia, &c.—Continued.

FEBRUARY 24-MARCH 1, 1865—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Present effective for the field.	
	Officers.	Men.			Officers.	Men.
CAVALRY.						
Lee's (Fitz) division:						
Staff*	6	.....	6	9	.....	.....
Gary's brigade†	63	1,021	1,539	3,580	54	1,037
Payne's brigade‡	31	472	582	2,147	25	472
Wickham's brigade†	33	394	497	3,564	33	394
Total Lee's (Fitz) division	133	1,887	2,624	9,300	112	1,903
Lee's (W. H. F.) division:						
Staff‡	7	.....	7	12	.....	.....
Barringer's brigade‡	85	1,703	2,062	3,657	78	1,298
Dearing's brigade‡	58	838	1,188	2,522	48	560
Total Lee's (W. H. F.) division	150	2,541	3,257	6,191	126	1,858
Grand total of cavalry	283	4,428	5,881	15,491	238	3,761
Grand total Army of Northern Virginia§	3,240	43,158	56,895	116,148	3,005	43,052

No. 181.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps, of operations February 6 and March 25.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 9, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the fighting on the west side of Hatcher's Run on the 6th instant:

On the morning of that day Pegram's division moved out from camp to reconnoiter, one brigade moving near the run and the others farther to the right and along the Vaughan road. In these positions the brigades were vigorously attacked by both cavalry and infantry in heavy force. They were pressed slowly back, bravely resisting the enemy's advance. Gordon's division, Brigadier-General Evans commanding, sent forward in support, formed on Pegram's left, charged and drove the enemy before it, but was finally forced by superior numbers to retire. It was readily reformed near the enemy's lines, and again advanced with spirit, while Pegram charged on the right. The enemy was again driven back, but General Pegram, who was riding immediately with his troops, being killed, and Colonel Hoffman, commanding brigade, severely wounded, a portion of the line was thrown into confusion. The battle had been obstinately contested for several hours, when Mahone's division arrived and was placed in position to fill a gap between Evans and Pegram. The whole line now advanced to the attack and drove the enemy in confusion to his works along the bank of the creek.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR, *A. A. G., Army of Northern Virginia.*

* Inspected March 1.
† Inspected February 27.
‡ Inspected February 28.
§ The artillery not accounted for.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
February 11, 1865.

I respectfully forward a report from General Gordon of the operations of the infantry west of Hatcher's Run on the 6th instant, which is more full than my dispatch of that date.

R. E. LEE,
General.

—

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 27, 1865.

I desire to bring to the attention of the commanding general the admirable conduct of Col. H. P. Jones, commanding artillery on my line, and the officers and men of his command, during the action at Hare's Hill, on the morning of the 25th instant. Colonel Jones remained at the front, personally superintending the management of the artillery, and a select body of officers and men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Stribling, charged the enemy's breast-works with the sharp-shooters of this corps, and at once turned upon the enemy the captured guns.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORDON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 182.

Report of Col. William R. Peck, Louisiana Brigade, of operations February 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS YORK'S COMMAND,
February 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my command on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant:

In pursuance of orders from division headquarters I proceeded, on the morning of the 5th of February, to Burgess' Mill, and thence to the line of works in front of General Cook's quarters. Having marched about a mile to the left along the works, we were ordered, about 4 p. m., to move across the works, following Terry's brigade. We formed line after marching about a mile to the front, Evans' brigade being on our right and Terry on our left. Being ordered to conform our movements to those of General Terry, we advanced in line to our batteries, threw forward our sharpshooters, commanded by Lieut. R. B. Smith, Second Louisiana Regiment, and rested a short time while our batteries fired. The fire of the batteries having ceased we advanced through the field and woods until we reached General Heth's line, being exposed in the woods to some fire of musketry. At General Heth's line we halted, in accordance with the movements on our left, and rectified the line. Darkness having come on, after some firing with little result, we were ordered to retire, which the command did in good order, and, in accordance with instructions, I marched the command back to their quarters.

In obedience to orders, at sunrise on the morning of the 6th, I marched the command to Burgess' house, and was ordered back about

11 o'clock, leaving 150 men on picket Orders reaching me at 1 p. m. to move at once by the nearest route o Armstrong's Mill, the command proceeded immediately to Burgess' house, and thence as rapidly as possible to our picket-line south of Hatcher's Run. Here we were led to the support of General Pegram by General Gordon's orders, and formed line in the woods, with General Terry's brigade on our left. My command was much reduced by this time by the heavy picket detail still on duty, and I was forced, with the mere handful left, to conform my movements entirely to those of the larger commands on my right and left. Advancing twice to the edge of the woods, and driving the enemy from the sawdust pile in the field, we were each time forced to retire by the wavering and falling back of the line on our left. We fell back each time in good order. The third time we advanced, a portion of Pegram's division having come up on our right, we drove the enemy again steadily before us until we reached the field and sawdust pile. After holding this point for a short time the troops on my right and left gave way and I fell back with them, reforming quickly in the woods. Many of my men had by this time been killed and wounded, and the command was short of ammunition, but I deployed them in the interval between Pegram's left and Terry's right, and having fired away the last round we had, on the arrival of Mahone's division on our line I retired a short distance and supplied myself with ammunition. The fight was by this time over, and in accordance with General Evans' order I marched to the pines near our line and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 7th we were placed in line by General Evans, prepared to support the division on our right in case of an attack. During the afternoon we proceeded to the right of the Brown house and formed as a support of Major Owen's artillery. At dark we were sent back to quarters.

I cannot close my report without paying a just tribute to the memory of Lieut. John S. Dea, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, who fell at our most advanced position during the fight of the 6th. He was at the time acting as adjutant of the division corps of sharpshooters, and displayed all the conspicuous gallantry for which he was noted. In him the service has lost a brave soldier and a good officer. I was greatly assisted in the operations of my command by the officers of my staff, and by Adjutant Key, of the Ninth Louisiana, who offered his services on the occasion.

I append the following list of casualties in my command: Killed, 1 officer, 5 men; wounded, 17 men.

Very respectfully,

W. R. PECK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. D. C. CODY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

JANUARY 2, 1865.—Scout from Benvard's Mills to South Quay, Va.

Report of Capt. George F. Dern, Third New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT THIRD NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Benvard's Mills, Va., January 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your order I started from here at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, with Companies A, B, C, H, and L (about 100 men), and one section of artil-

lery, Lieutenant Ladd commanding, and reached the Blackwater, at South Quay, at about 9 a. m. From all the information I could obtain from the citizens I was satisfied that the enemy were aware of our movement and on Saturday night had sent for re-enforcements, expecting a raid from Bower's Hill. I met a family of refugees near the Blackwater, who came down from Weldon, and questioned them separately, and ascertained that two companies of infantry were about a mile back, on the Murfree's Depot road; also, one company of cavalry. I dismounted three companies, ordered them to move cautiously to the ferry, and seize the boat, but found the boat had been secured on the opposite side. I shelled the opposite shore vigorously, which had a tendency to cause the enemy to develop his strength, and deeming it imprudent to attempt a crossing with my small force, I returned at 10 o'clock last night; no casualties.

I captured at the ferry 3 bales of cotton, 3 horses, and 1 cart.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. DERN,

Captain, Commanding Detachment Third New York Cavalry.

Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS,

Commanding Third New York Cavalry.

JANUARY 3–17, 1865.—Expedition to and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C., and its dependencies.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Jan. 4–5, 1865.—The expedition embarks at Bermuda Landing, Va.
8, 1865.—Naval fleet under Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, and transport fleet containing expeditionary forces, arrive at rendezvous off Beaufort, N. C.
12, 1865.—Expedition, convoyed by fleet of Rear-Admiral David D. Porter, sails from rendezvous off Beaufort, N. C., for Fort Fisher.
12–13, 1865.—Expedition arrives at Federal Point, N. C.
13, 1865.—Bombardment of Fort Fisher by naval fleet.
Landing of expeditionary forces.
Skirmish near Fort Fisher, N. C.
13–15, 1865.—Combined military and naval operations against Fort Fisher, N. C.
15, 1865.—Assault and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
16, 1865.—Explosion of powder magazine at Fort Fisher, N. C.
16–17, 1865.—Fort Caswell blown up and defensive works at Smithville and Reeves' Point, N. C., abandoned by Confederate forces.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces.
No. 2.—Organization of the U. S. Forces at Fort Fisher, N. C., January 13–15.
No. 3.—Casualties in the U. S. Forces at Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15.
No. 4.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Grant.
No. 5.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, of operations January 15.

* For Union naval reports see Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, December 4, 1865, and for report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, chief of artillery, see p. 165.

No. 6.—Col. Alfred P. Rockwell, Sixth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 15.
No 7.—Capt. John Thompson, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 15.
No. 8.—Capt. William S. Marble, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 15.
No. 9.—Capt. William H. Trickey, Third New Hampshire Infantry, of operations January 15.
No. 10.—Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 11.—Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 12.—Col. Rufus Daggett, One hundred and seventeenth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 13–15.
No. 13.—Maj. Oliver P. Harding, Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 15.
No. 14.—Capt. Heber B. Essington, Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 15.
No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson, One hundred and fifteenth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 15.
No. 16.—Maj. Ezra L. Walrath, One hundred and fifteenth New York Infantry, of operations January 15.
No. 17.—Lieut. Col. James A. Colvin, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations January 15.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, of operations January 13–19.
No. 19.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Albert M. Blackman, Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Third Brigade, of operations January 15.
No. 20.—Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry constituted to examine into the cause of the explosion of the powder magazine.
No. 21.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.
No. 22.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina, of operations January 13–15.
No. 23.—Lieut. Col. George T. Gordon, C. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General, of operations January 13–15.
No. 24.—Maj. William J. Saunders, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 13–15.
No. 25.—Maj. Gen. William H. C. Whiting, C. S. Army, of operations January 15.
No. 26.—Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Colquitt, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding U. S. Forces.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
On Federal Point, N. C., January 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Fisher, and the occupation of Fort Caswell and the other works at the mouth of the Cape Fear River:

On the 2d instant I received from the lieutenant-general in person orders to take command of the troops destined for the movement. They were 3,300 picked men from the Second Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Brig. Gen. (now brevet major-general) Adelbert

Ames; the same number from the Third Division of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, under command of Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine; 1,400 men from the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, under Col. (now brevet brigadier-general) J. C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers; the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery, with four 3-inch guns, and Light Battery E, Third U. S. Artillery, with six light 12-pounder guns. I was instructed to move them from their positions in the lines on the north side of the James River to Bermuda Landing in time to commence their embarkation on transport vessels at sunrise on the 4th instant. In obedience to these orders the movement commenced at noon of the 3d instant. The troops arrived at the landing at sunset, and there bivouacked for the night. The transports did not arrive as soon as they were expected. The first of them made its appearance late in the afternoon of the 4th. One of them, the Atlantic, was of too heavy draught to come up the James. Curtis' brigade, of Ames' division, was, therefore, placed on river steamboats and sent down the river to be transferred to her.

The embarkation of the remainder of the force commenced at sunset of the 4th, and was completed at noon of the 5th instant. Each vessel, as soon as it was loaded, was sent to Fort Monroe, and at 9 p. m. of the 5th the whole fleet was collected in Hampton Roads. The troops were all in heavy marching order, with four days' rations, from the morning of the 4th, in their haversacks, and forty rounds of ammunition in their boxes. No horses, wagons, or ambulances were taken; the caissons of the artillery were left behind, but, in addition to the ammunition in the limber chests, 150 rounds per gun in packing boxes were embarked. I went down the river personally with the lieutenant-general, and on the way received from him additional instructions and the information that orders had been given for the embarkation of a siege train, to consist of twenty 30-pounder Parrott guns, four 100-pounder Parrotts, and twenty Coehorn mortars, with a detail of artillerists and a company of engineers, so that in case siege operations should become necessary the men and material for it might be at hand. These troops, under the command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, were to follow me to Beaufort, N. C., and await orders. It was not until this time that I was informed that Fort Fisher was the point against which we were to operate.

During the evening of the 5th orders were given for the transports to proceed to sea at 4 o'clock the next morning, and accompanying these orders were sealed letters to be opened when off Cape Henry, directing them to rendezvous, in case of separation from the flag-ship, at a point twenty-five miles off Beaufort, N. C. The vessels sailed at the appointed hour.

During the 6th instant a severe storm arose, which so much impeded our progress that it was not until the morning of the 8th that my own vessel arrived at the rendezvous; all the others, excepting the flag-ship of General Paine, were still behind. Leaving Brigadier-General Paine to assemble the other vessels as they should arrive, I went into Beaufort Harbor to communicate with Rear-Admiral Porter, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with whose fleet the forces under my command were destined to co-operate.

During the 8th nearly all of the vessels arrived at the rendezvous; some of them required repairs to their hulls damaged by the gale; some repairs to their machinery; others needed coal or water. These vessels were brought into the harbor or to the outer anchorage where their wants were supplied; all the others remained, until the final sailing of

the expedition, from twenty to twenty-five miles off the land. The weather continued so unfavorable as to afford no prospect that we would be able to make a landing on the open beach of Federal Point until Wednesday, the 11th. On that day Admiral Porter proposed to start, but at high water there was still so much surf on the bar that the iron-clads and other vessels of heavy draught could not be gotten over it; our departure was, therefore, delayed till the next day.

On the morning tide of the 12th the vessels in the harbor passed out, and the whole fleet of naval vessels and transports got under way for this place. As we were leaving, the vessels containing General Abbot's command came in sight; orders were sent to them to follow us. We did not arrive off Federal Point until nearly night-fall, consequently, and in accordance with the decision of the admiral, the disembarkation of the troops was not commenced until the next morning. Our subsequent experience fully justified the delay; it would have been extremely difficult to land the men at night.

At 4 a. m. of the 13th the inshore division of naval vessels stood in close to the beach to cover the landing; the transports followed them, and took positions as nearly as possible in a line parallel to and about 200 yards outside of them. The iron-clads moved down to within range of the fort and opened fire upon it; another division was placed to the northward of the landing-place, so as to protect our men from any attack from the direction of Masonborough Inlet. At 8 o'clock nearly 200 boats, besides steam tugs, were sent from the navy to the transports, and the disembarkation of men, provisions, tools, and ammunition simultaneously commenced.

At 3 p. m. nearly 8,000 men, with three days' rations in their haversacks and forty rounds of ammunition in their boxes, six days' supply of hard bread in bulk, 300,000 additional rounds of small-arm ammunition, and a sufficient number of intrenching tools, had been safely landed. The surf on the beach was still quite high, notwithstanding that the weather had become very pleasant, and owing to it some of the men had their rations and ammunition ruined by water. With this exception, no accident of any kind occurred.

As soon as the troops had commenced landing pickets were thrown out. They immediately encountered outposts of the enemy, and shots were exchanged with them, but no serious engagement occurred. A few prisoners were taken, from whom I learned that Hoke's rebel division, which it was supposed had been sent farther south, was still here, and that it was his outposts which we were meeting.

The first object which I had in view after landing was to throw a strong defensive line across the peninsula, from the Cape Fear River to the sea, facing Wilmington, so as to protect our rear from attack while we should be engaged in operating against Fisher. Our maps indicated that a good position for such a line would be found a short distance above the head of Myrtle Sound, which is a long, shallow piece of water separated from the ocean by a sand spit of about 100 yards in width, and communicates with it by Masonborough Inlet. It was supposed that the right flank of a line at that point would be protected by the sound, and being above its head that we should by it control the beach as far up as the inlet, and thus in case of need be able to land supplies in quiet water there. Our landing place was selected with reference to this idea. An examination made after we landed showed that the sound for a long distance above its head was so shallow as to offer no obstacle to the passage of troops at low tide, and as

the farther down the peninsula we should go the shorter would be our line across it it was determined to take up a position where the maps showed a large pond, occupying nearly one-third of the width of the peninsula, at about three miles from the fort. Shortly before 5 o'clock, leaving Abbott's brigade to cover our stores, the troops were put in motion for the last-named point. On arriving at it, the "pond" was found to be a sand flat, sometimes covered with water, giving no assistance to the defense of a line established behind it. Nevertheless, it was determined to get a line across at this place, and Paine's division, followed by two of Ames' brigades, made their way through. The night was very dark, much of the ground was a marsh and illy adapted to the construction of works, and the distance was found to be too great to be properly defended by the troops which could be spared from the direct attack upon the fort. It was not until 9 p. m. that Paine succeeded in reaching the river. The ground still nearer the fort was then reconnoitered, and found to be much better adapted to our purposes. Accordingly, the troops were withdrawn from their last position and established on a line about two miles from the works.

They reached this final position at 2 a. m. of the 14th instant. Tools were immediately brought up and intrenchments were commenced; at 8 o'clock a good breast-work, reaching from the river to the sea and partially covered by abatis had been constructed and was in a defensible condition. It was much improved afterward, but from this time our foothold on the peninsula was secured. Early in the morning of the 14th the landing of the artillery was commenced, and by sunset all the light guns were gotten on shore. During the following night they were placed on the line, most of them near the river, where the enemy, in case he should attack us, would be least exposed to the fire of the gun-boats. Curtis' brigade of Ames' division was moved down toward Fisher during the morning, and at noon his skirmishers, after capturing on their way a small steamer which had come down the river with shells and forage for the garrison of the fort, reached a small unfinished outwork in front of the west end of the land front of the work.

General Curtis, Lieutenant-Colonel (now brevet brigadier-general) Comstock, the chief engineer of the expedition, and myself, under the protection of the fire of the fleet, made a careful reconnaissance of the work, getting within 600 yards of it. The report of General Comstock, which, with its accompanying map, is appended hereto,* gives a full description of it and its condition at that time.

As the result of this reconnaissance, and in view of the extreme difficulty which might be expected in landing supplies and the material for a siege on the open and often tempestuous beach, it was decided to attempt an assault the next day, provided that in the meantime the fire of the navy should so far destroy the palisades as to make one practicable. This decision was communicated to Admiral Porter, who at once placed a division of his vessels in a position to accomplish this last-named object. It was arranged in consultation with him that a heavy bombardment from all the vessels should commence early in the morning and continue up to the moment of the assault, and that even then it should not cease, but should be diverted from the points of attack to other parts of the work. It was decided that the assault should be made at 3 p. m., that the army should attack on the western half of the land face, and that a column of sailors and marines should assault at the northeast bastion. The fire of the navy continued during the night.

*See p. 405.

At 8 a. m. of the 15th all of the vessels, except a division left to aid in the defense of our northern line, moved into position, and a fire, magnificent alike for its power and accuracy, was opened. Ames' division had been selected for the assault. Paine was placed in command of the defensive line, having with him Abbott's brigade in addition to his own division. Ames' First Brigade (Curtis') was already at the outwork above mentioned, and in trenches close around it. His other two brigades, Pennypacker's and Bell's, were moved at noon to within supporting distance of him. At 2 o'clock preparations for the assault were commenced. Sixty sharpshooters from the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, armed with the Spencer repeating carbine, and forty others, volunteers from Curtis' brigade, the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Zent, of the Thirteenth Indiana, were thrown forward at a run to within 175 yards of the work. They were provided with shovels and soon dug pits for shelter and commenced firing at the parapet. As soon as this movement commenced the parapet of the fort was manned, and the enemy's fire, both of musketry and artillery, opened.

As soon as the sharpshooters were in position, Curtis' brigade was moved forward by regiment at the double-quick into line at about 475 yards from the work; the men there laid down; this was accomplished under a sharp fire of musketry and artillery, from which, however, they soon sheltered themselves by digging shallow trenches. When Curtis moved from the outwork Pennypacker was brought up to it, and Bell was brought into line 200 yards in his rear. Finding that a good cover for Curtis' men could be found on the reserve slope of a crest fifty yards in the rear of the sharpshooters, they were again moved forward, one regiment at a time, and again covered themselves in trenches. Pennypacker followed Curtis and occupied the ground vacated by him, and Bell was brought up to the outwork. It had been proposed to blow up and cut down the palisades. Bags of powder with fuses attached had been prepared and a party of volunteer axmen organized, but the fire of the navy had been so effective during the preceding night and morning that it was thought unnecessary to use the powder. The axmen, however, were sent in with the leading brigade, and did good service by making openings in portions of the palisading, which the fire of the navy had not been able to reach.

At 3.25 p. m. all the preparations were completed, the order to move forward was given to Ames, and a concerted signal was made to Admiral Porter to change the direction of his fire. Curtis' brigade at once sprung from their trenches and dashed forward in line; its left was exposed to a severe enfilading fire and it obliqued to the right so as to envelop the left of the land front. The ground over which it moved was marshy and difficult, but it soon reached the palisades, passed through them, and affected a lodgment on the parapet. At the same time the column of sailors and marines, under Fleet Capt. K. R. Breese, advanced up the beach in the most gallant manner and attacked the northeastern bastion, but, exposed to a murderous fire, they were unable to get up the parapet. After a severe struggle and a heavy loss of valuable officers and men it became apparent that nothing could be effected at that point, and they were withdrawn.

When Curtis moved forward Ames directed Pennypacker to move up to the rear of the sharpshooters, and brought Bell up to Pennypacker's last position, and as soon as Curtis got a foothold on the parapet sent Pennypacker in to his support. He advanced, overlapping Curtis' right, and drove the enemy from the heavy palisading which extended from the west end of the land face to the river, capturing a considerable

number of prisoners; then pushing forward to their left, the two brigades together drove the enemy from about one-quarter of the land face. Ames then brought up Bell's brigade and moved it between the work and the river. On this side there was no regular parapet, but there was abundance of cover afforded to the enemy by cavities from which sand had been taken for the parapet, the ruins of barracks and storehouses, the large magazine, and by traverses behind which they stubbornly resisted our advance. Hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate character ensued, the huge traverses of the land face being used successively by the enemy as breast-works, over the tops of which the contending parties fired in each others' faces. Nine of these were carried, one after the other, by our men.

When Bell's brigade was ordered into action I foresaw that more troops would probably be needed, and sent an order for Abbott's brigade to move down from the north line, at the same time requesting Captain Breese to replace them with his sailors and marines. I also directed General Paine to send me one of the strongest regiments of his own division; these troops arrived at dusk and reported to General Ames. At 6 o'clock Abbott's brigade went into the fort, the regiment from Paine's division, the Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. M. Blackman commanding, was brought up to the rear of the work, where it remained under fire for some time and was then withdrawn. Until 6 o'clock the fire of the navy continued upon that portion of the work not occupied by us. After that time it was directed on the beach, to prevent the coming up of re-enforcements which it was thought might possibly be thrown over from the right bank of the river to Battery Buchanan. The fighting for the traverses continued till nearly 9 o'clock, two more of them being carried; then a portion of Abbott's brigade drove the enemy from their last remaining strongholds, and the occupation of the work was completed. The same brigade, with General Blackman's regiment, were immediately pushed down the point to Battery Buchanan, whither many of the garrison had fled. On reaching the battery all of the enemy who had not been previously captured were made prisoners; among them were Major-General Whiting, and Colonel Lamb, the commandant of the fort.

At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon Hoke advanced against our north line, apparently with the design of attacking it, but if such was his intention he abandoned it after a skirmish with our pickets. During the day Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, chief of artillery, was busily engaged in landing artillery and ammunition, so that if the assault failed siege operations might at once be commenced. Consequent to the fall of Fisher the enemy, during the night of the 16th and 17th, blew up Fort Caswell, and abandoned both it and their very extensive works on Smith's Island, at Smithville and Reeves' Point, thus placing in our hands all the works erected to defend the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

In all the works were found 169 pieces of artillery, nearly all of which are heavy, over 2,000 stand of small-arms, considerable quantities of commissary stores, and full supplies of ammunition. Our prisoners numbered 112 commissioned officers and 1,971 enlisted men.

I have no words to do justice to the behavior of both officers and men on this occasion; all that men could do, they did. Better soldiers never fought. Of General Ames I have already spoken in a letter recommending his promotion. He commanded all the troops engaged, and was constantly under fire. His great coolness, good judgment, and skill were never more conspicuous than in this assault. Brigadier-

General Curtis,* and Colonels Pennypacker,* Bell, and Abbott, the brigade commanders, led them with the utmost gallantry. Curtis was wounded after fighting in the front rank, rifle in hand; Pennypacker, while carrying the standard of one of his regiments, the first man in a charge over a traverse; Bell was mortally wounded near the palisades.

Brigadier-General Paine deserves high praise for the zeal and energy displayed by him in constructing our defensive line, a work absolutely essential to our success.

Brevet Brigadier-General Blackman deserves mention for the prompt manner in which he brought his regiment up to the work, and afterward followed up the retreating enemy.

To Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. B. Comstock, aide-de-camp on the staff of the lieutenant-general, I am under the deepest obligations. At every step of our progress I received from him the most valuable assistance. For the final success of our part of the operations the country is more indebted to him than to me.

Col. George S. Dodge, chief quartermaster of the Army of the James, accompanied me as chief quartermaster of the force under my command. His able and energetic performance of his multifarious duties was all that could be wished for, and reflects the highest honor upon him.

Surg. Norman S. Barnes, U. S. Volunteers, medical director, and Surg. A. J. H. Buzzell, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, medical inspector of the expedition, discharged their laborious duties on the field and in the hospital in a manner most creditable to their ability and humanity. I desire to express my high appreciation of the services of these officers.

I shall have the honor to submit a supplemental report in reference to those subordinate officers and enlisted men who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

I should signally fail to do my duty were I to omit to speak in terms of the highest admiration of the part borne by the navy in our operations. In all ranks, from Admiral Porter to his seamen, there was the utmost desire not only to do their proper work, but to facilitate in every possible manner the operations of the land forces. To him and to the untiring efforts of his officers and men we are indebted that our men, stores, tools, and ammunition were safely and expeditiously landed, and that our wounded and prisoners were embarked for transportation to the North; to the great accuracy and power of their fire it is owing that we had not to confront a formidable artillery in the assault, and that we were able, with but little loss, to push forward the men, preparatory to it, to a point nearly as favorably for it, as the one they would have occupied had siege operations been undertaken and the work systematically approached. The assault of the sailors and marines, although it failed, undoubtedly contributed somewhat to our success, and certainly nothing could surpass the perfect skill with which the fleet was handled by its commander. Every request which I made to Admiral Porter was most cheerfully complied with, and the utmost harmony has existed between us from the outset to the present time.

I forward herewith General Ames' report.†

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff, City Point, Va.*

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* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

† See p. 415.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 16th instant the enemy blew up Fort Caswell and Fort Campbell, and abandoned both them and their works on Smith's Island, at Smithville and on Reeves' Point. All these works were taken possession of by the navy. In them were found between 70 and 80 heavy guns, nearly all of which are serviceable, a great number of small-arms, and a large quantity of commissary and ordnance stores. Admiral Porter's vessels occupy the river as far up as Reeves' Point. I regret to report that shortly after sunrise on the 16th instant, the day following the assault, the magazine of reserve ammunition in the fort exploded, killing and wounding about 130 men. The cause of this explosion has not yet been ascertained. General Ames had caused guards to be placed over the magazines, and had taken precautions to prevent accidents. A board of officers has been appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. Our loss in the assault is less than I at first feared. It is 12 officers and 107 enlisted men killed, and 45 officers and 495 enlisted men wounded. I shall forward the nominal list of casualties by the next steamer. The number of prisoners captured in the works is greater than I at first reported. We have 96 officers and 1,164 enlisted men unhurt, and 8 officers and 278 enlisted men wounded.

In obedience to verbal instructions from the Honorable Secretary of War, the captured officers have been and will be sent to Washington, D. C., the unwounded men to Point Lookout, Md., and the wounded men to Beaufort, N. C., Fort Monroe, and New York. Our own wounded will all be embarked to-day. The number of guns found in Fisher and the other works on Federal Point is 84. Day before yesterday (the 18th) a reconnaissance in force was made toward Wilmington for the purpose of discovering the enemy's position, and, if possible, his strength; but as it was not made with sufficient vigor to accomplish the object, it was renewed yesterday. The enemy's position was then fully ascertained, and 54 prisoners, including 2 officers, were captured. Our own loss was between 20 and 30. The position is from a mile and a half to two miles in front of our own defensive line toward Wilmington, and extends from Sugar Loaf Hill, on the Cape Fear River, in an easterly direction to a point a little west of Myrtle Sound. From that point it is refused, and stretches up nearly parallel to the sound toward Masonborough. How far their line extends toward Masonborough was not determined. It is a strong rifle-pit, at least partially covered by abatis, with some emplacements for guns.

The prisoners whom I have examined, some of whom speak with entire freedom (and, as I think, truthfully), tell me that Hoke's whole division and a brigade of North Carolina Senior Reserves are in our front. They also inform me that there is a line of works mounting heavy guns about three miles this side of Wilmington, and still another line around the city itself. On the right bank of the river, opposite the outer line, is Fort Anderson, mounting eleven guns. Admiral Porter is working up the river, dragging for and removing torpedoes. He will soon be in a position to attack Anderson, and then to give assistance to an attack upon this side of the river.

My force of infantry for duty is about 7,500 men, deducting garrisons for the works already taken. I could move against the enemy with about 6,000, a number which I think would be insufficient for the attack of successive lines of works such as I have reason to believe are in

front of me manned by the troops now in them. I shall, therefore, before moving, await the arrival of the additional troops for which I applied in my dispatch of the 13th instant, or the orders of the lieutenant-general. I respectfully request that orders may be given for sending to me the caissons, wagons, and horses of the batteries (E, Third U. S. Artillery, and the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery) now here, and a detachment of at least fifty cavalry, for duty as orderlies and couriers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Major-General.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

ADDENDA.

STEAMER S. R. SPAULDING,
Off Fort Fisher, January 16, 1865.

Major-General TERRY,
Commanding, &c.:

The Secretary of War, in the name of the President, congratulates you and the gallant officers and soldiers of your command, and tenders you thanks for the valor and skill displayed in your part of the great achievement in the operations against Fort Fisher and in its assault and capture. The combined operations of the squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Porter and your forces deserve and will receive the thanks of the nation, and will be held in admiration throughout the world as a proof of the naval and military prowess of the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

The following resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives is published for the information of all concerned:

Public resolution, No. 6.—A resolution to present the thanks of Congress to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, and the officers and men under his command.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby presented to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, and to the officers and men under his command, for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel forces and placed in the possession and under the authority of the United States; and for their long and faithful services and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, requested to communicate this resolution to General Terry, and through him to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Approved January 24, 1865.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the expeditionary forces, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, U. S. Army, commanding, for January 10, 1865.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General headquarters	12	12	24	24	.....
Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Ames)	192	3,787	4,243	10,540	.....
Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Paine)	160	3,149	3,683	9,486	.....
Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Abbott)	65	1,385	1,494	3,565	.....
16th New York Independent Battery (Lee)	3	42	45	122	4
Light Company E, Third U. S. Artillery (Myrick)	4	55	61	135	6
Detachment Signal Corps (Beardslee)	4	27	31	31	.....
Ambulance Corps (Bradley)	.....	.....	51	51	.....
Total	440	8,457	9,632	23,954	10

No. 2.

Organization of the U. S. Forces, commanded by Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, at Fort Fisher, N. C., January 13–15, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. MARTIN CURTIS.*
Maj. EZRA L. WALRATH.

3d New York:
Capt. James H. Reeves.*
Lieut. Edwin A. Behan.*
112th New York, Col. John F. Smith.*
117th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis X. Meyer.*
142d New York, Lieut. Col. Albert M. Barney.

Second Brigade.

Col. GALUSHA PENNYPACKER.*
Maj. OLIVER P. HARDING.

47th New York, Capt. Joseph M. McDonald.
48th New York:
Lieut. Col. William B. Coan.*
Maj. Nere A. Elfwing.
76th Pennsylvania:
Col. John S. Littell.*
Maj. Charles Knerr.
97th Pennsylvania, Lieut. John Wainwright.*
203d Pennsylvania:
Col. John W. Moore.†
Lieut. Col. Jonas W. Lyman.†
Maj. Oliver P. Harding.
Capt. Heber B. Essington.

* Wounded. † Killed.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS BELL.*
Col. ALONZO ALDEN.

13th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zent.
4th New Hampshire, Capt. John H. Roberts.
115th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson.†
169th New York:
Col. Alonzo Alden.
Lieut. Col. James A. Colvin.

Second Brigade, First Division.‡

Col. JOSEPH C. ABBOTT.

6th Connecticut, Col. Alfred P. Rockwell.
7th Connecticut:
Capt. John Thompson.†
Capt. William S. Marble.
3d New Hampshire, Capt. William H. Trickey.
7th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins.
16th New York Heavy Artillery (detachment), Maj. Frederick W. Prince.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES J. PAINE.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. AMES.

4th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George Rogers.
6th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Augustus S. Boernstein.
30th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Hiram A. Oakman.
39th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Ozora P. Stearns.

Third Brigade.

Col. ELIAS WRIGHT.

1st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Giles H. Rich.
5th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William R. Brazie.
10th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Powell.
27th U. S. Colored Troops, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Albert M. Blackman.
37th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Nathan Goff, jr.

ARTILLERY.

1st Connecticut Heavy, Companies B, G, and L, Capt. William G. Pride.
New York Light, 16th Battery, Capt. Richard H. Lee.
3d United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Myrick.

ENGINEERS.

15th New York, Companies A and I, Lieut. Keefe S. O'Keefe.

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*Mortally wounded.
†Wounded.
‡Temporarily attached to Second Division.

No. 3.

Return of casualties in the U. S. Forces engaged in the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C., January 15, 1865.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Twenty-fourth Army Corps:						
Headquarters' staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
First Division:						
Second Brigade:						
6th Connecticut	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....
7th Connecticut	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....
3d New Hampshire	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....
7th New Hampshire	.....	2	.....	8	.....	4
Total	.....	4	2	21	.....	4
Second Division:						
First Brigade:						
3d New York	.....	5	2	10	.....	2
112th New York	.....	10	2	29	.....	.....
117th New York	1	17	9	62	.....	.....
142d New York	1	5	5	65	.....	3
Total	2	37	18	166	.....	5
Second Brigade:						
47th New York	.....	2	1	13	.....	.....
48th New York	1	2	2	9	.....	.....
76th Pennsylvania	.....	2	1	17	.....	1
97th Pennsylvania	1	3	7	31	.....	.....
203d Pennsylvania	4	36	5	141	.....	1
Total	6	45	16	211	.....	2
Third Brigade:						
13th Indiana	.....	8	1	31	.....	.....
4th New Hampshire	.....	.....	1	17	.....	.....
115th New York	1	1	1	13	.....	1
169th New York	1	5	3	30	.....	1
Total	2	14	6	91	.....	2
Division staff	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Grand total*	10	100	47	489	.....	13

No. 4.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Grant.

FORT FISHER, *January 16, 1865.*
(Via Fortress Monroe, Va.)

After a careful reconnaissance on the 14th, it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher; Paine's division, with Colonel Abbott's brigade, to hold our line, already strong across the peninsula and facing Wilmington, against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the

*There was also 1 man killed and 4 men wounded in the Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry (of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fifth Corps) making an aggregate of 664 killed, wounded, and missing. One officer (Captain Reeves) and 4 men of the One hundred and twelfth New York Infantry and 1 man of the One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry, were wounded on January 14.

front, 400 marines and 1,600 sailors on the east end. After three hours of heavy navy fire the assault was made at 3 p. m. on the 15th. Curtis' brigade led, and, as soon as it got on the west end of the land front, was followed by Pennypacker's and later by Bell's. After desperate fighting, gaining foot by foot, and severe loss, at 5 p. m. we had possession of about half the land front. Abbott's brigade was then taken from the line facing Wilmington and put into Fort Fisher, and on pushing it forward at 10 p. m. it took the rest of the work with but little resistance, the garrison falling back to the extreme point of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured—among others General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, both wounded.

I think we have quite 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the three leading brigades, General Curtis being wounded, not severely, but Colonels Pennypacker and Bell dangerously. The land front was a formidable one, the parapet in places fifteen or twenty feet high; but the men went at it nobly, under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors went up gallantly, but the musketry fire from the east end of the land front was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work. The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there were on the point I cannot say; perhaps thirty or forty.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Chief of Engineers.

Lieutenant-General GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineer operations in connection with the capture of Fort Fisher, together with a sketch of that work and another of the country in its vicinity:*

Fort Fisher is situated on the peninsula between the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, about a mile and a half northeast of Federal Point. For five miles north of Federal Point this peninsula is sandy and low, not rising more than fifteen feet above high tide, the interior abounding in fresh-water swamps, often wooded and almost impassable, while much of the dry land, till one gets within half a mile of Fort Fisher, is covered with wood or low undergrowth, except a strip about 300 yards wide along the seashore. The landing of the troops composing the expedition was effected on the seabeach, about five miles north of Fort Fisher, on January 12 [13], and Paine's division was at once pushed across to the Cape Fear River, with instructions to take up a line to be held against any attack from the direction of Wilmington. This line, on the morning of January 13 [14], was already defensible and was further strengthened during the day, while on the 14th a second line was laid out and begun, under charge of Lieut. T. H. Price, in rear of its left. Pioneer companies were organized in Ames' and Paine's divisions, and as during the 14th the fire of the rebel gun-boat Chickamauga killed and wounded a number of our men, Lieutenant O'Keefe, with his company of the Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, was directed to build a battery for two 30-pounder Parrotts on

*See Plate LXXV, Maps 1 and 2 of the Atlas.

the bank of the river to keep her off. On the afternoon of January 14 a reconnaissance was pushed, under direction of the major-general commanding, to within 500 yards of Fort Fisher, a small advanced work being taken possession of. This was at once turned into a defensive line, to be held against any attempt from Fort Fisher. The reconnaissance showed that the palisading in front of the work had been seriously injured by the navy fire. Only nine guns could be seen on the land front where sixteen had been counted on Christmas day. The steady though not rapid fire of the navy prevented the enemy from using either artillery or musketry on the reconnoitering party. It seemed probable that troops could be got up within 200 yards of the work without serious loss, and it was a matter of great doubt whether the necessary ammunition could be supplied by the open beach if regular approaches were determined on.

It was decided to assault, and the assault was made on the 15th at 3.30 p. m., after three hours of heavy navy fire, by three deployed brigades, following one another at intervals of about 300 yards, and each making its final rush for the west end of the land face from a rough rifle-pit about 300 yards from the work. At the point attacked the palisading was less injured than elsewhere, it being partially hidden, and it was necessary to use axes to cut and timbers to batter it down, in order that troops might pass readily through it. Powder sacks for blowing these palisades down had been prepared, but were not used. After seven hours' fighting, gaining traverse by traverse, the work was won.

Fort Fisher consists of two fronts. The first, or land front, running across the peninsula at this point, about 700 yards wide, is 480 yards in length; while the second, or sea front, runs from the right of the first parallel to the beach to the Mound Battery, a distance of 1,300 yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north; the sea front, to prevent any of our naval vessels from running through New Inlet or landing troops on Federal Point.

(1) *Land front.*—This front consists of a half bastion on the left, or Cape Fear River, side, connected by a curtain with a bastion on the ocean side. The parapet is twenty-five feet thick, averages twenty feet in height, with traverses rising ten feet above it and running back on their tops, which were from eight to twelve feet in thickness, to a distance of from thirty to forty feet from the interior crest. The traverses on the left half bastion were about twenty-five feet in length on top. The earth for this heavy parapet and the enormous traverses at their inner ends, more than thirty feet in height, was obtained partly from a shallow exterior ditch, but mainly from the interior of the work. Between each pair of traverses there was one or two guns. The traverses on the right of this front were only partially completed. A palisade, which is loop-holed and has a banquette, runs in front of this face, at a distance of about fifty feet in front of the foot of the exterior slope, from the Cape Fear River to the ocean, with a position for a gun between the left of the front and the river, and another between the right of the front and the ocean. Through the middle traverse on the curtain was a bomb-proof postern, whose exterior opening was covered by a small redan for two field pieces to give flank fire along the curtain. The traverses were generally bomb-proofed for men or magazines. The slopes of the work appear to have been generally revetted with marsh sod, or covered with grass, and to have had an inclination of forty-five degrees or a little less. On those slopes most exposed to fire the revetment or grassing has been entirely destroyed, and the inclination reduced to thirty

degrees. The ends of traverses as they rise above the parapet are very ragged; still, all damage done to the earth-work can be readily repaired, its strength being about the same as before the bombardment. The damage done by the navy fire was, first, to the palisades, which were so injured as in most places to be little obstacle to assaulting troops; second, to guns and carriages. There were originally on the front twenty-one guns and three mortars. Of these, three-fourths were rendered unserviceable by injuries to either gun or carriage. The gun in the right bastion, the field pieces in front of the postern, and one or two mortars were used against the assaulting troops. There was a formidable system of torpedoes 200 yards in advance of this front, the torpedoes being about eighty feet apart, and each containing about 100 pounds of powder. They were connected with the fort by three sets of wires. Fortunately the set leading directly to those over which the army moved and the wire leading directly to those over which the navy column moved had been cut by shells, and no torpedo was exploded.

(2) *Sea front.*—This front consists of a series of batteries, mounting in all twenty-four heavy guns, the different batteries being connected by a strong infantry parapet, so as to form a continuous line. The same system of heavy traverses for the protection of the guns is used as on the land front, and these traverses are also generally bomb-proofed.

Capt. M. Adams, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and First Lieut. T. H. Price, Fourth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding pioneer companies of Ames' and Paine's divisions, and First Lieut. K. S. O'Keefe, commanding company of Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, have, with their commands, been of great service in the construction of batteries and defensive works. First Lieut. A. L. Knowlton, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, has rendered valuable assistance in making sketches of Fort Fisher, as also Private Schultze, Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Engineer.

Maj. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—It may be added that in thirty bomb-proofs and magazines and their passages there were 14,500 square feet of floor space, not including the main magazine, which was exploded, and whose dimensions are unknown.

C. B. C.

(Copy to General R. Delafield, Chief Engineer, U. S. Army, same date.)

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, February 2, 1865.

SIR: An examination of some of the guns at Fort Fisher shows that the list of calibers on the plan of Fort Fisher forwarded to the department on the 27th ultimo was carelessly taken.* I inclose a more correct list of calibers, the numbering beginning at the left of the work and running round to the Mound Battery. I think that plan gave five guns on

* See Plate LXXV, Map 2 of the Atlas.

the parapet between the sections C–D and F–E. There should be but four, there being but one 10-inch gun near the 8-inch mortar instead of two. From the list it will be seen that of twenty-one heavy guns and three mortars on the land front six guns and three mortars were serviceable at the capture and of twenty-three guns on the sea front seventeen were serviceable at the same time.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General, Chief Engineer.

General RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer.

[Inclosure.]

Heavy guns in position at Fort Fisher at capture.

No.	Kind.	Condition of guns.	Condition of carriage.
		Land front.	
1	10-inch columbiad	Unserviceable	Unserviceable.
2	6¼-inch rifle (old 32)	do	Serviceable.
3	8-inch smooth, of 1841	Serviceable	Unserviceable.
4	do	Unserviceable	Do.
5	8-inch columbiad	Serviceable	Serviceable.
6	4½-inch rifled Parrott	do	Do.
7	6¾-inch smooth-bore (32)	Unserviceable	Do.
8	5¾-inch smooth-bore (24)	do	Unserviceable.
9	6¼-inch smooth-bore (32)	do	Do.
10	5½-inch Coehorn mortar	Serviceable	Serviceable.
11	6¼-inch smooth (32)	Unserviceable	Unserviceable.
12	5½-inch Coehorn mortar	Serviceable	Serviceable.
13	6¼-inch smooth (32)	do	Do.
14	8-inch smooth (32)	do	Unserviceable.
15	6¼-inch smooth (32)	do	Serviceable.
16	do	do	Unserviceable.
17	do	Unserviceable	Do.
18	6¾-inch rifle (32)	Serviceable	Do.
19	7-inch rifle, Brooke	do	Serviceable.
20	6¾-inch rifle (32)	do	Unserviceable.
21	do	Unserviceable	Do.
22	10-inch columbiad	do	Do.
23	8-inch mortar	Serviceable	Serviceable.
24	8-inch smooth-bore	do	Do.
		Sea front.	
25	8¼-inch rifle, Blakely	Serviceable	Serviceable.
26	10-inch columbiad	do	Unserviceable.
27	6¾-inch rifle (32)	do	Do.
28	10-inch columbiad	do	Do.
30	do	do	Serviceable.
31	8-inch columbiad	do	Do.
32	do	do	Do.
33	do	do	Unserviceable.
34	do	do	Serviceable.
35	7-inch rifle, Brooke	Unserviceable	Unserviceable.
36	8-inch columbiad	Serviceable	Serviceable.
37	6¾-inch rifle (32)	do	Do.
38	do	do	Do.
39	8-inch rifle (150), Armstrong	do	Do.
40	10-inch columbiad	do	Do.
41	do	do	Do.
42	7-inch rifle, Brooke	do	Do.
43	6¾-inch rifle (32)	do	Do.
44	10-inch columbiad	do	Do.
45	do	do	Do.
46	do (mound)	do	Unserviceable.
47	6¾-inch rifle (32) (mound)	do	Serviceable.

No. 5.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, of operations January 15.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
Fisher's Island, N. C., January 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the storming and capture of Fort Fisher on the 15th instant:

On the morning of the latter date I was moved from near the head of Masonborough Inlet, where I had been posted since landing, and put in position on the right of General Paine's line. This position I occupied until 3.30 p. m., when I received orders to move to Fort Fisher. Reaching the fort about dark I reported to General Ames, whose division had already assaulted and carried a portion of the work, and were occupying it. By order of General Ames I first threw the Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Captain Trickey commanding, along that portion of the north face of the work already occupied by his troops, and relieved them; also, by General Ames' order I threw out the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Captain Marble commanding, as a picket in rear of the work, the right of the line resting on the Cape Fear River. These dispositions having been made I relieved the right of General Ames' main line with the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel Rockwell commanding. During this time the enemy occupied all the eastern and about one-third the northern face of the work. At about 9 o'clock, by order of General Ames, I then proceeded to dislodge the enemy from the remainder of the fort. Captain Trickey, with twenty men of the Third New Hampshire, promptly and speedily took possession of all but one of the remaining mounds on the northern face. I then advanced the Seventh New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins commanding. They at once and gallantly charged up the slope, enveloping the sea angle of the work, meeting a sharp fire from the enemy, who were stationed behind the parapets and in the rear of the main work. I also advanced the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers immediately after the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and the sea angle of the work was thus fully and strongly occupied. Perceiving this, the enemy at once either evacuated the whole work or surrendered.

The main work having been carried I reformed the Sixth Connecticut and the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, and advanced towards Battery Buchanan, situated at what is known as Federal Point. All the batteries facing the sea were found to be evacuated, excepting one, where the enemy at once gave themselves up without resistance. Light-House Battery was also found to be evacuated. Upon reaching Battery Buchanan I was met by the adjutant-general of the general commanding the enemy's forces, who tendered the surrender of the battery, upon which I referred him to General Terry, who would soon arrive. It was found that at this point there were about 1,000 of the enemy, including General Whiting, and more than 60 other officers. General Terry having arrived, received the surrender of the work and the force, and by his order I formed the prisoners in line and marched them first to Fort Fisher, then, by a subsequent order, moved them to the beach near the headquarters of the corps, where they were bivouacked and guarded by the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers. I then turned the remainder of the brigade to their bivouac.

My loss since landing is 2 officers and 23 men wounded, 5 men killed, and 4 men missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. ADRIAN TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Alfred P. Rockwell, Sixth Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 15.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the colonel commanding the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.:

Late in the afternoon of the 15th instant, in obedience to the orders of Col. J. C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire, commanding brigade, I moved my regiment at the right of the brigade from the rear line of works up by the road, passing the headquarters of the general commanding a little after sunset, and entered the fort through the sally port at the extreme left corner of the work, which had been taken by the troops of the Second Division. Here, as ordered, I proceeded to relieve the troops of the Second Division in the new line of trenches, extending from the river on the right to the traverses of the fort. This was our main line of defense at the time. The men were kept busily at work with shovels extending and thickening the breast-work. During all this time my men were much annoyed by the continuous musketry fire from the enemy, from the part of the fort still held by them, and by the occasional bursting in our midst of the shells from the navy. About 9 o'clock I was relieved by other troops from this line of trenches, and, forming my regiment, moved up, as ordered, upon the parapet and by the traverses to the angle at the sea face, in the rear of the Seventh New Hampshire. The enemy's fire had at this time entirely ceased and the fort was captured. I moved my regiment immediately down into the interior of the work, and, leaving behind the prisoners captured in the bomb proofs, formed again in the rear of the fort, upon the left of the Seventh New Hampshire. The two regiments were then advanced by Colonel Abbott, at first by the right flank, passing through in succession the detached batteries along the sea, and then in line of battle down toward Federal Point, nearly to Battery Buchanan, where a halt was ordered. The battery surrendered at once, with all the force, and the prisoners, about 1,000 in number, were marched out of the work. My regiment, with the Seventh New Hampshire, formed the guard to these prisoners, and marched them back through Fort Fisher, collecting others on the way, to the beach about two miles north of the fort, where they bivouacked.

It was then 4 o'clock in the morning (16th instant); my regiment was detailed to guard the camp of prisoners (about 1,800 in number) until about noon, when I was relieved, and marched back to my former position upon the rear line of defense.

I have to call attention to the general good behavior of my officers and men, and to the manner in which they performed the duty assigned to them in the capture of the fort.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED P. ROCKWELL,

Colonel Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Division, 24th Army Corps.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. John Thompson, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 15.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLS.,

Near Fort Fisher, N. C., January 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the attack on Fort Fisher on the night of the 15th instant:

In pursuance of orders received from Col. J. C. Abbott, commanding brigade, the regiment moved from its present position at 4.30 p. m., and, marching toward Fort Fisher, reached the outer line of works at about 5.30 p. m. From this point we advanced under a light fire of artillery and infantry, reaching the fort with a loss of but one man, severely wounded. At this point I received a wound in the left foot, which incapacitated me for further duty, and I transferred the command of the regiment to Capt. William S. Marble.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN THOMPSON,

Captain, Comdg. Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. William S. Marble, Seventh Connecticut Infantry, of operations January 15.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,

Near Fort Fisher, N. C., January 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this regiment after I assumed command, which I did immediately upon Captain Thompson being wounded:

Reporting to Colonel Abbott, I received orders to march the regiment into a covered way, leading from near the sally-port toward the center of the fort. Here we were supplied with shovels, and ordered to move forward thirty paces and deploy in a line extending from the eighth traverse to the river, and nearly at right angles with the line of traverses. We were deployed in groups of three, with orders to dig pits for our protection from the fire of the enemy, which at this time was quite annoying. Owing to a lack of shovels many of the men were

obliged to lie for some time without cover, and before the work was completed we had suffered a loss of one killed and four wounded from the fire of the fleet, which dropped many shells among us. In consequence of a rise of ground in front of the right wing they were unable to fire, but the left wing engaged the enemy vigorously, driving them from two traverses, which advantage we were unable to follow up, as an advance would have necessitated an extension of our line. From this time we continued our fire, under cover of which an advance was made by other portions of the brigade, who drove the enemy into their bomb-proofs, when, seeing the last traverse cleared, we ceased firing. In accordance with instructions received from Captain Caryl, inspector-general of the brigade, we remained in this position until 2 a. m., when we were ordered to bring up the rear of a column of prisoners. Upon arriving near the headquarters of the brevet major-general commanding, we were dismissed by the brigade commander and marched to the position occupied by the regiment on the previous day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. MARBLE,
Captain, Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. E. LEWIS MOORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. William H. Trickey, Third New Hampshire Infantry, of operations January 15.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Near Fort Fisher, N. C., January 18, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received from the brevet brigadier-general commanding, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the affair of the 15th instant by the Third New Hampshire Volunteers:

We left our position near General Terry's headquarters, with six officers and about eighty men, at 4.30 p. m. of same date, and proceeded to Fort Fisher, where we arrived soon after dark. I was directed by Colonel Abbott, commanding brigade, to move my regiment to the extreme advance held by the Second Division and open fire upon the enemy; was thus engaged for nearly an hour, having to a great extent silenced the enemy's fire; was then directed by Colonel Abbott to take and hold with twenty men the next traverse in front, the remainder of my command being left in several traverses to keep up the fire upon the enemy. We took the traverse as directed, driving the enemy out. Thinking we could go farther, we charged and took the next two, with a like result. After taking the third traverse, having met with considerable resistance, I did not deem it prudent to go farther with so few men, and opened a vigorous fire upon the enemy, who was rallying for the recapture of the traverses; we held the enemy in check until the arrival of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers and Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, who charged and took the remainder of the work. I then assembled my command, and, under orders from Colonel Abbott, moved to the inside of the fort and collected the prisoners there; also assisted in collecting others outside of the fort and sending them to the

rear. After collecting all of the prisoners in the fort I sent them to the rear, remaining with a small portion of my command until 4 a. m. of the 16th instant, when I was ordered to return to the position near General Terry's headquarters.

Our casualties were as follows: 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. TRICKEY,

Captain Third New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. E. L. MOORE,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., 24th Army Corps.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Rollins, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS,
Before Wilmington, N. C., January 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the recent expedition, the attack on Fort Fisher, and other works near the mouth of Cape Fear River:

Striking camp at Laurel Hill, Va., on the 3d instant at 11 a. m., the regiment, numbering 8 officers and 297 men, marched to Deep Bottom, crossed the pontoon over the James River, and bivouacked about two miles from Bermuda Hundred Landing until 3 a. m. January 5, when it moved to the landing and embarked at 7 a. m., on board propeller General Lyon, sailing at 9 a. m. and arriving off Fortress Monroe at 7 p. m.

At 4 a. m. January 6 sailed with fleet and arrived off Beaufort, N. C., about 7 a. m. on the 8th instant, when orders were received for ship to remain till further orders. Remained there till 9 a. m., the 12th instant, when the General Lyon was ordered to fall into line, preceded by the Prometheus; sailed to within about seven miles of Fort Fisher, arriving about midnight.

At 7 a. m. 13th instant again fell into line and moved toward the shore. At 10 a. m. went from the General Lyon on board gun-boat Nansemond, taken near the shore, landed in small boats about 12 m., and formed line at once with brigade near small battery five miles north of Fort Fisher. Moved a short distance south, formed small rifle-pits, and bivouacked for the night. On the 14th instant the regiment was engaged in moving ammunition and commissary stores toward Fort Fisher; also moved about a mile toward the fort and bivouacked at 11.30 p. m. On the 15th instant, a. m., received orders to move and reached line of works, three miles north of Fort Fisher, previously occupied by the Second Division about 12 m., the left of my regiment connecting with the right of General Paine's division, and the Third New Hampshire Volunteers on my right. Here the regiment lay till 4.30 p. m., when orders were received to fall in. At once moved by the right flank, filed out of the works to Fort Fisher, reaching the sally-port at 7 p. m., where the regiment was ordered to halt for further orders. At 10 p. m. moved my regiment inside the fort, and was ordered by General Ames to take two traverses, and three if possible—the number not then

taken. I moved over the third traverse of the fort, and advanced rapidly inside the stockade until I reached the battery on the northeast angle of the fort, where I formed the right wing of the regiment, leaving the left in support. I then ordered a charge and captured the three remaining traverses; then pushed on by right flank and by so doing cut off the angle of the fort, moved to the right, and by a rapid and determined advance captured the remaining traverses and batteries of the fort proper, with about 350 prisoners, including one field officer and several line officers. Corpl. Erich Peterson, of the color-guard, here captured one officer and a stand of colors, which were taken possession of by Lieut. Col. D. Klein, of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers. The regiment was again formed and advanced by the right flank down the peninsula to Mound Battery, where line of battle was formed, with Sixth Connecticut on our left, and an advance ordered to Battery Buchanan. When within a mile of the battery I ordered forward a skirmish-line of ten men, armed with Spencer rifles, under command of an officer, which preceded the line of battle about 100 yards. The battery, with its guns and 1,300 prisoners, was surrendered without resistance.

Among the prisoners captured were General Whiting, Colonel Lamb, and their respective staff officers. The prisoners were formed in line, and my regiment as part of the guard, the whole marching from the fort to General Terry's headquarters, where the prisoners were placed under another guard. I then received orders to take my command to camp, where I arrived about 5 a. m. this day.

The conduct of both line officers and men on this occasion was particularly commendable.

Casualties—2 killed, 8 wounded, and 4 missing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. ROLLINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg.

Capt. E. LEWIS MOORE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 16, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the late movements and operations of this division:

On the night of the 2d the division, which had just returned to its camp from a demonstration against this point, received orders to prepare for a second expedition. It left camp on the 3d, and embarked on ocean transports at Bermuda Hundred between the hours of 7 and 9 p. m. on the 4th instant.

The transport fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 6th, and the troops disembarked some four miles north of Fort Fisher on the 13th instant.

At 3 p. m. on the 15th we stormed Fort Fisher. Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. M. Curtis' brigade (the First) made a lodgment on the northwest angle of the fort. I immediately ordered up Col. G. Pennypacker's brigade (the Second). The enemy was at once driven from behind the pali-

sading extending from the fort to the river, and about one-third of the work, its northwest angle, occupied by us. I then ordered up Colonel Bell's brigade (the Third), and moved it forward against and in rear of the sea-face of the work, the ground being much obstructed by the ruins of the barracks, lumber, and other rubbish. The enemy, being protected by traverses, and taking advantage of the cover afforded by magazines, &c., checked our advance. Fighting of a most obstinate character continued till after dark, during which time we made considerable advancement on the left and captured about 400 prisoners. About 8 p. m. Colonel Abbott, with his brigade, completed the occupation of the face of the work extending from the ocean to the river. A general advance was now made, and the fort occupied without opposition.

The conduct of the officers and men of this division was most gallant. Aided by the fire of the navy, and an attacking column of sailors and marines along the sea beach, we were able to pass over the open ground in front of the fort through the gaps in the palisading in the ditch made by the naval fire, and finally to carry the work.

Where the name of every officer and man engaged in this desperate conflict should be submitted, I shall at present only be able to give a few of those most conspicuous. It is to be hoped they all may be properly rewarded.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. N. M. Curtis, commanding First Brigade, was prominent throughout the day for his bravery, coolness, and judgment. His services cannot be over-estimated. He fell a short time before dark seriously wounded in the head by a canister-shot.

Col. G. Pennypacker, commanding Second Brigade, was seriously wounded while planting his colors on the third traverse of the work. This officer was surpassed by none, and his absence during the day most deeply felt and seriously regretted.

Col. L. Bell, commanding Third Brigade, was mortally wounded while crossing the bridge in advance of the palisading. He was an able and efficient officer; one not easily replaced.

I here submit the names of the regimental commanders, and in connection with the brigade commanders is the credit due them for the heroic conduct of their men:

Regimental commanders First Brigade: One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. A. M. Barney; One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. F. X. Meyer; One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, Col. J. F. Smith; Third New York Volunteers, Lieut. E. A. Behan. Second Brigade: Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. B. Coan; Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. S. Littell; Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Capt. J. M. McDonald; Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. W. Moore; Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Lieut. J. Wainwright.* Third Brigade: One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Col. Alonzo Alden; Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, Lieut. Col. S. M. Zent; Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Capt. J. H. Roberts; One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. N. J. Johnson.

Col. J. W. Moore, Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. He was killed while passing the second traverse of the fort, in advance of his regiment, waving his colors. Few equaled, none surpassed this brave officer.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

Lieut. Col. S. M. Zent, in command of the Thirteenth Indiana, with his own regiment and a detachment of volunteers from the First Brigade, numbering in all 100 men, deployed within 200 or 300 yards of the fort, and by their fire materially aided our advance.

Maj. J. H. Lawrence, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. J. A. Colvin, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, also behaved in the most gallant manner, and rendered efficient service in collecting and organizing the troops which had become separated from their commands in the charge, and in leading them to positions where important advantages were gained. Capt. G. W. Huckins, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and First Lieut. J. Konigs, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, aides on the staff of Col. L. Bell, commanding Third Brigade, were untiring in their labors, and rendered valuable services in the absence of my staff officers, who had been stricken down in the early part of the engagement.

Privates Alric Chapin, James Spring, Company G, One hundred and forty-second, and D. C. Hotchkiss, Company A, O. R. Kingsland, Company D, One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, volunteered to approach to a point considerably in advance of our skirmish line, which they did do, and by this step valuable information with reference to the ditch was gained. Privates James Cadman (wounded), William Cabe, Company B; George Hoyt, S. R. Porteous, Company C; D. H. Morgan, Edward Petrie, Company E; E. H. Cooper, Company G (wounded); Silas Baker, Company H (missing); George Merrell, William J. McDuff, Company I; Z. C. Neahr*, Bruce Anderson, Company K, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, volunteered to advance with the head of the column and cut down the palisading.

Copies of the reports of the brigade commanders will be forwarded. In them will be found lists of officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves. It is recommended that medals be bestowed upon all enlisted men mentioned.

To my staff officers am I particularly indebted for their zeal and gallantry throughout the day. They were constantly passing to and fro, and exposed to the hottest fire. I would respectfully recommend that they be brevetted for their services: Capt. Charles A. Carleton, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. A. G. Lawrence, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. H. C. Lockwood, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. W. Dawson, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. J. S. Mathews, provost-marshal; Capt. B. B. Keeler, mustering officer.

Captain Lawrence was the first man through the palisading, and while extending his hand to receive a guidon which he intended to place on the parapet of the work, a shell exploded near him, taking off his left arm and seriously injuring his throat. He was afterward shot in the right arm. For his services on this occasion, as well as those on a former one, I most earnestly urge his promotion. Captain Dawson was disabled by a wound in the left arm. To Captain Lockwood, General Whiting and Colonel Lamb surrendered, with the garrison at Fort Buchanan.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 12.

Report of Col. Rufus Daggett, One hundred and seventeenth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 13–15.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Fort Fisher, N. C., January 17, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the storming of Fort Fisher:

This brigade, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis, landed about 9.30 a. m. on the 13th instant, at a point about five miles north of Fort Fisher, and at 3.30 p. m. advanced up the beach and formed in rear of Flag Pond Battery, facing Wilmington, and on the right of General Paine's division, where it remained until about 11 p. m., when, by order of General Terry, it followed General Paine's division to a point some three-quarters of a mile nearer Fort Fisher and intrenched in rear of Half Moon Battery, where it remained until about 3 p. m. the following day. At that hour the brigade was ordered under arms, and proceeded toward Fort Fisher, following the coast for some half a mile and then striking across the point to the river side. When about half way from Half Moon Battery to Pilotsville the brigade was halted, and the One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Meyer, was ordered forward as skirmishers, and moved to Pilotsville, where it halted, and vedettes were thrown forward as far as the outwork in front of Fort Fisher. In the meantime the brigade, being exposed to a galling fire from a rebel gun-boat stationed in the river opposite Pilotsville, by which 1 officer and 5 men were wounded, was retired behind the sand hills and moved up by squads under cover of the woods. At sundown the whole command was massed in rear of Pilotsville, and commenced at once to intrench themselves against the fire from the fort and gun boat, which, although well directed, failed to injure a single man in the command. During the night the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers were pushed forward as far as the outwork, and ordered to intrench themselves and dig a rifle-pit from the work toward the coast, and at the same time the skirmishers were advanced to within 150 yards of the sallyport of Fort Fisher. Soon after daylight the enemy opened on the skirmishers with musketry, but without much effect, and did not prevent them from establishing a line of pits completely covering the land face of the fort. The troops lay in this position until about 10 p. m., continually enlarging and advancing the line of pits for the purpose of covering the assaulting column. At that hour the troops were got under arms and advanced to the rear line of pits in the following order: The One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Meyer, on the right; Third New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant Behan, joining them on the left; the One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers, under command of Col. J. F. Smith, on the extreme left, and the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. A. M. Barney, between the Third and One hundred and twelfth New York Volunteers.

At about 3 p. m. (General Curtis having received orders to that effect from General Ames, through Captain Lawrence) the brigade advanced to the charge, obliquing to the right, so as to strike the sally port (that having been deemed the only vulnerable point of the work), and after a desperate struggle the advance of the brigade reached the parapet of the fort and scaled it to the first traverse, where the guidon of the

One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers was planted—the first colors on the fort. The first squad of prisoners was taken by the One hundred and seventeenth New York Volunteers, the second by the One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers. General Curtis was seriously wounded about 4.30 p. m., while gallantly fighting at the head of his command.

The great confusion consequent upon the peculiar character of the assault, and the confined position of the troops on the parapet, render a more particular report of the progress of the brigade after reaching the work impossible. Such portions of the command as could be collected were formed in the fort after the surrender, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barney, and marched to Pilotsville.

I have to report the loss of many valuable officers, a nominal list of whom is forwarded herewith. In the absence of General Curtis I have left the special mention of officers and men to the regimental commanders under whose immediate command the services were rendered. I forward herewith a list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. DAGGETT,
Colonel 117th New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 13.

Report of Maj. Oliver P. Harding, Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 15.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, N. C., January 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, composed of the Two hundred and third, Seventy-sixth, and Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-eighth and Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, in the assault on Fort Fisher the 15th instant:

In compliance with instructions from General Ames, the brigade was formed in line of battle in rear of the First Brigade, the right resting on the Cape Fear River and the left about 300 yards from the sea-beach. The brigade was formed in this position about 2 p. m., and at about 3 p. m. was ordered to assault the fort, which was done in a gallant manner and under a heavy fire of both grape and musketry, and entered the fort through the sallyport near the river. The Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. W. Moore, was the first to enter the fort, closely followed by the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by First Lieut. John Wainwright. The colors of each of those regiments reached the top of the parapet about the same time, those of the Ninety-seventh borne by Colonel Pennypacker and of the Two hundred and third by Colonel Moore.

* Embodied in table, p. 405.

Colonel Pennypacker was seriously wounded while planting his colors on the third traverse, and Colonel Moore fell dead while passing the second traverse, waving his colors and commanding his men to follow.

After entering the fort the brigade became somewhat broken up; nevertheless both officers and men behaved gallantly until its capture.

Col. J. S. Littell, commanding Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was severely wounded at the head of his regiment while passing over the rise of ground just outside the fort. Maj. Charles Knerr then took command, and led his men during the remainder of the engagement.

Lieut. Col. William B. Coan, commanding Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, was severely wounded while forming his regiment in line just before the assault, and was obliged to be sent to the rear. Maj. Nere A. Elfwing then assumed command, and took a prominent part during the engagement.

Capt. J. M. McDonald, commanding Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and First Lieut. John Wainwright, commanding Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, both commanded their regiments with much coolness.

After the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman, Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell on the sixth traverse, I commanded the regiment until about 5 p. m., when ordered by General Ames to take command of the brigade, which I immediately organized.

The total loss of the brigade was—6 commissioned officers killed and 16 wounded; enlisted men, 45 killed and 215 wounded; total, 280, a nominal list of which has already been forwarded.

Respectfully transmitted.

O. P. HARDING,
Major 203d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. A. CARLETON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

No. 14.

Report of Capt. Heber B. Essington, Two hundred and third Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 15.

HDQRS. 203D REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
January 17, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with your directions with respect to making a report of the part taken by the various regiments in the late action, I would respectfully report as follows:

The regiment charged on the right of the Second Brigade, and was the first regiment of the brigade to enter the fort, going in with the First Brigade. After having assisted in capturing the first two mounds, a portion of the regiment went with the First Brigade over the traverses, and the remainder went to the right and stationed themselves behind a bank in the open field south of the fort. The latter portion then charged across the plain, by order of the commanding general, until opposite the seventh or eighth traverse, where they threw up an embankment with their tin plates and shovels, which they held until the fort surrendered, keeping up a steady fire upon the enemy. The first portion which went around the traverses after they had reached

the farthest embankment held by our men, charged over the traverse, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyman, who fell here, and drove the enemy. Other detached portions of the regiment occupied various positions, but all behaved bravely.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. ESSINGTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. I. E. SMITH,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 24th Army Corps.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson, One hundred and fifteenth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 15.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, took the following part in the engagement of the 15th instant:

At about 10.30 a. m. on the 15th instant Col. Louis Bell, commanding brigade, received orders to move his brigade and form the third line of the forces attacking Fort Fisher. The brigade formed that line about 1 p. m. in front of Fort Fisher, and under the command of Col. Alonzo Alden, of the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers (Colonel Bell having been ordered by General Ames to remain near him for the purpose of receiving orders), at 2.15 p. m. received orders to advance, which it did in the following order: Left in front, the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers forming the line (the Ninth Maine Volunteers, belonging to the brigade, was not with the expedition). The brigade entered the fort about 2.45 p. m., conjointly with a portion of the First Brigade, at the left bastion, a portion moving along the terre-plein and a portion on the ramparts, parapets, and slopes, some of the officers and men in the advance, with officers and men of the other brigades, all vying with each other in the noble emulation of who should be first in the grand achievements of that memorable day. The brigade continued the contest, advancing along the works until they were taken and Fort Fisher passed into Union hands.

The list of casualties has already been forwarded, to which I beg leave to refer.

The brigade was ordered to man the fort, and bivouacked inside the works. Guards were placed over (as was supposed) all the magazines and bomb-proofs containing powder and ordnance stores, but, as it subsequently appeared, one magazine was left unguarded, and about 7 a. m. on the 16th instant it exploded, burying in its débris a large number and wounding others. A list of the casualties has been forwarded, to which I respectfully beg leave to refer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. JOHNSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 115th New York Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 16.

Report of Maj. Ezra L. Walrath, One hundred and fifteenth New York Infantry, of operations January 15.

HEADQUARTERS 115TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment who signally distinguished themselves on the 15th instant at the assault and capture of Fort Fisher: Sergt. Peter J. Keck, color bearer, was one of the first to reach the enemy's works and planting the colors on the first traverse, and it seemed as a matter of strife between him and the brave color bearer of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, as they clambered side by side the other traverses and planted their respective flags. Sergeant Keck was wounded in the early part of the engagement, but he remained until the fort was surrendered. He has been complimented on several occasions by commanding officers during the campaigns of Florida, and of the Army of the James, for bravery and good conduct while engaged with the enemy. He has been wounded twice during the war.

Corpl. Alonzo Van Evera, one of the color guard, also distinguished himself for bravery by climbing the works and bringing away the rebel colors that were near one of the guns of the fort.

Corpl. Albon W. Hanner and Private George W. Kennicutt are deserving much praise for responding to the call made by the general commanding the division for volunteers to go into a small building on the north side of the fort and from that point fire upon and silence a howitzer battery placed at the west front of the fort. Corporal Hanner, with five men, remained there until four were killed.

I would further state that the regiment was in command of Lieut. Col. Nathan J. Johnson, who, with one wing of the regiment, passed along the traverses in succession, while Maj. E. L. Walrath, with the other portion, passed through the interior opposite Colonel Johnson's command, until our forces had reached the seventh traverse, when Major Walrath was detailed to take command of the First Brigade (General Curtis being severely wounded).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. WALRATH,
Major, Commanding the Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE W. HUCKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Col. James A. Colvin, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Infantry, of operations January 15.

HEADQUARTERS 169TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 17, 1865.

The undersigned has the honor to report that upon the opening of the engagement of 15th instant Col. Alonzo Alden was in command of the regiment, but on reaching the enemy's works assumed command of the brigade, Colonel Bell being wounded. The undersigned then took command of the regiment.

It would seem almost invidious to make any special mention of officers and men, when all did their duty with unparalleled gallantry and zeal. The undersigned can bear testimony that every officer led his men, and the men vied with each other to attain the front.

Col. Alonzo Alden was distinguished for his accustomed coolness and bravery.

Maj. J. H. Allen was shot through the arm and leg, but persisted in remaining with the command.

Capts. Daniel Ferguson, James H. Dunn, Charles D. Merrell, J. H. Warren, and E. W. Church were distinguished for their coolness and gallantry.

Lieuts. J. H. Straight, wounded, Michael Ryan, killed, Michael Russell, wounded, all in command of companies, were the right men in the right places. After the death of Lieutenant Ryan, Lieut. J. B. Foote assumed command of his company and led it gallantly.

Lieut. Eugene Van Santvoord also deserves mention.

Lieut. E. R. Mosher was hit by a spent ball on the 13th instant. He went into action on the 15th, being obliged to use a cane; he hopped into the fight, leading his men.

Other officers distinguished themselves; indeed, all deserve mention. The undersigned has mentioned such as came particularly under his notice.

Accompanying will be found a list* of the enlisted men who distinguished themselves; also a full report of losses in action.†

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 169th New York Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE W. HUCKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles J. Paine, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, of operations January 13–19.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH LINE, U. S. FORCES,
Federal Point, N. C., January 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions from expedition headquarters, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding, the following report of the operations of my command since disembarking at this point:

The troops of my command commenced to disembark about 10 a. m. 13th instant, and by 3 p. m. the last of the troops were on the beach. After an inspection of ammunition, and replacing that which was damaged, I moved, pursuant to orders, my command by the flank, with skirmishers in advance and flankers on the right, down the beach to the earth-work known as "Flag Pond Battery." At that point I received orders to strike across the peninsula to the Cape Fear River. The Fifth and Thirty-seventh Regiments of the Third Brigade had the advance, moving through the swamp in line of battle, the Fifth Regiment on the right, the remainder of the division moving across by the flank and close up with the advance. The advance reached Cape Fear River soon after dark without opposition, and a strong line of breastworks was immediately constructed, running from the river on the left in

*Not found. †Embodied in table, p. 405.

a southeasterly direction to an impenetrable swamp in the direction of "Flag Pond Battery" on the right, and pickets were thrown out, connecting with the picket of Brevet Brigadier-General Curtis' brigade on the right. About 11 o'clock I received orders to withdraw my command and take up a new line, which was accomplished by moving the Second Brigade down the ocean beach and the Third Brigade down the river beach to the point designated, the original picket remaining in its position until the new line was partially completed.

On the 14th a small party was sent down the river beach to reconnoiter, and succeeded in capturing a small steamer with a barge in tow, ladened with forage and ammunition for Fort Fisher. The prisoners captured were forwarded same day to headquarters. On the 15th, while the assault upon Fort Fisher was in progress, after Colonel Abbott's brigade had moved down from the north line, I received orders to send another regiment, and sent the Twenty-seventh Regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General Blackman commanding. Subsequently, pursuant to orders from headquarters, the remainder of the Third Brigade of this division, Colonel Wright commanding, was withdrawn from this line and ordered to report at Fort Fisher, leaving the Second Brigade and some marines and seamen to hold this line. About the time the assault upon Fort Fisher commenced the enemy advanced a strong skirmish line at the double-quick along my entire front, evidently with a view to carry the picket-line and create a diversion in favor of the garrison of Fisher. He succeeded in driving back two or three posts held by the white troops toward my right, and occupied their pits for a time. The pickets of my division held their ground resolutely. The original line was re-established in the evening. The Third Brigade, with the exception of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, reported back to me about midnight, and was placed in its original position on the line.

On the 16th Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott's brigade resumed its position on my right, relieving the detachment of marines.

January 18 Col. J. W. Ames, with the Fourth, Sixth, and Thirtieth Regiments of his brigade (the Second) and the division sharpshooters, made a reconnaissance in my front toward Wilmington. He drove in the enemy's pickets and obtained a view of the enemy's main line on the left, but did not succeed in developing their line on the right. He returned with the loss of 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

On the 19th Colonel Ames, with his entire brigade and the division sharpshooters, made a second reconnaissance on center and left. Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott, with a portion of his brigade, moved from the right on the beach in search of the enemy's left and rear. He succeeded in developing the entire line of the enemy, and returned with the loss of 1 man killed and 2 officers and 10 men wounded from my division. Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott captured 2 officers and 51 men, and returned with a loss of 2 officers and 9 men wounded and 2 missing.

The enemy's line was found to be quite a strong infantry breast-work, defended from approach by abatis in places; swamps elsewhere, running apparently from Sugar Loaf half a mile to a mile down the river bank; thence easterly toward Myrtle Sound; thence northeast along the sound; well manned; no artillery was discovered. What fortifications there are on Sugar Loaf could not be ascertained.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. PAINE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. A. TERRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 19.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Albert M. Blackman, Twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Third Brigade, of operations January 15.

HEADQUARTERS,
Federal Point, Fort Buchanan, N. C., January 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of last evening:

I received orders from Brigadier-General Paine about 7 o'clock last evening to proceed to Fort Fisher and report to General Ames. I proceeded as rapidly as possible, but on arriving at the bridge near the fort I found the way obstructed by troops. I ordered the men to lie down, and proceeded in person to General Ames within the fort and reported. From him I received orders to retire beyond the range of sharpshooters, stack arms, and return with my men and proceed to the construction of covered ways to enter the fort. In marching to the rear I met Major-General Terry, who ordered me to proceed to his headquarters, and await further orders. At a quarter before 10 o'clock I received orders to march to the fort. On arriving I was informed that the enemy had evacuated, and was ordered to join in pursuit, which order I promptly obeyed, and on arriving at this place was first to receive the surrender of the enemy.

The losses in my command were 1 enlisted man killed and 4 wounded.

After this fort was taken I was placed in command by Major-General Terry in person.

Very respectfully, &c.,

A. M. BLACKMAN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. A. CARLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 20.

Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry constituted to examine into the cause of the explosion of the powder magazine.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 20, 1865.

I. A board of inquiry, to consist of the officers named below, is constituted to examine into the cause of the explosion of the magazine of Fort Fisher on the morning of the 16th instant. The board will meet at these headquarters at 3 p. m. this day, and will render their report as soon as possible, consistently with a full investigation of the circumstances.

Detail for the court: Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. Abbott, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps; Lieut. Col. A. M. Barney, One hundred and forty-second New York Volunteers; Capt. George F. Towle, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general.

The board will sit without regard to hours.

By order of Maj. Gen. A. H. Terry:

ADRIAN TERRY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIRST DAY.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 21, 1865.

Pursuant to the foregoing order, the court assembled, and, all the members being present, was duly organized.

The prescribed oath was administered to the court by the recorder, and the recorder was sworn by the president.

Lieut. Col. SAMUEL M. ZENT, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I do not know of my own knowledge, but was told by Private Elisha L. Powers, Company C, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, that just previous to the explosion men were seen going into the magazine. As soon as the fort was captured I was ordered by Colonel Alden, One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, to guard all the magazines; but this one, being inside, escaped my notice, and had no guard from my regiment.

By the COURT:

Question. Where was your regiment stationed?

Answer. On the north face of the fort, between the parapet and palisade.

Question. Where was the entrance of the magazine at which these men went in?

Answer. I understood there were two entrances; I do not know which the men were seen to enter.

Question. Were you near when the explosion took place?

Answer. I was; I was making the rounds.

Question. Can you form any opinion as to where the explosion commenced?

Answer. I cannot.

Question. Were there several detached magazines?

Answer. There were not; it was one grand explosion.

Question. Did you have any of the magazines guarded?

Answer. I did; all except this one, which I had not yet discovered.

Question. Where were the guarded magazines situated?

Answer. Under the traverses or mounds connected with the bomb-proofs.

Question. How many guards were placed to these magazines?

Answer. Three to each; there were thirty-one entrances.

Question. Did the explosion of the main magazine communicate into any service magazine?

Answer. It did not.

Question. At what hour did the explosion occur?

Answer. About 9 a. m.; possibly later.

Question. Were there fires in the interior of the fort between the magazine and bomb-proof?

Answer. There were not; the fires were outside, south of the magazine.

Question. How near were the fires to the magazine?

Answer. I should judge about 100 yards.

Question. Was there any officer of the guard under you; if so, his name?

Answer. Lieut. Theodore Reifle, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, was under me.

Question. In stationing the guard did you receive specific instructions or did you exercise your own judgment?

Answer. I used my own judgment.

Question. State how you proceeded to make the disposition for guard.

Answer. I commenced on the northwest corner and examined each traverse, placing a guard wherever I found an entrance; did not go so far as the mound; placed a guard there next morning.

Question. When stationing your guard was your attention called to this reserve magazine?

Answer. It was not; I was informed after the explosion that the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers had placed a guard there.

Question. Was the One hundred and sixty-ninth New York Volunteers stationed there?

Answer. They were very near, just at the base on the south side.

Question. What regiments were stationed there?

Answer. The One hundred and sixty-ninth and One hundred and fifteenth New York and Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers. Those of the Thirteenth Indiana not on guard were outside. The three first named were in the area inside the fort, and between the main and service magazines.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Were those men soldiers, sailors, or marines who were seen to enter the magazine?

Answer. They were colored troops.

Lieut. Col. NATHAN J. JOHNSON, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

At the time of the explosion I was commanding the One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers. I was on the parapet when the explosion took place, nearly north and opposite the magazine. I immediately went down toward the scene of the explosion. Before reaching it I came across two wires, one solid copper, the other, I should judge, a submarine wire, composed of seven small ones inclosed in rubber, leading from the magazine toward the Cape Fear River in a northwesterly direction. I cut both for fear of further explosions, and then proceeded to examine the cavity of the exploded magazine. The wires were on the surface of the ground for some distance toward the river, but entered the earth near where I cut them. Am uncertain whether or not they were covered by the earth from the exploded magazine.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Were guards placed on the magazine?

Answer. I know there were on some, but don't know whether there were on this.

By the COURT:

Question. Was the whole brigade inside the inclosure?

Answer. It was, but most of the Thirteenth Indiana were detached previous to entering the fort.

Question. Did those regiments inside have fires?

Answer. They did.

By the RECORDER:

Question. How near were any fires to the magazine?

Answer. Not nearer than four rods.

Question. Were any as near as six rods?

Answer. There were, I should think.

Question. Did you see any persons going in the bomb-proofs with lights?

Answer. I did not.

By the COURT:

Question. Did you examine this magazine?

Answer. I did that evening.

Question. Were there two entrances?

Answer. I saw but one.

Question. Was this one towards the fire?

Answer. It was not; it was on the opposite side of the mound.

Question. When you saw the wire did you suppose this the cause of the explosion?

Answer. I did.

Question. Did any one follow up the wire?

Answer. Some of the engineers, I understood, but am not certain.

Question. Were men at liberty to run around the fort as they pleased?

Answer. So far as I know they were kept out of the bomb-proofs; otherwise they went around the fort at liberty—sailors and marines; some of the marines were intoxicated, and firing off their pistols.

Question. Were measures taken to restore order immediately after the capture of the fort at 10 o'clock?

Answer. Should judge it was 1 o'clock on the morning of the 16th before a guard was posted; should think the guard was posted as soon as possible.

Maj. EZRA L. WALRATH, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I saw the explosion; was near the seventh or eighth traverse. Immediately examined the ruins, and picked up the conical end of a torpedo which had burnt powder on the end and had certainly been at some time exploded. I saw a great many marines and sailors about the works, who were passing in and out of the magazines in search of plunder. They would light matches inside and let them burn to see what was in the magazine. Saw some wires running from the Cape Fear River toward the exploded magazine which I cut with my knife. These wires ran into the earth thrown up by the explosion, and were exposed at various places, ten or fifteen feet at a time, running toward the river. The torpedo was found in the ruins of the magazine. A great many of the marines were intoxicated.

By the RECORDER:

Question. How near was the nearest fire to this magazine?

Answer. I should judge about seventy-five feet.

By the COURT:

Question. Had you examined this magazine?

Answer. Only from the outside; saw the entrance, but did not go near it; no guards were on it; saw four or five marines near the entrance, apparently just entering or coming out.

Question. Was it at the main magazine where the matches were lighted?

Answer. I saw none there; it was at one of the south service magazines I saw marines coming out; I asked one how he could see; he replied that he had lighted a match; no guard was on at that magazine.

Question. Did you see any one who was in the magazine to judge about fixed ammunition being there?

Answer. I did not; I judged it was simply a powder magazine from seeing no fragments of shell among the débris.

Capt. JOHN H. ROBERTS, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

On the night of the 15th the brigade was inside the fort. Near sunrise the explosion took place. A short time before the explosion took place Lieut. G. F. Quimby, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, was near the entrance of the magazine and saw men around with lights. He saw some in the magazine, and one had a candle, apparently searching round, and a few minutes after the explosion took place.

By the RECORDER:

Question. At what distance from the magazine was the nearest fire?

Answer. Should judge about twenty yards.

The court then proceeded to and examined the scene of the explosion, after which it adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow, January 22.

SECOND DAY.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Fisher, N. C., January 22, 1865.

At 10 a. m. the court assembled, and all the members being present, came to order.

Capt. GEORGE W. HUCKINS, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I gave orders direct from General Ames to Lieutenant-Colonel Zent, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, to place guards on all the bombproofs and magazines to keep any one out.

By the RECORDER:

Question. Did Lieutenant-Colonel Zent report to General Ames for orders, and did he report that the order about guards had been carried out?

Answer. I do not know; but don't think he did.

Question. In giving the order of General Ames did you specify this main magazine as one to be guarded?

Answer. I did not; not knowing at the time of its existence.

Surg. A. J. H. BUZZELL, Third New Hampshire Volunteers, medical inspector of the expedition, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

On the morning of the 16th I was in the hospital, and Major Hill and General Whiting were present. The explosion was referred to. Major Hill wished me say to General Terry that, it having been reported to him that the explosion was the result of wires intentionally placed at the magazine, that such was not the fact; and also, on his honor as an officer and a gentleman, that no wires connected with the magazine; that the only torpedoes were outside the fort, which fact was communicated to General Terry by General Whiting immediately after the surrender. This

was all said to me by Major Hill in presence of General Whiting. He said if there was any connection with the magazine he did not know of it; had there been, he should have been likely to have known of it.

First Lieut. GEORGE F. QUIMBY, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

On the night of the 15th instant my regiment was inside the fort. About daylight I was walking around the fort. I came near the magazine, and saw several soldiers standing around the entrance, overhauling some old stuff that had been pulled out. One says, "Have you got all out?" The other replied, "I have—perhaps not; they've got a light in there now" (meaning inside the magazine). I then stepped to the entrance and inquired what it contained. Some one inside said, "Boxes of powder." I then ordered if they had a light to put it out, and cautioned them not to have any more, as it was very careless and dangerous. I then left the fort, and ten or fifteen minutes afterward the explosion took place. This was the main magazine.

By the COURT:

Question. Was there a guard stationed there?

Answer. There was not.

Question. Where was the entrance situated?

Answer. On the side of the magazine next the river.

Question. Did you see any other entrance?

Answer. I did not.

Question. Who were those men, and did they seem to work under orders?

Answer. They were white soldiers, and were not at work under orders.

Second Lieut. THEODORE REIFLE, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I was officer of the guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Zent, and posted the guards over the service magazines inside the fort. Did not see this main magazine, and consequently posted no guard there.

Capt. FREDERICK G. MOSHER, One hundred and fifteenth New York Volunteers, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:

I saw soldiers, sailors, and marines running into bombproofs and service magazines where guards were posted, and the guards made no effort to stop them, so far as I could see. Did not observe whether they had lights. This was on the same morning before the explosion.

The evidence in relation to the subject was here closed.

FINDINGS.

After mature deliberation upon the foregoing evidence the court finds that the following are the main facts, viz:

I. Immediately after the capture of the fort General Ames gave orders to Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zent, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, through Capt. George W. Huckins, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, Second Division, to place guards on all the magazines and bombproofs.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Zent commenced on the northwest corner of the fort next the river, following the traverses round, and placed guards on thirty-one entrances under the traverses. The main magazine which afterward exploded, being in the rear of the traverses, escaped his notice, and consequently had no guards from his regiment or any other.

III. That soldiers, sailors, and marines were running about with lights in the fort, entering bombproofs with these lights, intoxicated and discharging fire-arms.

IV. That persons were seen with lights searching for plunder in the main magazine some ten or fifteen minutes previous to the explosion.

The court do not attach any importance to the report that a magnetic wire connected this work with some work on the opposite side of the Cape Fear River.

OPINION.

The opinion of the court, therefore, is that the explosion was the result of carelessness on the part of persons to them unknown.

The court then adjourned *sine die*.

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, President of Court.
GEORGE F. TOWLE,
Captain Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General and Recorder.

No. 21.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Curtis, N. Martin	Brevet Brigadier-General.	Jan. 15	For distinguished personal bravery in the assault and capture of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Neahr, Zachariah C	Private, Company K, 142d New York Infantry.	Jan. 16	Having volunteered to cut down the palisading at Fort Fisher, N. C.
Pennypacker, Galusha	Colonel 97th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Jan. 15	For bravery in the battle of Fort Fisher, N. C.
Wainwright, John	First Lieutenant 97th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Jan. 15	For gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Fort Fisher, N. C.

No. 22.

Report of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Department of North Carolina, of operations January 13–15.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Wilmington, N. C., January 20, 1865.

COLONEL: About midnight on the 12th instant information reached me from Fort Fisher that the enemy's fleet was again assembling off New Inlet. The troops were promptly disposed to meet the movement, and orders and instructions were given to the several commanders for their guidance. Major-General Whiting repaired to Fort Fisher, and called to the assistance of that garrison, now 1,200 strong, about 600 men from the adjacent forts. Major-General Hoke, with all the movable force, about 6,000 effectives, including reserves and cavalry, took position on the peninsula north of Fort Fisher to watch the enemy and confront his land force should they disembark in that region.

The bombardment of Fort Fisher was renewed by a portion of the fleet on the morning of the 13th, whilst the transports, under cover of another portion, proceeded to a point some six miles north, and commenced to disembark troops on the sand-spit between the sea and Masonborough Sound. Owing to the intervening swamp and sound, it was impossible for us to attack the enemy at their landing point, even if the heavy metal of the fleet had not securely covered them. Nothing was left but to post our troops to watch their movements, which was judiciously done by Major-General Hoke. A detachment of cavalry was thrown to his right and front, some three miles toward Fort Fisher, by a military causeway leading through the swamp to Battery Anderson, the nearest point accessible to the seabeach. This swamp, which skirts along the sound to its head, near Battery Anderson, there turns nearly due west across the peninsula and terminates in a small stream which conveys its waters into the river through a narrow neck of high land about three miles from the fort. Along this narrow ridge runs the only practicable route to the fort west of the seabeach. Works had been ordered and were under construction, to enable a small force to hold the passage along the seabeach to the fort from the secure landing above, but they had not sufficiently progressed to render them useful. Nor is it believed any ordinary work could have been long held against the enormous weight of metal which could be concentrated on it, short range, the water from this point north being deep close in shore.

On the afternoon of the 13th I joined Major-General Hoke's command at his headquarters near Sugar Loaf, and, after a free conference, fully approved his disposition. The command could not have been divided with any safety, and to have placed it between the enemy and Fort Fisher would have enabled them to seize our intrenched camp, and securely confine our entire force on the southern end of the peninsula, exposed without cover to the fire of the whole fleet, which reached from the sea to the river throughout the whole distance. The troops were ordered to lie upon their arms, and to move promptly and attack, should the enemy attempt to extend his lines toward the fort.

In making a reconnaissance early the next morning, the 14th, toward our right, whilst I was on the left, Major-General Hoke was fired upon by the enemy before reaching the line assigned his cavalry. Upon due investigation, he found a heavy force occupying an intrenched line between us and the fort, entirely across the peninsula from Battery Anderson on the sea to the river. Putting his command in motion, and promptly reporting what had occurred, he was ordered to move upon the enemy, and dislodge him if practicable. The movement had been made by the enemy, under cover of darkness, and the cavalry stationed on our flank for the purpose had failed to give any notice. Passing to the front with the troops, I united in another examination of the enemy's line, and concurring in the opinion already expressed to me, I suspended the order for the attack. The enemy largely exceeded us in numbers, and was well intrenched from sea to river, a distance not exceeding one mile. I do not believe this change of position by the enemy could have been prevented with the enormous fleet to cover his movements, though he might have been retarded, if timely information had been received. But its successful accomplishment was not considered as placing the fort in much danger, if boldly defended by a vigilant garrison, as our communication with it by water at night could not be interrupted unless the fleet forced a passage into the river.

From different sources I had learned with certainty that the enemy had landed neither horses nor artillery, intending to confine himself to the naval bombardment and infantry assault. Telegraphic reports from Major-General Whiting, received at 1.30 p. m. on the 14th instant, during this examination, represented the garrison of the fort in fine condition and spirits. He asked for fresh troops, on account of the exhaustion produced by the necessity for great vigilance at night to prevent surprise. Eleven hundred veteran infantry, under an approved commander, were immediately put in motion for the fort, and the general informed. From an accident to the transportation, the steamer grounding, only 500 of these reached their destination during the night of the 14th. The remainder were, however, close at hand, with orders to land as soon as the enemy's fire would allow. But, as the garrison had been under fire for two days and on duty but one night, not the slightest apprehension was felt. The land front, on which the assault must be made, was just 450 yards in extent, and the garrison now fully 2,300 arms-bearing men, or four to the yard, after manning all the artillery. My only apprehension was in regard to a surprise, and, therefore, as a matter of precaution, instructions were given to keep out pickets to the front, and to look well to the flanks of the work, they being the only points considered at all vulnerable. Its commander was further informed that the troops in the fort would be regularly relieved by fresh details as their physical condition might require.

The work on the land front consisted of a parapet fifteen or twenty feet high, with a broad ditch more or less flooded according to tide, and in front of this a line of sharpened palisades ten or twelve feet high, extending from sea to river, and loop-holed for infantry. To have assaulted the enemy behind his intrenchments, covered by his fleet, with inferior numbers, would have exhausted our means to aid the fort, and thereby not only have insured its ultimate fall, but have opened the country behind it. To make him the assaulting party, considering our means for attack and defense, seemed to me the only policy, and it promised his early and complete discomfiture, as the first change of weather would drive off the fleet and leave him unsupported and cut off from supplies.

In this condition matters continued until the afternoon of the 15th, the naval bombardment being kept up by day. At 1.30 p. m. it was reported that the entire loss up to that time had been 3 killed and 32 wounded. No report had been received of any damage to the fort or its armament. About one hour later a dispatch announced the enemy forming for a land assault, and that most of the guns on the land front were disabled. General Hoke's command was immediately formed for attack, and he moved forward in person with his skirmish line, through the thick undergrowth, close to the enemy's intrenchments, receiving two balls through his coat. A heavy line of battle was formed along their whole front in rear of the intrenchments, which were well manned. About this time the fire of the fleet slackened, and a feeble, desultory fire of musketry was heard for a few minutes at the fort. Soon the fire from the fleet was resumed with great vigor. Knowing we had retained a very large portion of the enemy's land force, and relying on the strength of our works and the large force to defend them, confidence was felt that the assault was successfully repulsed. Some unpleasant rumors and reports from the west of the river were heard about 4.30 p. m., but, with the certainty of being able to re-

enforce the garrison that night, all apprehension was dispelled by the following dispatches, received respectively at 7.30 and 10 p. m.:

FORT FISHER, *January 15, 1865.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

The enemy are assaulting us by land and sea. Their infantry outnumbers us. Can't you help us? I am slightly wounded.

WHITING,
General.

FORT FISHER, *January 15, 1865.*

Colonel ANDERSON:

We still hold the fort, but are sorely pressed. Can't you assist us from the outside?

HILL,
Major.

Brigadier-General Colquitt had been ordered to proceed to the fort and enter upon the immediate command, with special instructions. He reached Battery Buchanan in time only to witness the capture of such portions of the garrison as had retreated to that point. The written statements made by him and his staff officers as to what they saw are herewith inclosed, together with reports which I called for from Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and Major Saunders, two officers of General Whiting's staff, sent out by him at the last moment, and a topographical map of the country.* From all the information to be obtained it would seem that the enemy's assault on the seabeach by his naval forces was handsomely repulsed with great loss to them, but that whilst most of the garrison on duty was thus engaged his army column, preceded by a single regiment, approached along the river and entered the work on that flank almost unopposed; that they were met, after a secure lodgment had been made, by Major-General Whiting and Colonel Lamb with such force as they could collect, and most gallantly, even desperately, resisted, until the superior numbers of the enemy prevailed.

In this severe conflict, in which we were frequently the attacking party, all accounts agree that the courage and devotion of Major-General Whiting and Colonel Lamb were most conspicuous; they both fell pierced by severe wounds, at the head of their men; but the moment the enemy secured the sally-port his superior numbers gave him every advantage.

Without better information than is now possessed, no opinion should be hazarded as to how this misfortune was brought about. During the short and sharp struggle which ensued after the enemy entered the fort, our loss is represented to have been about 500 killed and wounded. The garrison consisted of about 110 commissioned officers and 2,400 or 2,500 men.

The enemy's fleet consisted of some 70 vessels, 5 of which were ironclads of the heaviest class, and in all carried at least 600 guns.

Upon ascertaining with certainty the fall of Fort Fisher, I directed the evacuation of the forts below it on the other side of the river, which had now become useless.

The withdrawal of the garrison on Smith's Island was barely accomplished before the enemy's gun-boats entered the Cape Fear, through New Inlet, and the force at the other works having been so weakened in re-enforcing Fort Fisher as, under the altered circumstances, to be at the mercy of a few regiments which the enemy might land above Smithville, necessarily retired to Fort Anderson during the 16th and 17th. With the means of transportation by land at command, it was

*See Plate CXXXII, Map No. 1 of the Atlas.

impossible to bring off any part of the armament of the forts, and accordingly the guns were disabled as far as practicable and the magazines blown up.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Col. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. Col. George T. Gordon, C. S. Army, Assistant Inspector-General, of operations January 13–15.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
January 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the general commanding the following report of the attack on Fort Fisher:

On the morning of the 13th instant, at about 8 o'clock, the enemy opened on the fort with the Ironsides, one double and three single turreted iron-clad monitors, concentrating their whole fire on the land face, keeping up a regular fire till 5 p. m. At this hour three frigates—Colorado, Minnesota, and Wabash, as supposed—came into action and continued a terrific fire until 6 p. m. Colonel Lamb, anticipating an assault, made repeated applications to Major-General Whiting for re-enforcements. The only forces available were those of the navy manning Fort Buchanan, sixty in all, which were willingly furnished by Captain Chapman, C. S. Navy. Six companies were brought from the forts below at 8 p. m., and 150 men, under Maj. James Reilly, arrived at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant. During this night the gunners and troops of the garrison were manning the palisades, a general attack being anticipated, our guns keeping up a fire, covering the land approach, at intervals during the entire night. Major-General Whiting, accompanied by myself, was also on the works and beach during the greater portion of the night, keeping watch on the enemy's movements.

On the morning of the 14th instant the enemy again opened on the land face, the rest of the fleet (seventy-two in all) forming in two lines of battle; fifteen of these moved into position and joined in the action, keeping up a terrific fire during the whole day and succeeding night, dismantling every gun on the land face, one 8-inch columbiad alone excepted. Our guns replied with great accuracy, but with little effect, the wooden vessels remaining out of range of our shot, making but slight impression on the iron-clads, as far as we could judge. The gunners displayed the greatest gallantry under this most terrific fire. The enemy had also advanced a line of sharpshooters, who had sunk rifle-pits, and annoyed the men serving the guns by keeping up a constant fire. The dismantled guns could not be remounted during the night, nor could the works be repaired, owing to the constant and heavy fire kept up by the enemy's fleet during the entire night. A telegram having been received from the commanding general that Brigadier-General Hagood's brigade had been sent to re-enforce us, was ordered to await their arrival at Fort Buchanan.

About 4.30 on the 15th the first of these regiments (the Twenty-first) arrived, and shortly afterward the Twenty-fifth, under the command of Captains Du Bose and Carson, respectively. The Twenty-first Regiment at once moved up to Fort Fisher; the other was moved to the rear of

the Mound Battery for shelter from the enemy's fire, which at this time was awful; it moved up to Fort Fisher later in the day. About fifty-two ships having joined the monitors at 8 o'clock, they concentrated their fire, without any cessation, at intervals, on different portions of the works. During this morning of the day (the 15th) and the preceding night the enemy landed the assaulting column, supposed, and as confirmed by a prisoner, to number 10,000 men. These were formed in three lines across the entire neck of land, covered by a heavy line of skirmishers about 400 yards in front of the main body, and at a distance of about 1,000 yards from the fort. On this force we brought to bear our one available gun and three mortars, which had been mounted during the night, and these repeatedly broke their line and temporarily checked the advance. As the attacking column advanced a part of the fleet moved in single line in succession ahead of the skirmish line, thus enfilading the entire land face of the work, whilst the remainder of the fleet, in their original position, kept up a murderous fire on nearly every part of the whole fort. Under cover of the dense smoke a brigade was moved from the enemy's left along the beach, the tide being low, and succeeded in getting within the palisade line before they were seen, but were instantly repulsed twice and driven from their position with heavy loss. Corresponding with this movement a heavy force of the enemy, under cover of the woods, moved up on our left and got possession of the first gun chamber.

Lieutenant Latham, of Captain Adams' light battery, was stationed with two guns at a point commanding the causeway leading to the palisade line (the palisade line itself having been destroyed by the enemy's fire), with orders to run his guns into position as soon as the fire of the fleet had slackened. What occurred at this period on the left of the line I am unable to state, being myself engaged on the right, and the first intimation I had of the enemy's approach was by seeing their flag planted on the third traverse. As soon as discovered all the available force was led to repulse this attack, by Major-General Whiting in person, but it failed in dislodging the enemy from the position occupied, and at this point I have, with much regret, to state Major-General Whiting was seriously wounded and was carried from the field. Major Hill, chief of the general's staff, had dispatched couriers to Battery Buchanan to bring up the three remaining regiments of Hagood's brigade, who had been ordered to remain there till sent for (the fire from the fleet rendering it almost impossible for any troops to move), when it was discovered that this force had never reached Battery Buchanan (a circumstance much indeed to be regretted). I was then ordered by Major-General Whiting to communicate with the commanding general, which I immediately attempted to do, as he is aware. What occurred, therefore, subsequently to my leaving the field I only know from hearsay; but I consider it my duty to state that I was informed, as I was on the point of leaving, that a flag of truce had been hoisted by the enemy and answered by some officer, who then surrendered himself and 300 men to the enemy, and that a regiment of the enemy had been marched into the gallery of the sally-port. I have also to add that the garrison, though in good heart, was sadly worn out by the hard work they were called upon to perform by day and night, but that a feeling of much disappointment existed that the long-looked-for co-operation from the forces outside, which they expected would have been rendered, failed to assist them in their hour of need.

G. T. GORDON,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 24.

Report of Maj. William J. Saunders, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, of operations January 13–15.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *January 18, 1865.*

COLONEL: In obedience to verbal instructions, I have the honor, respectfully, to report that on Friday, the 13th instant, I was ordered by Brigadier-General Hébert to proceed to Fort Fisher, then menaced by a powerful fleet of the enemy. Upon my arrival I reported at once to the post commandant, who requested that I would perform my duties as chief of artillery. The action began at 8 a. m. by the Ironsides and four monitors, one a double turreted and the other three single turreted. Their firing was slow and deliberate and directed upon the land face of the fort, evidently with a view to dismounting our guns and breaking down the palisades in front of the work. Our guns, under my immediate command, replied steadily and with accuracy, but I am unable to state with what effect. In the afternoon several frigates, having formed a second line of battle on our sea face, opened a tremendous bombardment on our works. As soon as the fire of the enemy ceased the troops were taken to the palisade line, upon which I posted (by order of the major-general commanding) six light guns. During the entire night (at intervals of half an hour) I fired from different portions of the land face, as also with my light guns, up the beach, having previously (at dark) opened with all of them upon the woods covering the approach to the fort, to dislodge, if possible, any of the enemy who might seek to throw up works at that point, as also to open the road for the re-enforcements expected from that direction. During the night the Ironsides and monitors occupied their relative positions of the day before, all being quiet in that direction.

On the morning of Saturday, the 14th instant, the enemy again opened from the ironclads, directing their fire as on the day before. A number of sharpshooters had likewise effected a lodgment on the road leading to the fort, and annoyed our gunners at their work. During this day the enemy dismounted all of our guns on the land face, with the exception of one 8-inch columbiad, three 32-pounders (smooth-bores), and one 30-pounder Parrott. These, however, kept a steady fire. During the whole of this night the enemy kept up a steady fire on the fort, rendering it impossible for us to remount the guns, excepting one 10-inch mortar, two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars having been placed in the gun chambers of the land face. The enemy's fire was very effective, killing and wounding many of our men on the palisade line, and still further increasing their already exhausted condition, which, from want of rest and food, was very great.

The troops were withdrawn at daylight and held in readiness to resist the assaulting column, which during the day (Sunday, the 15th instant) were being landed and formed in three lines across the neck of land upon which the works were built, a line of skirmishers being thrown some 400 yards to their front, and at about 1,000 yards from the fort. Meanwhile (from an early hour in the morning) a tremendous fire was kept up from the entire fleet, numbering seventy-two vessels of all classes. From a number of these (I am unable to state how many, but should think a sufficient number to bring 300 guns to bear on the works) a concentrated fire was directed at different portions of the works, which was kept up at intervals of ten and twenty minutes. Its effect was terrible, the works being torn to pieces and every gun on the

land face (except one 8-inch columbiad) dismounted. Our mortars, with this gun, however, kept up a steady fire upon the enemy's line of infantry, whilst our sea-face batteries replied with steadiness and coolness to the fire of the fleet, but as I was engaged entirely on the land face, for want of data not now to be had, I am unable to report with what effect. The exhausted condition of our men, now greatly decimated by fifty-six hours of hard fighting, the major-general commanding being unable to relieve them without, in effect, evacuating his works at the mouth of the river, from which he had drawn as heavily (in re-enforcing Colonel Lamb) as he could, rendered it necessary to fire at the fleet seldom and at long intervals. This may in some measure account for their being able to keep up their heavy fire, as none of their ships were withdrawn from action. Under cover of the smoke of this terrific fire the enemy threw forward a column (supposed to be a brigade) from the left of their line along the sea beach (the tide being low), who succeeded in gaining the right of our palisade line before they were discovered. This advance was quickly and gallantly repulsed by our troops with heavy loss. The attack on the flank of the work would now seem to have been only a feint, to be converted into a real attack as circumstances might determine, since a heavier column had approached under cover of the hill and woods on the river side (our left) and succeeded in gaining a foothold on our works.

It was whilst this attack was going on on our sea front that Colonel Lamb (as I was confidently informed) reported to Major-General Whiting the fact of the repulse of the enemy at all points. The enemy, in his hurried retreat, were destroyed in large numbers. Such guns on the sea face as would bear, together with our only remaining gun (an 8-inch columbiad), opened on them with canister at short range. It was while engaged in bringing this last gun to bear on them that I discovered that their assaulting column had gained a position on the left of our works, when I immediately ordered the officer in charge (Lieutenant Swain) to traverse his gun and open on them, the gun having a flanking fire, and at once led in person the troops collected at this point (as the only field officer present) to attack them down the parapet of the work. The fire of the heavy force of sharpshooters on the enemy's right, together with the torn up condition of the work, rendered it necessary to take them down within the work, where I joined Major-General Whiting, who was leading his men in person with the entire disposable force, hurrying on to drive the enemy from his position. I had been previously wounded in the attack on the right; I fell at the foot of the fifth traverse from the left of the work, the enemy having possession of and firing from the third, when I was taken up and carried into a magazine. As soon as I recovered sufficiently I rejoined Major-General Whiting, whom, I was informed, was wounded in the bombproof.

At this juncture Colonel Lamb entered, wounded, and told the general that his men, whom he had endeavored to lead from the works on the sea front to drive the enemy from his lodgment on our left, would not follow him. General Whiting, although wounded, was still directing as far as possible the movements of his small force, when Major Reilly rushed in and reported the astounding fact that an officer, having put his handkerchief on a ramrod whilst he was temporarily in another portion of his command, had surrendered 300 of his men and admitted a regiment of the enemy into the galleries of the sally-port on the land face. The general, who had repeatedly ordered Colonel Graham, with the remainder of Hagood's brigade, whom he supposed at the lound Battery, directed me to bring him up without delay. I need

not add that the troops were not there, and the want of them lost us the fort. On attempting to rejoin the general I found that the enemy, in overwhelming force, covered the land and sea face, and were firing from the parapet of the work, in the bombproof of which I had left the general. I returned to Battery Buchanan and advised the immediate withdrawal of the force at this point, as the enemy had the fort and were then marching on the battery, the troops for whose defense were reduced to the gun detachments in re-enforcing the fort, the guns having been spiked. The bombproof being full of wounded, the commanding officer was unable to blow up the magazine. This command was safely brought off, but, owing to the want of a steamer, numbers of our poor fellows who were retreating before the enemy were left on the beach. I came off with the naval officer commanding Battery Buchanan at 10.40 p. m.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. SAUNDERS,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 25.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William H. C. Whiting, C. S. Army, of operations January 15.

FORT FISHER, *January 18, 1865.*

GENERAL: I am sorry to have to inform you, as a prisoner of war, of the taking of Fort Fisher on the night of the 15th instant, after an assault of unprecedented fury, both by sea and land, lasting from Friday morning until Sunday night.

On Thursday night the enemy's fleet was reported off the fort. On Friday morning the fleet opened very heavily. On Friday and Saturday, during the furious bombardment on the fort, the enemy were allowed to land without molestation and to throw up a light line of field-works from Battery Ramseur to the river, thus securing his position from molestation and making the fate of Fort Fisher, under the circumstances, but a question of time.

On Sunday the fire of the fleet reached a pitch of fury to which no language can do justice. It was concentrated on the land front and fort. In a short time nearly every gun was dismounted or disabled, and the garrison suffered severely from the fire. At 3 o'clock the enemy's land force, which had been gradually and slowly advancing, formed into two columns for assault.

The garrison during the fierce bombardment was not able to stand to the parapets, and many of the re-enforcements were obliged to be kept at a great distance from the fort. As the enemy here slackened his fire to allow the assault to take place, the men hastily manned the ramparts and gallantly repulsed the right column of assault. Portion of the troops on the left had also repelled the first rush to the left of the work. The greater portion of the garrison being, however, engaged on the right, and not being [able] to man the entire work, the enemy succeeded in making a lodgment on the left flank, planting two of his regimental flags in the traverses. From this point we could not dis-

lodge him, though we forced him to take down his flag, from the fire from our most distant guns, our own traverses protecting him from such fire. From this [time] it was a succession of fighting from traverse to traverse, and from line to line, until 9 o'clock at night, when we were overpowered and all resistance ceased.

The fall both of the general and the colonel commanding the fort, one about 4 and the other about 4.30 p. m., had a perceptible effect upon the men, and no doubt hastened greatly the result; but we were overpowered, and no skill or gallantry could have saved the place, after he effected a lodgment, except attack in the rear.

The enemy's loss was very heavy, and so, also, our own. Of the latter, as a prisoner, I have not been able to ascertain.

At 9 p. m. the gallant Major Reilly, who had fought the fort after the fall of his superiors, reported the enemy in possession of the sally-port. The brave Captain Van Benthuysen, of the marines, though himself badly wounded, with a squad of his men picked up the general and colonel and endeavored to make way to Battery Buchanan, followed by Reilly with the remnant of the force. On reaching there it was found to be evacuated; by whose order, or what authority, I know not. No boats were there. The garrison of Fort Fisher had been coolly abandoned to its fate. Nothing was left but to await the approach of the enemy, who took us about 10 p. m. Thus fell Fort Fisher after three days' battle, unparalleled in the history of the war. The fleet surpassed its tremendous effort upon the previous attack.

The fort has fallen in precisely the manner indicated so often by myself, and to which your attention has been so frequently called, and in the presence of the ample force provided by you to meet the contingency. The fleet never attempted to enter until after the land force had done its work, and, of course, unless the supporting force played its part, Fort Fisher must have fallen. Making every allowance for the extraordinary vigor and force of the enemy's assault, and the terrific effect of the fire of the fleet upon the garrison, and the continual and incessant enfilading of the whole point from Battery Buchanan to the fort, thereby preventing to a great extent the movement of my troops, I think that the result might have been avoided, and Fort Fisher still held, if the commanding general had have done his duty. I charge him with this loss; with neglect of duty in this, that he either refused or neglected to carry out every suggestion made to him in official communications by me for the disposition of the troops, and especially that he, failing to appreciate the lesson to be derived from previous attempt of Butler, instead of keeping his troops in the position to attack the enemy on his appearance, he moves them twenty miles from the point of landing in spite of repeated warnings. He might have learned from his failure to interrupt either the landing or the embarking of Butler for two days with his troops, though disgraceful enough, would indicate to the enemy that he would have the same security for any future expedition. The previous failure was due to Fort Fisher alone, and not to any of the supporting troops. I charge him further with making no effort whatever to create a diversion in favor of the beleaguered garrison during the three days' battle, by attacking the enemy, though that was to be expected, since his delay and false disposition allowed the enemy to secure his rear by works, but works of no strength. I desire that a full investigation be had of this matter and these charges which I make; they will be fully borne out by the official records. I have only to add that the commanding general, on learning the approach of the enemy, would give me no orders whatever, and persistently refused from the beginning to allow me to have

anything to do with the troops from General Lee's army. I consequently repaired to Fort Fisher as the place where my own sense of duty called me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General (prisoner of war).

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Armies Confederate States.

—

HOSPITAL, FORT COLUMBUS, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
New York Harbor, February 19, 1865.

The above is an exact copy of the dispatch dictated to Major Hill in the hospital at Fort Fisher (and preserved in his note book) on the 18th of January, 1865, and which I intended to have endeavored to forward at that time by flag of truce, and accordingly made a request of General Terry. On his reply that it would be necessary to refer it to Lieutenant-General Grant, I concluded to postpone the report. I wish to add a few remarks upon the difference between the two attacks, and also give some information which I have acquired. Had the enemy assaulted the work on the first attack, he would have been beaten off with great slaughter. The fire of the fleet on that occasion, though very severe and formidable, was very diffuse and scattered, seemingly more designed to render a naval entrance secure than a land attack, consequently our defense was but slightly damaged. We had nineteen guns bearing on the assault, and above all, the palisade was almost as good as new. Moreover, the fleet, during the first bombardment, hauled off at night, leaving the garrison time for rest, cooking, and refreshment. It is remarkable that during the first bombardment no gun's crew was ever driven from its guns; but on the 13th and 14th of January the fleet stationed itself with the definite object of destroying the land defense by direct and enfilade fire, the latter a *feu d'enfilement* to knock down the traverses, destroying all guns, and pound the northeast salient into a practicable slope for the assaulting column. By 12 m. Sunday not a gun remained on the land front. The palisade was entirely swept away, the mines in advance, so deeply did the enemy's shot plough, were isolated from the wires and could not be used. Not a man could show his head in that infernal storm, and I could only keep a lookout in the safest position to inform me of the movements of the enemy. Contrary to previous practice, the fleet kept up the fire all night. Cooking was impracticable. The men, in great part, in Fisher at the second attack were not those of the first, and were much more demoralized. The casualties were greater, with but one ration for three days. Such was the condition when the parapets were manned on the enemy's ceasing firing for assault.

As soon as a lodgment was made at Shepherd's battery, on the left, the engineers at once threw up a strong covering work in rear of Fisher, and no effort of ours against overwhelming numbers could dislodge them.

Then was the time for the supporting force, which was idly looking on only three miles off, which could see the columns on the beach, to have made an attack upon the rear of the assaulting columns; at any rate, to have tried to save Fort Fisher, while the garrison had hurled one assaulting column, crippled, back, and were engaged for six hours with 5,000 men vigorously assaulting it.

General Bragg was held in check by two brigades of U. S. Colored Troops, along a line of no impediment whatever. Once at this line by the river bank with his three batteries of artillery, and his whole force steadily advancing, the enemy's fleet could not have fired again without hurting their own men. The enemy had not a single piece of artillery; altogether about 7,000 or 8,000 men. Pushing our batteries to Camp Wyatt and Colonel Lamb's headquarters, and opening heavily on Shepherd's battery, with an advance of our troops, and such of the enemy as could not have escaped in boats must have fallen into our hands; but it was not to be. I went into the fort with the conviction that it was to be sacrificed, for the last I heard General Bragg say was to point out a line to fall back on if Fort Fisher fell. In all his career of failure and defeat from Pensacola out, there has been no such chance missed, and no such stupendous disaster.

Wounded, in the hospital, with mortification at the shameful haste, I heard the blowing up of Fort Caswell before the enemy had dared to enter the harbor.

I demand, in justice to the country, to the army, and to myself, that the course of this officer be investigated. Take his notorious congratulatory Order No. 14 [17*], with its numerous errors, and compare his language with the result. I do not know what he was sent to Wilmington for. I had hoped that I was considered competent. I acquiesced with feelings of great mortification. My proper place was in command of the troops you sent to support the defense; then I should not now be a prisoner, and an effort at least would have been made to save a harbor on which I had expended for two years all the labor and skill I had. I should not have had the mortification of seeing works which our very foes admire, yielding after four days' attack, given up and abandoned without even an attempt to save them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General (prisoner of war).

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Armies Confederate States.

No. 26.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Colquitt, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS COLQUITT'S BRIGADE,
January 17, 1865.

COLONEL: In reply to your communication, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

In accordance with instructions from the general commanding, I left the landing at Sugar Loaf in a row-boat about 9 p. m. of the 15th instant, with a view to proceed to Fort Fisher and assume command. I was accompanied by Lieutenant Washington, of General Hoke's staff, and Lieutenants Estill and Colquitt, of my own staff. The accounts which had been given from Battery Lamb and other points excited the apprehension that the fort was in possession of the enemy. A dispatch from General Whiting, dated at the fort at 6.30 p. m., dispelled these apprehensions and gave the assurance that the fort was still holding

*See Vol. XLII, Part I, p. 999.

out. I directed the crew of the boat to row directly to Fort Fisher. They represented that it was impossible to land there in consequence of rocks, shallow water, &c. I insisted that they should land there in spite of obstacles, but they urged the impracticability of it, and that it was not fear of the enemy which gave rise to their conclusion. We landed, therefore, 400 or 500 yards from Battery Buchanan, between the battery and Fort Fisher. I was not hailed, and did not see a sentinel or picket. A short distance from the point of landing I found a shanty, with several negroes and one or two white men in it. They reported that Fisher was taken, which, as I distrusted, I required one of them to come out and go with me as guide. I was about starting when an officer, representing himself as Captain Munn, with a dozen or fifteen men, without arms, came up. These I took for a fatigue detail, until the captain informed me that the fort was evacuated; that he had just come from it, and that General Whiting and Colonel Lamb were already at Battery Buchanan. I still doubted whether it could be true, but concluded to go first to Buchanan before trying to enter the fort. As I neared the battery with the boat, I was hailed by a horseman who inquired who we were. I landed, and found about the battery a crowd of men mingling together, without organization and without arms. I did hear some officer calling out for Company E of some regiment. I inquired for General Whiting and Colonel Lamb, and was informed they were there. Meeting an officer, he said he would carry me to Colonel Lamb, who was wounded. I found the colonel prostrate with a wound, which he thought, however, was not severe. In answer to my inquiry whether anything more could be done, he replied that a fresh brigade might then retake the fort. I told him there was no brigade with me, and wished to know of him the condition of the men who had escaped. He said that when he was wounded everything broke up in consternation and was utterly disorganized, and that no further efforts could effect anything with the resources then available. My interview with him lasted but a minute, and as my object was to learn the immediate condition of affairs, I made no inquiries of him respecting the incidents connected with the capture of the fort. As I left him to seek General Whiting, a messenger came running to me from Lieutenants Estill and Colquitt, of my staff, who had been left at the boat, with the information that the enemy was upon us, and that in a minute longer we could not escape. Walking in the direction of the boat, which was lying about fifty yards from the battery toward the enemy, I perceived a line of his troops advancing with two colors flying. They were not more than 100 yards from the battery. The night was bright, with a full moon. I had just time to reach the boat and shove off as the line advanced to the battery, its right flank passing within thirty or forty yards of me. I crossed the river to Battery Lamb, and telegraphed you from that point certain information of the loss of the fort. I reported to you in person at 3 a. m. on the 16th instant.

I had no communication, except that alluded to, with Colonel Lamb, with any person known to me, but promiscuous accounts agreed that the fort was entered about two hours before sundown and that fighting continued at intervals until dark, when all firing ceased. I think there were at Battery Buchanan 300 or 400 men, and many of them drunk. The artillerists who manned the battery had, previous to my arrival, spiked the guns and made their escape in small boats. There were no boats left. I regret that I cannot give a more satisfactory account of the circumstances connected with the fall of Fort Fisher, but I had no

opportunity of learning more than is here stated, as a few minutes only elapsed between my arrival at the battery and its occupation by the enemy.

I send herewith, as requested, the written statements of Lieutenants Washington, Estill, and Colquitt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. COLQUITT,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS COLQUITT'S BRIGADE,
Sugar Loaf, N. C., January 17, 1865.

Lieut. Col. ARCHER ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In obedience to your note of this morning I have the honor to make the following statements in regard to my visit to Battery Buchanan with General Colquitt:

We left Sugar Loaf Landing about 8.30 o'clock with the intention of going to Fort Fisher. General Colquitt was very anxious to land immediately at the fort, but owing to some statements of the boatmen was forced to order them to land as near as possible to the fort. Some time before we reached the land all firing in the direction of Fisher had ceased, and the enemy's fleet and land forces seemed engaged in making a grand pyrotechnical display. We landed, as one of the boatmen informed us, about a quarter of a mile from Battery Buchanan in the direction of Fort Fisher. We walked up about fifty yards from the beach to a small hut, which proved to be a blacksmith shop. We called, and a man, who was either a mulatto or a badly smoked white man, made his appearance. I entered the shop and found three or four negroes lying about the forge asleep. The general inquired of the man the route to Fort Fisher. The man replied very unconcernedly that the Yankees were up there. The general told him he must have a guide to Fort Fisher, and inquired the way to Battery Buchanan. While this conversation was progressing a squad of about fifteen men made their appearance, in flight from Fort Fisher or that direction; I took them for stragglers. The general called out to them to know where they were going and where they were from. They replied that they were the last men from the fort; that the Yankees were in possession of it. They spied our boat and started toward it. We succeeded in stopping them, and the general inquired if there was an officer with them. One stepped forward and gave his name as Captain Munn. The general then asked him where General Whiting was. He replied that General Whiting and Colonel Lamb were both wounded and had been carried to Battery Buchanan.

The general ordered him to take charge of those men, and report to Colonel Lamb at Battery Buchanan. These men were without guns, without accouterments, some of them without hats, and all in a very bad state of demoralization. We then debated the question as to going to Battery Buchanan by land or water. Fortunately, the general concluded to keep the boat in sight. In a few minutes we were landed in forty yards of Battery Buchanan. There was a man on horseback on the beach who hailed us before we landed. As soon as I stepped on land I asked this man the news. He said the fort was

"gone up," and that the Yankees would be on us in a few minutes; that General Whiting was wounded, and that he was anxious to get him off. The general ordered Lieutenant Estill, ordnance officer, and myself to remain with the boat while he went to see General Whiting. The beach was crowded with a disorganized, demoralized rabble, and it was with the utmost difficulty that we prevented them from taking our boat. I asked of an officer, the coolest man I saw, at what hour the enemy got into the fort. He replied, about two hours by sun. "What in the world have you been doing since?" This he answered by stating that he had been fighting in the fort ever since, until dark, when the garrison commenced leaving, and that he presumed all had left by that time. This consumed about five minutes. The Yankee skirmish line was now within fifty yards of us. They halted and commenced reconnoitering the battery. The Yankee line of battle now came in sight. I sent one of the boatmen for the general, but made up my mind to spend the winter North. The line of battle was now at their skirmishers. The general was now coming. I showed him the Yankees, and all of us jumped into the boat. We pushed off, and just as we made the first stroke of the oars the Yankee line swept by, in twenty yards of us, and entered Battery Buchanan. I saw no organized body of men while I was near the battery, except the enemy. All of our men were in a state of panic and demoralization; no organization, no guns, nothing but confusion and dismay. The only man I saw with a gun was a drunken Irish marine, who cocked it and presented it at me. Suppose the battery engaged so much attention that our boat was overlooked as we rowed off.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

HUGH H. COLQUITT,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS COLQUITT'S BRIGADE,
January 17. 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel ANDERSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: In compliance with your order I beg leave to make the following statement of what I saw and heard on the night of January 15, at Fort Fisher:

We were landed midway between Battery Buchanan and Fort Fisher about midnight. There was a building at this place, and from the chimney smoke and sparks were flying. Upon going up to it we found it filled with negroes. They informed us that Fort Fisher was captured. General Colquitt refused to credit it, and with some difficulty prevailed upon one of the hands to guide him to the fort. Immediately after starting we were met by a Captain Munn, with a squad of six or eight men unarmed. He told us that the fort was in full possession of the enemy, and that he had just made his escape. We still doubted if the fort was captured, but deemed it prudent to visit Battery Buchanan first, especially as Captain Munn informed us that General Whiting was there. Upon landing at Buchanan we found no one upon the lookout, save one horseman. There were no pickets. Men were wandering about in confusion, unarmed, and disorganized. These at once confirmed the capture of Fisher. The general proceeded forthwith to the battery, leaving myself and Lieutenant Colquitt, in conjunction with the crew, to care for the boat. This was a work of considerable difficulty, and occupied our attention to such a degree that we did not learn as much of the capture of Fisher as we could have desired. I

saw but one person who seemed to have his wits about him. He was a captain; his name and regiment I did not learn. He stated that the enemy entered Fisher about two and a half hours before sunset; that from that time until dark fighting continued in the fort; that the enemy continued to pour in troops upon them, and that about dark resistance ceased. I did not learn from him whether any opposition was made to their entrance in the first place. In fact I heard no one mention that fighting occurred anterior to the time of entrance. My conversation with this officer was broken off by the approach of the enemy's skirmishers. They came to within fifty or seventy-five yards of us and halted. After consulting with Lieutenant Colquitt we dispatched one of the crew to notify the general. Before he returned their line of battle also moved up and halted. In the moonlight it was distinctly visible. When the general returned we pointed out to him their position. He at once decided to leave. Just as we were getting aboard they made a rush for the fort. Their right passed us not more than thirty yards distant. As silently as possible we shoved off and made our escape. After getting off we passed a boat of the enemy in the river. Whilst upon the point I saw but one of our men armed. He was a drunken marine, and offered to shoot Lieutenant Colquitt.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HARRY ESTILL,
Ordnance Officer, Colquitt's Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS HOKE'S DIVISION,
Sugar Loaf, N. C., January 17, 1865.

COLONEL: In reply to your communication of this morning, requiring a statement of what I saw and heard at Battery Buchanan on the night of the 15th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In obedience to orders from Major-General Hoke I started with General Colquitt about 9 p. m. to bring back to the commanding general such reliable information as to the condition of things at Fort Fisher as General Colquitt might deem it proper to send. We reached the point about 11 p. m.; landed about a quarter of a mile from Battery Buchanan, and proposed walking to Fisher, a distance, as we were informed, of about two miles. We had proceeded about 150 or 200 yards when we were met by a Captain Munn, with fifteen or twenty men, who, in an excited manner, told us that the enemy had full possession of the fort; that it had been evacuated a half hour before by General Whiting, who, with the remains of the garrison, was at Battery Buchanan, and that the enemy were at that time advancing down the peninsula but a short distance in their rear. It not being deemed prudent to go farther, we returned to the boat and rowed up the beach to communicate, if possible, with General Whiting or Colonel Lamb, and learn at least something to verify the report of the fall of Fisher. Landing at the battery, General Colquitt proceeded in search of General Whiting. He found Colonel Lamb lying on a litter at the foot of the parapet, and reported to be seriously wounded in the thigh. He had a few moment's conversation with him, and then turned aside to look for General Whiting, when he was met by one of the crew of our boat, stating that the enemy was advancing in line of battle, and were at that time in 100 yards of the beach, and that if he would escape he must return to the boat immediately. He did so, and we hardly escaped, the attention of the enemy being directed to the large num-

ber of men at Buchanan, we escaping their notice. The remnants of the garrison of Fort Fisher were huddled around the battery, without organization. No officer seemed to be in command, nor could any one give any collected account of the bombardment or evacuation. I saw no arms in the hands of the men. They appeared to have given up all idea of making resistance, and there was no possible means of escape. No boat of any character was on the beach except the one in which we came. There was no alternative except capture. From what little I heard I presume that the enemy gained a lodgment by some means in the fort, "about two hours and a half by sun;" that they were fought inside the fort until perhaps 8 or 9 o'clock, when all who were not killed or already captured made their escape to Buchanan. I did not see General Whiting, but he was pointed out to me as one of a number of men sleeping on the ground. Self-preservation prevented our gaining any further information. After leaving the battery we touched at Battery Lamb, when General Colquitt communicated with the commanding general by telegraph. I regret that I can give no more definite account, but the hurry and confusion on our arrival prevented the obtaining of one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. WASHINGTON,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

JANUARY 11, 1865.—Capture of U. S. Forces at Beverly, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Nathan Wilkinson, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia.

No. 2.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Nathan Wilkinson, Sixth West Virginia Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND INFTY. DIV., DEPT. OF W. VA.,
Clarksburg, W. Va., January 20, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the request of the general commanding the Department of West Virginia, I accompanied Capt. J. L. Botsford and Lieut. Benjamin H. Moore of his staff to assist in investigating and reporting upon the facts connected with the late disaster to the U. S. troops stationed at Beverly, W. Va., January 11, 1865, and under immediate command of Lieut. Col. Robert Youart, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. The officers of the commanding general's staff will make their report direct to him, and I herewith submit, for the consideration and information of the general commanding the Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, the following (accompanying this is a diagram of the post of Beverly and country near it*):

The pickets during the day were posted as follows: At Russell's, on the Philippi road, a corporal and three men; at the burnt bridge, on the Staunton pike, four mounted men; at the bridge on Buckhannon road, in town, a corporal and three men, and sentinels at the points numbered on the diagram 2, 3, and 4. At dark the pickets were withdrawn from Russell's and the burnt bridge, and in their stead single sentinels were posted at the point marked No. 1 and blacksmith shop.

*See p. 450.

These night sentinels were respectively about 400 yards from camp, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were about 300 yards from each other, and all were relieved from camp every two hours. The enemy, about 700 mounted men, wearing U. S. greatcoats, under General Rosser, came in from Crab Bottom, by the Staunton and Beverly pike. At the foot of Cheat Mountain they left the pike and took a road leading on the east side of the Valley River to a point marked A on the diagram, and made a détour around the camp and town on an old dirt road, and formed their line of battle in a hollow, marked B on the diagram, and within 450 yards of the camp. The sentinel at the point marked No. 3 on the diagram saw the rebels approaching and challenged them, who comes there? The reply was, "Friends." He moved toward them and was captured. The first intimation our forces had of the presence of the enemy was the rebels forcing the doors of the quarters, demanding a surrender. This was first at the quarters of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry. The surprise was complete; our forces did not have time to rally even one company together. Quite a number of officers of both regiments were examined, and all testified that they had repeatedly called the attention of the commanding officers to the insufficiency of the guard for picket duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Youart himself states that owing to the severity of the weather, the high water in the rivers, and the statements of the citizens "that it was impossible for the enemy to attack at that time of the year," he felt perfectly secure.

After the attack of Major Hall on Beverly, October 29, 1864, a camp guard of 100 men was placed on duty, but was relieved by Major Souders, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, on account of the cold weather, and his thinking there was no necessity for the guard at this season of the year. Lieutenant-Colonel Youart states that this guard was relieved without his orders.

Major Butters, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, testified that he notified Lieutenant-Colonel Furney, of the same regiment, that the guard was insufficient, and if they (the forces) were attacked they would be captured. At that time Lieutenant-Colonel Furney was in command at Beverly during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Youart at Cumberland, Md. Lieutenant-Colonel Youart returned from Cumberland and resumed command two days before the attack by General Rosser. The testimony was that all the officers of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were quartered in town—not one with the regiment—and it has been unofficially reported to me that on the evening previous to the attack there was a ball in the town, which was largely attended by officers, who remained there until a late hour of the night. From the evidence produced it appears that the whole command was latterly in a loose state of discipline.

In connection with this report, I would respectfully call attention to the fact that the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were at Beverly without any official knowledge on my part of their having been sent to that post. My first intimation of their presence at Beverly was from Lieutenant-Colonel Youart, who telegraphed me that they had arrived. Lieutenant-Colonel Furney made no reports to these headquarters, although requested by me to do so. The Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry claims to belong to the command of Brigadier-General Duval, and, I am unofficially informed, reported to him.

The losses of the command were as follows: Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry—killed, 5; wounded, 17; prisoners, 6 officers and 332 men. Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—killed, 1; wounded, 6; prisoners, 2 officers and 240 men. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 609.

The losses were in horses over 100, including the officers' and quartermaster's horses; in quartermaster stores, very small; in commissary stores, about 10,000 rations complete. In arms and equipments, I estimate the loss of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at 250 arms and 300 equipments, and of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry at 390 arms and equipments for about 300 men.

The number of men of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry now at Philippi is 381, and of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry is 115. Total number of arms of all kinds, 241, and 36 sabers, and nearly 20 rounds of ammunition to the man.

On arrival at Philippi I took immediate measures to have ammunition sent from Clarksburg, and instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Youart to promptly make requisition for arms for his regiment.

Owing to the late disaster, and the fact that many of the men now at Philippi are unarmed, the condition of the troops there is very loose and unsatisfactory.

After a careful examination I can not but come to the conclusion that the disaster was the result of a laxity of discipline, carelessness, and insufficiency of guard.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. WILKINSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. THAYER MELVIN, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cumberland, Md.*

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
January 28, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Middle Military Division.

Upon hearing of the surprise and capture of Beverly, I sent two trusty staff officers to examine into and report upon the affair; their report has been forwarded. I herewith forward the report of Colonel Wilkinson, and recommend that Lieut. Col. R. Youart, Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and Lieut. Col. L. Furney, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, be dismissed the service for disgraceful neglect of their commands, and for permitting themselves to be surprised and the greater portion of their commands captured, in order that worthy officers may fill their places, which they have proved themselves incompetent to hold.

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

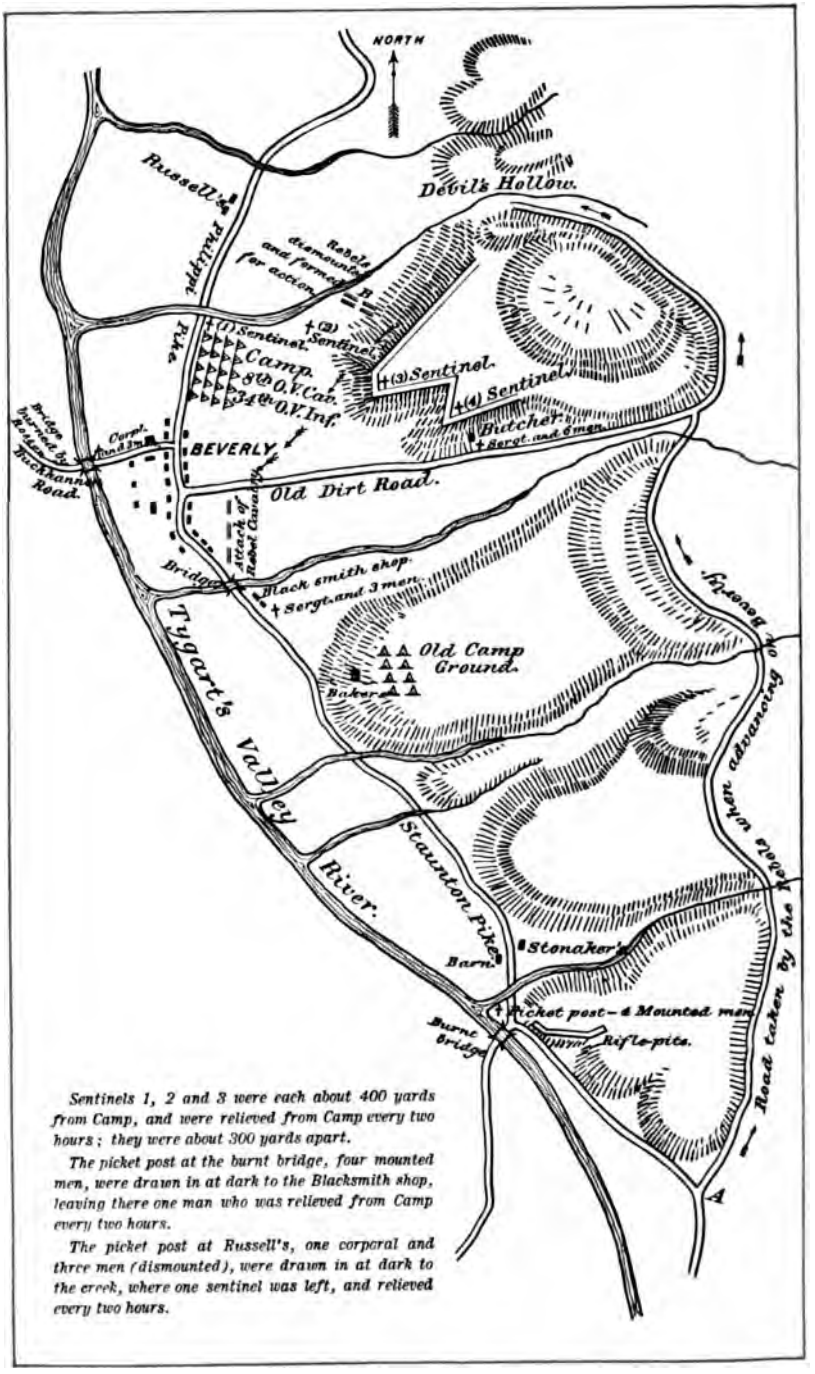
[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Beverly, W. Va., January 11, 1865.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Prisoners.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Eighth Ohio Cavalry	.....	5	1	16	6	332
Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry	.....	1	.....	6	2	240
	.....	6	1	22	8	572

R. YOUART,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT, *Philippi, W. Va.*


NORTH
Russell's
Philippi
Devil's Hollow.
Rebels dismounted and formed for action.
(1) Sentinel.
(2) Sentinel.
(3) Sentinel.
(4) Sentinel
Camp.
8th O.V. Cav.
34th O.V. Inf.
Pike
Bridge burnt by Rebels
Buckhannon Road.
Corpl. and 3 men.
BEVERLY
Old Dirt Road.
Attack of Rebel Cavalry
Bridge
Black smith shop.
Sergt. and 3 men.
Butcher's
Sergt. and 6 men.
Old Camp Ground.
Baker's
Tygart's Valley River.
Staunton Pike.
Stonaker's Barn.
Picket post—4 Mounted men.
Rifle-pits.
Burnt Bridge
Road taken by the Rebels when advancing on Beverly.
A
Sentinels 1, 2 and 3 were each about 400 yards from Camp, and were relieved from Camp every two hours; they were about 300 yards apart.
The picket post at the burnt bridge, four mounted men, were drawn in at dark to the Blacksmith shop, leaving there one man who was relieved from Camp every two hours.
The picket post at Russell's, one corporal and three men (dismounted), were drawn in at dark to the creek, where one sentinel was left, and relieved every two hours.

No. 2.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 15, 1865.

General Early reports that Rosser, at the head of 300 men, surprised and captured the garrison at Beverly, Randolph County, on the 11th instant, killing and wounding a considerable number and taking 580 prisoners. His loss slight.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON.

JANUARY 11–15, 1865.—Scout from New Creek through Greenland Gap to Franklin, W. Va.

Report of Maj. Elias S. Troxel, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOL. CAVALRY,
Camp New Creek, W. Va., January 18, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit a report of the recent scout which I commanded.

I left camp with 200 men on the 11th instant, and proceeded, via Greenland Gap, to Petersburg, marching rapidly for the purpose of surprising the enemy which I had reason to believe were in some force at that place. When I arrived there I found about 100 of McNeill's and Woodson's command on the opposite side of the river, and it impassable from recent rains. From Petersburg I moved up the North Fork, the enemy following me as far as practicable on opposite side of river to learn my destination.

Arriving at the mouth of Seneca on the evening of the 13th, and communicating with Captain Boggs, of Home Guards, I at once took measures to guard all the passes to prevent information being conveyed to the enemy of my whereabouts. Captain Boggs reported to me with forty men the same evening, and I determined at once to march to Franklin and attack the enemy, who were reported to have four companies with two pieces of artillery at that place. After a toilsome march across the mountains during the night, I arrived near the place about 5 o'clock in the morning and made the proper dispositions of the troops and charged the town, expecting to find the enemy quartered in the court-house, but to my disappointment found the place evacuated, the enemy having received notice of my coming a few hours previous, and fled to the mountains. After a short stay I retraced my steps toward Seneca, the rebels firing on me at every convenient point and wounding one horse. I reached Seneca the same evening and returned to camp, via Petersburg, from which place I drove McNeill's command, they scattering to the mountains and, eluding pursuit, firing on me from the mountain sides. From Petersburg I returned, via Burlington, without losing any portion of my command.

It is only justice to the officers and men of my command to say that they behaved in the most soldierly manner on the march and in the apparent face of the enemy, and did all they could to make the expedition a success.

I would particularly mention valuable services by Captain Boggs, of Home Guards, and also that I did not deem it advisable to arrest any citizens for the reason that I could not get definite information particularly criminating any one person. Hoping the report will be deemed satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. S. TROXEL,
Major Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, Commanding Scout.

First Lieut. W. L. McMASTERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 18, 1865.—Affair near Lovettsville, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division.

LOVETTSVILLE, *January 30, 1865.*

Your dispatch received at midnight of Tuesday, January 17. Colonel White, of Rosser's cavalry, with a force said by citizens to number 220 men, crossed the Short Hill by a mountain path within five miles of Harper's Ferry, and surprised the vedettes of Sixth New York on that road without a shot; charged the reserve, who were all on hand and resisted stoutly, but were forced back on the camp. The men of the Sixth turned out of their huts, formed in their streets, and in three minutes flanked and drove White out of the camp, killing 3 of his men, who were found, and wounding, more or less severely, 11, who were carried off. As soon as the Sixth could obtain permission they saddled and followed White to Purcellville, but could not overtake him.

Two men of the Sixth were killed and five wounded. Lieutenant Carroll was mortally wounded by an officer who had surrendered to him; the fellow got away.

The Sixth lost 8 horses; 11 of White's horses were found wounded on the road by the pursuing party. It was a stormy night, and the tracks showed that the vedettes were surprised by dismounted men. The affair occurred just before my return to camp.

Respectfully,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brigadier-General.

Captain HAYDEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 19, 1865.—Reconnaissance to Myrtle Sound and Skirmish at Half-Moon Battery, N. C.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

No. 2.—Capt. John Thompson, Seventh Connecticut Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, Seventh New Hampshire Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
Before Wilmington, N. C., January 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of that portion of the reconnaissance of yesterday, January 19, of which I had charge:

By order of Brigadier-General Paine, at about 11 a. m., with about 250 men of the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rollins, and 50 of the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Capt. John Thompson, I moved to the head of Myrtle Sound, where I halted, according to orders from General Paine, until the firing of the reconnoitering force on my left was heard. While thus waiting the gun-boat Governor Buckingham, Captain McDearmid, opened fire upon the outpost of the enemy in the rear of the Half-Moon Battery. The fire was very accurate and effective. When the firing was heard on my left I advanced fifty men of the Seventh Connecticut and twenty of the Seventh New Hampshire as skirmishers up in front of the short line of works near the houses in rear of the Half-Moon Battery, and developed a fire of apparently about 100 men. The skirmishers having halted, I sent seventy men of the Seventh New Hampshire, under command of Lieut. Paul Whipple, in on the right flank of the work.

They advanced promptly, enveloped the work, and took 2 officers and 51 men prisoners. I then advanced a skirmish line, under Lieutenant Whipple, beyond the works across an open field to the edge of a swamp in which was a thick and tangled growth of wood and bushes. This swamp is not far from 100 yards in width, and runs parallel with Myrtle Sound. The main line of the enemy is at this point close on the inside of it, but near the head of the sound there is an angle, and thence it runs westerly toward the Cape Fear River. My skirmishers approached within about 100 yards of this main line, but I was unable to develop its fire. The points of the line, however, which could be seen through the wood, and such parts of it as I saw from the top of an old house, appeared to be well manned. No artillery appeared. I remained in the last position mentioned until dark, when I withdrew the skirmishers and returned to camp. My loss in this reconnaissance was 2 officers and 10 men wounded, and 3 men missing. Among the slightly wounded was Captain Trickey, of the Third New Hampshire, who accompanied the reconnaissance, he having before become familiar with the ground.

Lieut. Albert Foster, of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, one of my staff, was severely wounded in three places while directing, with good judgment and coolness, the flanking party of the Seventh New Hampshire. Lieutenant Whipple, who commanded the flanking party,

*See also Paine's report, p. 424.

and afterward the skirmish line, though a young officer, performed his duties in such a manner as to show that his judgment can be trusted in affairs of that kind.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH C. ABBOTT,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. SOLON A. CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John Thompson, Seventh Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Fort Fisher, N. C., January 20, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in a reconnaissance made on the 19th of January, 1865:

In obedience to orders received from Brevet Brigadier-General Abbott commanding the brigade, at 11 o'clock a detachment of the regiment (numbering four commissioned officers and thirty-seven enlisted men) moved from its position to the head of Myrtle Sound. From there the regiment advanced as skirmishers to the rear of the Half-Moon Battery, and were fired upon by a party of the enemy, numbering about seventy-five men, strongly intrenched. Here the command was obliged to halt, owing to the severity of the fire from the rebels, until another portion of the brigade was sent in upon the right flank of the work. Seeing it surrounded the command charged upon the enemy, capturing 2 officers and 54 men. After halting here for some time I sent forward, by General Abbott's direction, First Lieut. Willard Austin and twelve men, with orders to draw the fire of the enemy, who were posted behind a strong line of works about one-quarter of a mile in our immediate front. Lieutenant Austin advanced his skirmishers to the edge of a swamp, and within about 100 yards of the rebel works, but although he ascertained their position he was unable to fully develop their fire. While on the skirmish line Lieutenant Austin was slightly wounded in the right shoulder by a shell from one of our gun-boats. Remaining in this position until dark we received orders from General Abbott to withdraw our skirmishers and return to camp, which we reached at 7 p. m.

I take pleasure in commending to your favorable notice Adjt. Albert M. Holden, who performed his duties on this trying occasion with marked ability and courage. Adjutant Holden is a young officer of much promise, and deserves honorable mention for gallant and meritorious conduct in this as well as previous engagements.

Justice to the deserving leads me to also commend the action of First Lieut. Willard Austin, of my command, who performed, with greatest acceptance, a most difficult and dangerous duty, being instructed by General Abbott to advance with a detachment of men considerably beyond our main line, in order to draw the enemy's fire.

I inclose a list of casualties with this report.*

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN THOMPSON,
Captain, Seventh Connecticut Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE, *Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.*

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*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 3 men wounded and 2 men missing.

FEBRUARY 3, 1865.—Affair near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

Report of Col. Marcus A. Reno, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Charlestown, W. Va., February 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the party which ran the train off the track on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossed at or near Keyes' Ford. I had timely information of their crossing and their whereabouts, and would have succeeded in capturing some of them had my orders been obeyed. About 10 p. m. I sent out two parties under command of Lieutenants Guild and Chase. These parties were about fifty strong. Lieutenant Chase was ordered, with his command, to cover the roads leading to the different fords through Bloomery. Lieutenant Guild was ordered to overtake and head off the party, attack them, and drive them back. After he left camp, instead of following them up, he thought he had better move toward the river, the diametrically opposite direction from his orders. Lieutenant Chase (with good reason) did not expect our own men in that direction, and fired into Lieutenant G.'s command. I regret to say that one man, Private Hogeland, Company D, was wounded. I have placed Lieutenant Guild in arrest and now report him for immediate dismissal, as he is solely responsible for the miscarriage of my plans. I do not design that he be court-martialed, as that would occupy more time than he is worth. He is entirely unfit for a commission, inasmuch as he takes no pains to improve himself, nor does he study to render himself worthy of his position. He, although never what you could charge as drunkenness, is always full, and when not stupefied with whisky he is with opium. His performance last night is sufficient evidence against him to hang him. The scouting party which brought the information lost one of their number. He was taken prisoner by the rebels, but in returning over the same ground his dead body was found in the road, evidently murdered after capture. Upon receiving Lieutenant Guild's report I immediately dispatched parties to Duffield's and Smithfield, as it was evident to me they had gone in that direction. They report that, after throwing off the train, the enemy separated into small parties and made toward the Shenandoah. They were unable to come up with them. As far as I can learn they numbered about thirty men.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Capt. J. P. ROCKWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Harper's Ferry, Va.

FEBRUARY 4–6, 1865.—Expedition from Winchester, Va., to Moorefield, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward W. Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry.

CAMP OF FIRST CONNECTICUT CAVALRY,
Near Winchester, Va., February 8, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions from general commanding corps, I collected my command for special duty, armed with sabers and pistols, and numbering 300, all from the

Third Division Cavalry, at headquarters First Brigade, at 6 a. m. the 4th instant, and moved out on the Moorefield pike for our destination. After halting three-quarters of an hour for feed and coffee at Wardensville organized the detachments into a regiment, and having a short drill resumed the march at a rapid gait, striking the enemy's scouts, which Major Young quickly drove off the pike toward Harper's; column moving fast as possible, intending to surprise the enemy's camp by moonlight, but at 12.30 at night, when we had reached a covered point within four miles of Moorefield, the sky clouded up, which induced me to halt for rest and feed until 4 a. m. the 5th instant. In the meantime Major Young, who had been a short distance in my advance, was to send his scouts into town and ascertain the exact location of Gilmor's camp, which I had decided to strike at daylight. On moving out at 4 a. m., Captain Hamilton, Eighth New York Cavalry, reported to me the loss of two men by desertion during the halt; the men being recent recruits from rebel States, I deemed it a more unfortunate event than the next fact which was reported by Major Young, *i. e.* his scouts had been unable to learn the exact whereabouts of Gilmor or his camp. Reaching the outskirts of Moorefield before light during a heavy snow-squall, I halted to await news from Major Young, who entered town with all of his party in search of information. I here became anxious about the loss of time and moved on, sending word to the major that he should go on down the South Fork till I found the enemy. I left a detachment from the Second Ohio Cavalry to search the town for soldiers, and moved at once across the stream and turned to the left down the South Fork, Major Young taking the advance, when, as it had become light enough, I discovered several of the enemy mounted and rapidly moving across the fields and hills on our right flank, taking the same direction as my column.

On communicating the fact to the scouts a lively race set in, I following with my column in hopes of reaching their camp before the alarm, which it would appear had not before been given. The houses on the banks of the fork were being hastily searched by the scouts, when the large number of horses in the stable next the road to Mr. Randolph's house, three miles from Moorefield, excited much suspicion; and as Major Young asked the colored woman sternly "what soldiers were in the houses?" she at once replied, "Major Gilmor is upstairs." Major Young immediately surrounded the house and seized the major and his cousin Gilmor, late from Baltimore, both in bed. On my learning that our prize had been found I halted column, and prepared to resist the attack of the enemy collecting on the bluff over the house and river and on my right flank and rear. Finding the position untenable, and deeming it impossible to get more of Gilmor's band, from their skillfully selected position, we made haste in getting out, before which Major Gilmor had been brought to me and placed at the head of the column; and as his men were firing into us, he shouted encouragement to them, feeling, as he afterward said, confident of release. On the return march I placed Lieutenant Brown, First Connecticut Cavalry, with thirty-eight men who had been doing good service on the Petersburg road, in the rear, he having fifteen Spencers for that use, with which he successfully checked each dash of the enemy. I took the Romney pike by advice of Major Young, who took the advance and turned over to me, at different points on the route, twelve men captured about houses. The enemy last troubled my column as we were feeding at a point thirty-five miles from Moorefield and eight from Romney. Though night had come on I did not think it wise to halt with prisoners, but

resumed the march in passing Hanging Rock Gap, and reached Big Capon bridge after midnight, when we halted for rest until daylight the 6th instant, on the forenoon of which I reached Winchester with prisoners, having ridden near 140 miles in a little over forty-eight hours, over a mountainous country, across swollen streams filled with floating ice, and within the enemy's lines, fully accomplishing the object of the expedition without the loss of a man.

I cannot commend too highly the zeal and hearty co-operation evinced by Major Young, commanding General Sheridan's scouts, who accompanied me. To his personal gallantry is due the successful "bearding of the lion in his den."

To the officers commanding the detachments from the Second Ohio, Eighth New York, First New Hampshire, Twenty-second New York, and First Connecticut Cavalry Regiments, I desire to express my thanks for prompt obedience to orders, and strict attention to the care of their commands, on which I confidently relied in anticipation of a better test than was offered. To Surg. G. A. Hurlbut, First Connecticut Cavalry, who accompanied me with ambulance, attendants, &c., I owe much for valuable assistance rendered outside of his duties. He safely brought in two sick men, and one accidentally wounded, who were unable to ride.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. WHITAKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Connecticut Cavalry, Comdg. Expedition.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 6–7, 1865.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House to Brentsville, Va.

Report of Lieut. George R. Maguire, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., February 8, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the result of the scout made in the vicinity of Brentsville, Va., on the night of the 6th instant.

Pursuant to orders received from you, 125 men and 2 officers of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under the guidance of a Mr. Jacob Kline, of the Jersey Settlement near Brentsville, Va., left camp at Fairfax Court-House at 6 p. m. and proceeded, via Centerville and Manassas, to Brentsville. From Brentsville the column moved in the direction of Cole's Store, distant some fifteen miles from Brentsville. After marching two miles crossed Broad Run and Kettle Run and moved in the direction of the Jersey Settlement; arrived there at 3 a. m.; went into camp and fed and cooked breakfast. At 5 a. m. remounted and moved back toward camp as we supposed, but, owing to the ignorance of the guide (Mr. Kline), we moved off in the direction of Dumfries and arrived within five miles of that place before we were made aware of our error. We retraced our steps and moved toward Broad Run and crossed at Bland's Ford; from thence toward Bull Run, which we crossed at Union Mills. Bull Run River was covered with ice and we experienced great difficulty in crossing. We moved in the direction of Fairfax Station and arrived in camp at the Court-House at 3 p. m.

On the road a number of houses were searched, but nothing resulted from it. No enemy was found, nor were there any traces of any having been there during the last six months. Three colts, the property of Mr. Kline, were brought in, and in my opinion to obtain possession of the said colts was the only object Mr. Kline had in starting the expedition. To Captain Jones and Lieutenant Fowler, both of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, great praise is due for the manner in which they arranged and carried out the programme submitted by me upon reports based upon Kline's statement.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. R. MAGUIRE,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE,
Commanding First Separate Brigade.

FEBRUARY 11, 1865.—Affair at Williamsburg, Va.

Report of Lieut. Ira L. Dudley, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY L, SIXTEENTH NEW YORK VOL. ARTY.,
February 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to state that our picket-post at Williamsburg was surprised this morning about 3 o'clock by a party of rebel cavalry, numbering from twenty to twenty-five men, who advanced by the Richmond road. The vedette on the Richmond road challenged them, and, receiving no reply, attempted to discharge his carbine, but the cap snapped. He then retreated on the reserve, but was wounded in two places. The enemy then advanced as far as the reserve, evidently with the design of capturing the horses there stationed. I regret to state that they succeeded so far in their object, capturing 4 and killing 1.

The following casualties occurred in the force stationed at the reserve: Private Hall, Company H, Twentieth New York Cavalry; Privates Belden and Dix, Company G, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Private Libee, Company D, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, wounded; Private Cowan, Company D, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, missing; Private Gannon, Company D, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, killed; 3 horses, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, captured; 1 horse, First New York Mounted Rifles, killed, and 1 captured.

I have to state that, as soon as the alarm was brought into camp, Captain Bouvé, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Lieut. David Earle, First New York Mounted Rifles, lost not a moment in turning out their respective commands.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA L. DUDLEY,
First Lieutenant Company L, Officer of the Day.

Maj. JULIUS C. HICKS,
Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

The rebel cavalry were dressed in Union uniforms, and deceived our pickets at first by pretending to be our men; they were soon found out, and we opened fire upon them, and there were a number of them

wounded, which they carried off with them I have strengthened the picket-lines, and sent a strong force to re-enforce the reserves. I will render a good account of them if they come again. All is quiet at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JULIUS C. HICKS,

Major Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, Comdg. Post.

FEBRUARY 11-15, 1865.—Expedition from Bermuda Hundred to Fearnsville and Smithfield, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, KAUTZ'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
In the Field, Va., February 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, while under your command during the late expedition:

In obedience to your instructions, received through Lieutenant Benson, aide-de-camp, at Bermuda Hundred, I embarked my command at that place on the 11th instant, and proceeded to Fort Powhatan, where I disembarked and went into bivouac for the night.

On the morning of the 12th I left Fort Powhatan for Burwell's Bay, where my instructions directed me to communicate with the gun-boats. My force consisted of 460 officers and men. I arrived at Burwell's Bay at sundown, and failing to find the gun-boats bivouacked for the night. I waited there until 10 o'clock the next morning, and was then about to proceed to the lower point of the bay to search for the expected boats, when I received your orders, through Lieutenant Benson, dated the 12th, directing me to proceed to Fearnsville and thence to Smithfield. I immediately started on the route indicated. At Fearnsville I found no indications of the enemy. There were no pickets on the Blackwater River in that vicinity. I marched thence to Smithfield, where I arrived about an hour after dark. The inhabitants reported to me that you had been there but had left some hours previous. The late hour at which I received your order at Burwell's Bay rendered it impracticable to reach Smithfield sooner than the time mentioned.

On the 14th I marched to near Cabin Point; on the 15th to Fort Powhatan, and thence, in obedience to further instructions received from you, via Point of Rocks, to the camp of the Cavalry Division, where I arrived at midnight, having been five days out.

During the entire expedition nothing was seen of the enemy, excepting a few men who were observed at a distance by the rear guard on two or three occasions. I am satisfied that no body of the enemy had crossed the Blackwater up to the 14th instant. Careful observations of the roads and inquiry among the negroes failed to discover the least evidence of any rebel force, except what is called the signal corps. This consists of about thirty men scattered along the James from Burwell's Bay to Smithfield, for the purpose of watching the river. They were reported to have left early on the morning of the 14th for the right bank of the Blackwater. I was unable to capture any of them. One

wagon employed by a rebel commissary in collecting supplies for the rebel army was captured, on the 13th, near Fearnsville. I brought in no prisoners.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Lieut. Col. Eleventh Pennsylvania Cav., Comdg. Cav. Expedition.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM,
Commanding Naval Brigade.

FEBRUARY 13–17, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Russell (near Winchester) to Edenburg and Little Fort Valley, Va., and skirmishes.

Report of Lieut. Col. George R. Maxwell, First Michigan Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST MICHIGAN VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Russell, Va., February 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions received from cavalry headquarters, I started on the evening of the 13th instant, with 300 men of the First Brigade, First Division; marched to Strasburg, rested an hour and fed my horses; started at about 11.30 p. m., and pushed on to Edenburg, meeting with no opposition until arriving at that place, where the enemy's pickets were encountered; strenuous efforts were made for their capture; none were captured, owing to the horses of my command being too weary to compete with the fresh horses of the enemy. Sent 100 men to destroy an iron furnace in Little Fort Valley. Held Edenburg till 8 a. m. the 16th, with slight skirmishing. At 11 a. m. started to return. As the column got well under way the rear guard was charged by about fifty men of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, of McCausland's command, the enemy being repulsed with loss; a constant skirmish was kept up upon my rear guard until we [*sic*] to Woodstock, when the enemy charged between the rear guard and the column. The rear guard charged through, supported by a part of the column charging back to relieve them. The enemy suffered severely in this encounter, as they could not compete with our superior carbine. I halted my column, sent a part across Tom's Brook, and with 100 men of the First Michigan charged them and drove them back within one mile and a half of Edenburg, then returned to Cedar Creek unmolested save by a few partisans near Strasburg. At Cedar Creek communicated with the party sent to destroy the furnace, and learned they had successfully accomplished their task. The furnace was in almost working order, ore was being taken out, and machinery repaired. This party captured ten men—five soldiers and five detailed men. It appears that the picket-line of the enemy at Edenburg has no effective support nearer than Staunton. Prisoners report that General Rosser is at Luray, organizing cavalry.

In passing over the ground where the enemy attempted to capture my rear guard, it was ascertained they had three men killed and a number wounded. I had one man mortally wounded.

My command arrived in camp at 3 a. m. 17th instant, having carried out successfully the task assigned me.

The results of the expedition may be summed up as follows: The iron furnace in Little Fort Valley entirely destroyed; three of the

enemy killed and a number wounded; ten men captured; twenty horses captured; with a loss on my part of one man mortally wounded. The horses captured were taken to cavalry headquarters by the scouts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. MAXWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Michigan Cavalry.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

FEBRUARY 15–16, 1865.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House to Aldie and Middleburg, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William Gamble, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Separate Brigade, Department of Washington.

No. 2.—Capt. George W. Corbit, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William Gamble, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Separate Brigade, Department of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., February 16, 1865—2 p. m.

COLONEL: The squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry sent out on a scout to the vicinity of Aldie last night has just returned. Eleven rebel cavalry, with horses and equipments, were captured and brought in, without the loss of a man or horse on our part. A written report of the scout, by Captain Corbit, the officer in charge, will be forwarded to-morrow.

Respectfully,

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. George W. Corbit, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., February 21, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that my command captured 8 prisoners, 3 of whom were officers—1 colonel, 1 captain and 1 lieutenant; 10 horses, 7 saddles, 7 revolvers.

I have one man missing. About sixty of the enemy followed me as far as Aldie, my rear guard skirmishing with them from Middleburg to that place.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. CORBIT,
Captain Company B, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Comdg. Scout.

[Col. WILLIAM GAMBLE.]

FEBRUARY 18–19, 1865.—Expedition from Camp Averell (near Winchester) into Loudoun County, Va., and skirmish (19th) at Ashby's Gap.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Tibbits, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division.

No. 2.—Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding expedition.

No. 3.—Capt. Henry E. Snow, Twenty-first New York Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William B. Tibbits, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
February 20, 1865.

I have the honor to forward report of Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding officer of the expedition that left these headquarters on the evening of the 18th instant.

For your information I would state that my orders to him were to take command of the party (which was to consist of 200 men), to proceed with it as far as Upperville if possible, searching houses and other places on the route for rebels of Mosby's command, to be designated (the houses) by the two deserters from Mosby who would go with him; to commence his retrograde movement by 2 a. m. or 3 a. m. of the 19th instant at the latest; that he was to obey no orders that might be given him by other officers of the party; that Lieut. Stephen H. Draper, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, was ordered by me to command the scouts, and he would see that he received such assistance as he required to properly perform his duty; also that Lieutenant Draper would show him the best ford to cross and roads to take. The number of officers with the party from this division was seven, viz, a major, captain, and two lieutenants from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and a captain and two lieutenants from the Twenty-first New York Cavalry. The command before starting was inspected, by my orders, by Capt. James S. Graham, acting assistant inspector-general, First Brigade. He informs me that he discarded about forty men. As to the number of men armed with revolvers he can't inform me. I intended that the men should carry the saber, but Major Bailey and Captain Martindale (who brought the order from your headquarters that the expedition should be made) and Lieutenant Draper informed me that it was very essential that they should not be so armed, as they wanted to move as noiselessly as possible.

A few men have returned since Major Gibson's report was made out, and I think that at least half of those now missing will get in. One party of sixteen, under a sergeant, was moving toward Harper's Ferry, so a private soldier informs me, who states that he left them about daylight this morning. I would respectfully state that in my opinion the affair should be investigated. I also inclose Captain Snow's report.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. TIBBITS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
February 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff, for his information.

There is no doubt that this scout was badly managed by all concerned and is being investigated, but I am of opinion that the larger majority of men reported captured will reach our lines, so many having done so already.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Thomas Gibson, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
February 20, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, agreeable to directions from the brigadier-general commanding, I left the camp at 6 p. m. for the purpose of crossing the Blue Ridge and making arrests and seizures of certain enemies and public property of the enemy, agreeable to information received from two deserters from Mosby's command. I had with me 125 men and three officers of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and 100 men of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, under command of Captain Snow, of the same regiment. There were 150 men detailed from the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; six of the number were not furnished in time, twenty were directed to return to camp by the assistant inspector-general of the brigade because of the nonefficiency of their horses. This reduced the number furnished by that regiment to 124 men, and making the total of troops engaged 224 enlisted men.

About 11 p. m. I crossed the Shenandoah River at Shepherd's Ford. The expedition was accompanied by Captain Martindale and Lieutenant Baker, both of the staff of the major-general commanding Cavalry Corps. Captain Martindale was accompanied by six scouts. Lieutenant Draper, of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry, was detailed to accompany the expedition in charge of all the scouts; four enlisted men of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry were detailed as scouts and ordered to report to Lieutenant Draper.

Before starting from camp, having crossed the Shenandoah River, I ordered that when the command had reached Paris that all the scouts accompanying the command, except two, should report to Lieutenant Draper; that Captain Snow, with Twenty-first New York and one of the deserters from Mosby, should move in the direction of Upperville. Agreeable to the instructions of the brigadier-general commanding, I directed that Captain Snow should give due consideration to all information and suggestions tendered by Lieutenant Draper, with regard to roads, &c.; that Lieutenant Draper should be governed to such an extent as he should deem proper by the information received from the deserter who accompanied him; that Lieutenant Draper and Captain Snow, with that portion of the command, should be at Upperville one hour before daybreak of the 19th.

I stated that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry would meet them there, and if either regiment should fail to be there at the appointed hour, the one on the ground should await the arrival of the other until half an hour after daybreak. If at half an hour after daybreak either portion of the command present should move across the Shenandoah and camp. Before reaching Paris Captain Martindale expressed himself of the opinion that Piedmont would be the better point to meet at. I accepted Captain Martindale's opinion because I had always understood that he was well informed regarding the geography of the country, while I am not. I sent for Lieutenant Draper, who was near me, in order to communicate my change of the place of rendezvous. I sent for him and directed him to communicate my change of orders to Captain Snow, because the command was obliged to march by file, and Captain Snow, who was the rear, would find it very difficult to pass the column. We were near Paris, and time was precious. I told Lieutenant Draper that he would be held responsible for the communication of my orders. When we reached Paris Captain Snow's column took the proper route; I, with the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, two scouts, and Captain Martindale and Lieutenant Baker, moved to the right of Paris. I proceeded to search such houses as were pointed out by the deserter from Mosby, who accompanied me, as the homes of Mosby's men and officers and the place used for storage of the enemy's supplies. At the first house I ordered to be searched Lieutenant Jones, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who I had ordered, with twenty-five men, to search all houses which I thought should be searched, was left with two men. Before he had finished searching I moved the column, presuming Lieutenant Jones would follow the course the regiment had taken. Lieutenant Jones mistook the route taken by the regiment and failed to overtake it. I moved by way of Markham's Station to a point on the road from Upperville to Piedmont, and two miles from the latter point. I arrived at this point at 6.30 a. m. I sent a patrol, consisting of a sergeant and ten men, from the point to Piedmont. I sent a verbal message by the sergeant to Captain Snow to move immediately to my position, it being on the direct road to Winchester, by way of Ashby's Gap. I directed the sergeant to move there and back rapidly. The sergeant having arrived at Piedmont, found that the Twenty-first New York Cavalry was not there, and had not been there. Thinking Captain Snow might have pursued my first instructions to meet me with his command at Upperville, I expected to find that he had remained there until half an hour after daylight, and, consequently, he would not be far ahead of me.

On arriving at Upperville I was astonished to find that Captain Snow left that place at 5 o'clock that morning instead of the later hour I had directed. Small parties of the enemy continually harassed our rear and threatened our front and flanks. On arriving at Paris they made strong demonstrations, and as we passed through that place the command was harassed by musketry from behind a stone wall. The stone wall was on elevated ground protected by natural obstacles from an attack from cavalry and protected perfectly from our fire. I succeeded in marching the command through the town, without sustaining any loss. Up to this time I had captured eighteen of the enemy, including Mosby's quartermaster and one lieutenant of the line, together with about fifty horses.

On arriving at a point on the road from Paris to Berry's Ferry where the road to Shepherd's Ford turns off, it became necessary to march the command by file owing to a narrow passage through the rocks of the

path known as the road to Shepherd's Ferry. I halted the command to put everything in the best order lest we should be attacked while in the path.

The following was the disposition of my command at the time: Lieutenant Jones was missing from the night before; Lieutenant Nesmith, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, had been seriously wounded the preceding night; Capt. D. K. Duff, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and myself were the only officers present for duty. I had placed Captain Duff in charge of the rear guard, which consisted of forty men. The advance and main portion of the command consisted of fifty men. The prisoners and led horses, under guard of twenty-five men, were in advance of Captain Duff's portion of the command and in rear of the main body. I made the rear guard so strong in proportion to the size of my command owing to the enemy's repeated and vigorous attacks on it. I was at the head of the column. I turned around in order to observe the condition of the column, and looking to the rear, which had not entered the new direction, I observed several men hold up their hands and make gestures which I supposed were intended to inform me that the rear was attacked. I immediately ordered the command "right into line," ordered the prisoners and led horses to be moved forward quickly into the path and to follow the extreme advance, which I did not recall.

No sooner had I issued these commands than I saw Captain Duff and his party at the rear of the small party who marched in rear of the led horses. Captain Duff's command was coming at a run. I saw rebels among and in rear of his party charging. I ordered the command forward, fired a volley, and ordered a charge, which the men did not complete. Captain Duff in the meantime was trying to rally his men in rear of my line. Before his command had reloaded their pieces I had fired another volley and ordered a second charge. All the prisoners and led horses had not yet entered the path. The charge was met by one from the enemy and the command was broken. The men had no weapons but their carbines, and these were extremely difficult to load and inefficient in the mêlée that ensued. I made every effort, as did Captain Duff and Captain Martindale and Lieutenant Baker, of the corps staff, to reform the men, but our efforts were fruitless. The rebels had very few sabers but were well supplied with revolvers, and rode up to our men and shot them down without meeting more resistance than men could make with carbines. There was a small ridge overlooking both parties through which the path led. I rode up the side of this and formed the advance guard, which had returned to aid me. The enemy were amidst the men, and both parties were so mixed up that it was impossible to get the men in line. As fast as men could force their horses into the path, where many of the men were crowded together, they broke for the river. I waited until I was surrounded, and only half a dozen men left around; the balance had retreated toward the river, or were killed, wounded, or captured. Captain Martindale, as he left, said to me "It is useless to attempt to rally the men here; we'll try it farther on." I tried to ride to the front. The prisoners had placed the horses they were on and leading across in the path so as to prevent the escape of the men. Men were crowded into the path by twos and threes where there was really only room for one to ride. Men were being thrown and being crushed as they lay on the ground by others; they were falling from their horses from the enemy's fire in front and rear of me. I rode past about twenty of the men and again tried to rally the men, but all my efforts were fruitless.

I remained at this point until nearly all of our men were past me. I rode ahead of a portion of the command again and begged them to stop, but I could not rally them. My right leg was rendered useless by my horse falling over another, and, as he rose, a man riding fell against me, the whole weight of his animal being precipitated against my leg. A couple of rebels were standing firing at me, and my pistol was unloaded. I turned and passed a number of the men. I again attempted to rally them. I told them that there were only a few following us, and they could be easily taken. My horse had been wounded, and my leg was altogether useless. I waited until the last of our men, mixed up with a large number of escaped, led, and riderless horses, passed me. I was ordered to surrender, two of the enemy in advance endeavoring to beat me off my horse with their pistols. I succeeded in again passing a number of the men and tried to rally them, but it was impossible; they were panic-stricken; one of my own men, as I presented my empty revolver at the head of another, trying to stop him, ran between us and knocked that out of my hand. Again, the rear of the command, now reduced to about twenty-four men and about sixty horses and mules, passed me, and I was unarmed and alone in the rear. I passed several of the men and endeavored to persuade them of the weakness of the enemy, their unloaded pistols, &c., but it was fruitless; commands and persuasions were disregarded.

I suffered terribly from physical pain, and could do little to stop them by physical force. I reached the river; my horse fell several times in it, but at last I got across. Captain Martindale forced most of the men across to halt and form here, and covered the crossing of the few who had reached the river. Captain Martindale, myself, two scouts, and twelve men were over. We awaited to see if more would come, but none came; eight had crossed and arrived at camp before us. I was placed in a sleigh and arrived at camp at 4.30 p. m. this day.

I ascribe the disaster to, first, Captain Snow, commanding Twenty-first New York, failing to go to Piedmont, as ordered through Lieutenant Draper, or to Upperville, as I ordered him personally, and to remain at either of the places until half an hour after daybreak. One of Captain Snow's command, who had been drunk, and was left by the command, confirmed the information I received from negroes and citizens that Captain Snow left Upperville at 5 a. m., instead of half an hour after daybreak; second, to Captain Duff's rear guard being pushed into the rear of the column before I knew he was attacked; third, to the paucity of officers detailed with the command, and the large number of men engaged who were new recruits; fourth, to the men having neither sabers nor revolvers, and consequently being unable to engage in a mêlée successfully with an enemy armed with at least two revolvers to the man; also, I did not know of the attack until I observed the rear guard coming in at full flight, mixed up with and pursued by the enemy. I do not think the enemy's force exceeded between sixty and seventy-five men.

Lieutenant Jones and the ten men with him have returned to the camp safely. The loss is—1 officer, Lieutenant Nesmith, wounded; Captain Duff and Lieutenant Baker, corps staff, and 78 men, missing. I returned to camp by way of Berryville.

I forward, inclosed, the report of Captain Snow, which is incorrect as far as it differs from this. I have not yet received the report of Lieutenant Draper. I feel satisfied that I did all I knew how to make the movement a success, and it having failed and proved a disaster I earnestly request to be allowed to appear before a court of inquiry to

prove that I am not responsible for the failure. A man has just arrived who hid in a thicket, and says he saw a party of about 600 of the enemy moving toward Shepherd's Ford.

I have omitted, heretofore, to state that a party, under Lieutenant Baker, of corps headquarters, captured the quartermaster's camp of Mosby's command. There was no property but one wagon and one ambulance, two horses and six mules in it. We brought the horses and mules along, but they, with the rest, were lost in the fight.

Trusting, general, that you will grant me a court of inquiry at the earliest practicable moment,

I remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. GIBSON,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

Maj. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Henry E. Snow, Twenty-first New York Cavalry.

CAMP TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Averell, Va., February 18 [19], 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was detailed yesterday, the 18th instant, to take command of 100 men of the Twenty-first (Griswold's Light) New York Cavalry, and report to Major Gibson, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for scout. Left camp at 6 p. m. the 18th instant, crossed the Shenandoah River at Shepherd's Mills Ford. When near Paris, Loudoun County, Va., received orders from Major Gibson to take the road leading to Upperville and search all houses between Paris and Upperville; also give the latter place a thorough searching. While he would take the road leading to the right to Piedmont, I was to remain at Upperville until one hour before daybreak, where he was to join me. If he did not arrive, on no account was I to remain there longer than half an hour before daybreak, but start with my command to camp. Agreeable to instructions I proceeded to Upperville, and gave the houses there a thorough searching and in vicinity, finding three Confederate soldiers, one belonging to Mosby's command and two to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

About 3.30 this a. m. I took ten men to search Major Richards' house, one mile from Upperville, leaving Lieutenant Meldrum, Twenty-first New York (Griswold's Light) Cavalry, in command until my return, with strict orders to keep the men in column and be in readiness for any emergency. On my return I found about one-third of the men very much under the influence of liquor, they having found two barrels of liquor during my absence. Started for camp, and arrived at Paris at daylight, returning by the way of Berry's Bridge. Arrived in camp at 10.30 a. m.

Six of my men were left in Loudoun; they were so intoxicated it was impossible to get them along. The horses, arms, and accouterments were brought in by the rear guard.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

HENRY E. SNOW,
Captain A Company, Twenty-first N. Y. Vol. Cav., Comdg. Detail.

Major GIBSON,
Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

FEBRUARY 18–19, 1865.—Scout in Prince William County, Va.

Report of Col. Charles Albright, Two hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 202D PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Fairfax Station, Va., February 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that yesterday at about 4 p. m. I directed Lieutenant Rucker, of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, to proceed to certain houses in Prince William County, from the Occoquan Run to Stafford County line, with about 100 men of his command. I directed Lieutenant Rucker to operate until daylight, and then return to camp, which instructions he followed, and returned this p. m. I am happy to say the expedition met with complete success, and reflects great credit upon Lieutenant Rucker for the manner in which be conducted it. The lieutenant was accompanied with Mr. Thomas Smoot, U. S. detective, and Mr. Thomas Davies, as guides. The result of the expedition was the capture of fifteen prisoners of the following names.* The horse captured by the guerrillas last fall from Lieutenant De Laney was retaken; also one U. S. horse, with which Lieutenant Rucker has mounted one of his men. The camp of this gang is burnt, and a quantity of clothing and blankets, which could not be brought along, was destroyed; also some muskets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,
Colonel 202d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Capt. CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fairfax Court-House, Va.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.—Raid on Cumberland, Md.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Division.

No. 2.—Maj. Robert P. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

No. 3.—Lieut. Col. Edward W. Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 4.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Division.

WINCHESTER, VA., *February 21, 1865—9.45 a. m.*

A party of from fifty to sixty rebel cavalry surprised General Crook's pickets at Cumberland at 3 o'clock this morning, entered the city and captured Generals Crook and Kelley, and carried them off. I ordered the cavalry at New Creek to Moorefield, and sent from here to same

* Names omitted.

place, via Wardensville, but have but little hopes of recapture, as the party is going very rapidly. I think the party belongs to McNeill's band.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Robert P. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865—6 a. m.*

The party that surprised and captured the pickets, and carried off Major-Generals Crook and Kelley and others, seem to have been about 100 picked men from Rosser's command. They remained only about ten minutes. Except capturing a few horses they have done no other injury. I have sent all the cavalry I have (about fifty) after them. I have ordered all the cavalry from New Creek after them. I will send a regiment of infantry to New Creek at 7 o'clock, to replace the cavalry sent out from there. Cannot parties be sent out from the Valley to intercept them? The rebels told a story of Rosser's brigade being out of town some miles, on the New Creek road. This I do not credit. I will send any further information.

Respectfully,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Winchester, Va.*

—

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865—6.30 a. m.*

Captain Botsford has just returned and reports them to be about sixty in number, and that they are going direct to Romney, via Springfield; they are riding very fast.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Winchester, Va.*

—

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865—7.10 a. m.*

Major Troxel left from New Creek for Romney with 150 men. I hope they may be able to head them off. The party undoubtedly went through Springfield and to Romney.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General SHERIDAN, *Winchester, Va.*

—

CUMBERLAND, MD., *February 21, 1865.*
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

This morning, about 3 o'clock, a party of rebel horsemen came up on the New Creek road, about sixty in number. They captured the picket and quietly rode into town; went directly to the headquarters

of Generals Crook and Kelley, sending a couple of men to each place to overpower the headquarters guard, when they went directly to the room of General Crook, and, without disturbing anybody else in the house, ordered him to dress and took him downstairs and placed him upon a horse ready saddled and waiting. The same was done to General Kelley; Captain Melvin, assistant adjutant-general to General Kelley, was also taken. While this was being done, a few of them, without creating any disturbance, opened one or two stores, but they left without waiting to take anything. It was done so quietly that others of us, who were sleeping in adjoining rooms to General Crook, were not disturbed. The alarm was given within ten minutes by a darkey watchman at the hotel, who escaped from them, and within an hour we had a party of fifty cavalry after them. They tore up the telegraph lines, and it required almost an hour to get them in working order. As soon as New Creek could be called, I ordered a force to be sent to Romney, and it started without any unnecessary delay. A second force has gone from New Creek to Moorefield, and a regiment of infantry has gone to New Creek to supply the place of the cavalry. They rode good horses, and left at a very rapid rate, evidently fearful of being overtaken. They did not remain in Cumberland over ten minutes. From all information I am inclined to believe that, instead of Rosser, it is McNeill's company. Most of the men of that company are from this place. I will telegraph you fully any further information.

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General SHERIDAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
February 23, 1865.

The party sent out from New Creek has returned; they arrived at Moorefield one hour after the rebels had passed through. After passing Moorefield the rebels scattered to the mountains. It being dark, and there being evidences of other forces in the vicinity, they returned the next morning. The force from New Creek met the force sent out from Winchester. The rebel command consisted of seventy men, under Lieutenant McNeill.

Respectfully,

ROBT. P. KENNEDY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major-General SHERIDAN,
Winchester, Va.

(Same to General Stevenson, at Harper's Ferry, Va.)

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward W. Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV. CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIV.,
February 23, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that pursuant to instructions from general commanding division to recapture general officers taken by enemy at Cumberland, Md., early the 21st instant, I moved at 9

a. m. that day, with 340 men, for Moorefield, Va., which point I reached at 1.30 p m. the 22d instant, and there learned that the enemy, with important prisoners, had crossed the Moorefield and Winchester pike two miles from town at about 1 p. m. the 21st instant, and that a party of Federal cavalry from New Creek were in the town immediately after but had returned. I at once sent an officer to communicate with the latter force—the camp-fires could be seen about five miles out of Moorefield—and then returned to the trail of the enemy, which I carefully examined and found to have been made by about fifty mounted men in crossing my route, apparently in haste, obliquely, and from northwest to southeast, from a wooded path on my right down a steep declivity into woods on my left. Here obtaining conclusive proof that the trail was made at or about 1 p. m. the previous day, giving the enemy over twelve hours in my advance, I decided to not pursue, my horses having been badly jaded in breaking a foot of snow over the mountains, and in consideration of the prospects of not overtaking the enemy till he had reached assistance in the Valley. The citizens stated he had discovered the near approach of the New Creek cavalry. The prospect of rain induced me to return rapidly campward, via the Back Creek road.

The officer whom I sent to communicate with the New Creek cavalry soon rejoined me, with verbal statement from Colonel Greenfield, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry, to the effect that his advance, 400 men, under a major, had seen the enemy with prisoners, between 1 and 2 p. m. the day previous, moving off from the Romney and Moorefield pike, with such an accession to their numbers as to make an attack on them hazardous; therefore he had not attacked them but desired to co-operate with me if I was about to pursue. I had moved out too far to return a reply, and still continued march, with occasional annoyances from bushwhackers in rear, to Cacapon bridge, where bivouacked last night, arriving in camp at noon to-day after much trouble in crossing the rapidly swelling streams.

My loss was none except in horses a few. Four of enemy taken prisoners on route.

I desire to express my thanks to Major McClong, Third New Jersey Cavalry, and Lieutenant Haswell, General Custer's escort, First Vermont Cavalry, for zealous aid and hearty co-operation in efforts to accomplish the object of the expedition, which I much regret to report a failure.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. WHITAKER,

Lieutenant-Colonel First Connecticut Cavalry,

Acting Assistant Inspector-General, Third Division Cavalry.

Capt. L. SIEBERT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

February 24, 1865.

General Early reports that Lieutenant McNeill, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st entered Cumberland, captured and brought out

Generals Crook and Kelley, the adjutant-general of department, two privates, and the headquarters flag, without firing a gun, though a considerable force is stationed in vicinity. Lieutenant McNeill and party deserve much credit for this bold exploit. Their prisoners will reach Staunton to-day.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

FEBRUARY 23-24, 1865.—Expedition from Yorktown to West Point, Va.

Report of Capt. William R. Hedges, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS EXTERIOR LINE OF DEFENSES,
Fort Magruder, March 1, 1865.

Brigadier-General TURNER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The expedition, of which the inclosed is a report from the officer commanding, was ordered by the verbal command of Major-General Ord during his visit to Yorktown. I therefore transmit the report for his information. I have disposed of the prisoners in the manner I considered best for the interest of the Government.

Very respectfully,

B. C. LUDLOW,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

FORT MAGRUDER, VA., *February 28, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the expedition which left Yorktown, Va., on board U. S. gun-boat Mystic, Thursday, February 23, in obedience to orders from Lieut. Col. Thomas Mulcahy, who placed me in command of the same:

My force consisted of forty-five men from Company M, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery, and thirty marines, commanded by Acting Ensign Leonard, of the gun-boat Crusader. The Mystic proceeded up the river immediately after dark, grounding opposite Green Point, distant only ten miles from Yorktown. Captain Wright, her commander, made every effort in his power to get her afloat, but did not succeed until 9 a. m. Friday, the 24th instant (which circumstance so delayed the expedition as to render it impossible for me to fully carry out my instructions as was intended). As soon as she was afloat I proceeded up the river, landing the force just above West Point. Skirmished the woods in the vicinity, and, meeting with no resistance, extended the skirmish line across the neck of land between the rivers, and in this manner entered the town. Prior to my advance, and while preparing to land, I discovered three mounted men escaping through the woods, one of whom I afterward learned to be Colonel Richardson, of General Lee's staff, at home on sixty days' leave of absence. I found but three men in my advance upon and search through the town, two

of whom I have every reason to believe are spies, from the fact of their leaving Yorktown the same night of the expedition, running the blockade in a small boat, and undoubtedly informed the enemy of our approach. (The fact of the gun-boat getting aground afforded them ample time to warn Captain Richardson and others of our supposed intentions.)

Before leaving West Point I received information in regard to important movement of the enemy, which I have heretofore communicated. Having accomplished all that could be done here the force crossed the river and burned a store-house and barn, containing at least 15,000 bushels of grain and 1,000 pounds of bacon, the property of Beverly Anderson, a contractor for the so-called Confederate Government. We then embarked and proceeded down the river to Queen's Creek, hoping thus to deceive the enemy in regard to our intended movements for that night. Soon as darkness would hide our movements the vessel moved up the river until nearly opposite the residence of Andrew Richardson, where the wedding was to take place and where I expected to find Capt. Theodore Richardson, the murderer of the oysterman. After considerable difficulty we succeeded in landing (it being dark and rainy), and proceeded five miles to Andrew Richardson's house (skirmishing the woods and arresting two citizens on the way), which I immediately ordered to be surrounded. As soon as this was accomplished I demanded admittance; upon being refused forced my way into the house, making a complete surprise. Shots were, however, fired by the occupants, in returning which I wounded Richardson. Searched thoroughly the premises, and finding nothing more I retraced my way to the landing, arriving there about daybreak; crossed the river and burned the buildings from which the decoy signal was shown and from which the oystermen were fired into; also a barn containing about 8,000 bushels of grain. The force went on board the gun-boat; landed on the opposite shore and eight miles below the last point of embarkation. I here burned the residence of Captain Richardson, consisting of two dwellings, barn, and a store, all his household furniture, and 2,000 bushels of grain, his family having made their escape while the gun-boat was aground.

Having executed my orders as far as possible, I again embarked and returned to Yorktown. Reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Mulcahy, who ordered me to report to brigadier-general commanding post. The persons arrested are—Andrew Richardson (whom I left wounded in charge of surgeon, gun-boat Mystic), Thomas Davis, E. W. Powells, and James Gwin (whom I had at first suspected but I found nothing against), Richard Pippin (who has promised to assist me in apprehending Richardson and other guerrillas), J. W. and Harley Cole (the suspected spies found at West Point). The wedding spoken of is to take place Thursday, March 2, at Tabernacle Church. It is reported that there will be a party of guerrillas attending.

Hoping I may have the opportunity of again attempting the arrest of this noted band of guerrillas, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. HEDGES,
Captain Company M, Sixteenth New York Volunteer Artillery.

Brigadier-General LUDLOW,
Commanding Post.

FEBRUARY 27-MARCH 28, 1865.—Expedition from Winchester to the front of Petersburg, Va.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Feb. 27, 1865.—Sheridan's command starts from Winchester.
Mar. 1, 1865.—Skirmish at Mount Crawford.
2, 1865.—Occupation of Staunton.
Affair at Swoope's Depot.
Engagement at Waynesborough.
3, 1865.—Occupation of Charlottesville.
8, 1865.—Skirmish at Duguidsville.
9, 1865.—Occupation of Columbia.
11, 1865.—Skirmish at Goochland Court-House.
13, 1865.—Skirmish near Beaver Dam Station.
14, 1865.—Skirmish at the South Anna Bridge.
15, 1865.—Skirmish at Hanover Court-House.
Skirmish near Ashland.
26, 1865.—Sheridan's command crosses the James River.

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 2.—Bvt. Maj. Ocran H. Howard, Signal Officer, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of the Shenandoah.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.
No. 5.—Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 6.—Col. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.
No. 8.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 9.—Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 10.—Maj. Hartwell B. Compson, Eighth New York Cavalry, Second Brigade.
No. 11.—Col. John J. Coppinger, Fifteenth New York Cavalry.
No. 12.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.
No. 13.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.
No. 14.—Journal of Capt. Jed. Hotchkiss, Topographical Engineer, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia (Valley District), of operations January 1-May 8, 1865.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST,
New Orleans, La., July 16, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command in the campaign from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, to the armies in front of Petersburg, beginning February 27 and ending March 28:

* See also report of Lieutenant-General Grant, p. 48.

The command consisted of the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry of the Army of the Shenandoah, under the immediate command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, commanding Third Division, and Brig. Gen. T. C. Devin the First. The following was the effective force:

Effective force First and Third Cavalry Divisions, Army of the Shenandoah, February 28, 1865, Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Chief of Cavalry.

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
First Cavalry Division, Brig. Gen. T. C. Devin commanding	260	4,787	5,047
One section Companies C and E, Fourth U. S. Artillery	2	52	54
Third Cavalry Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. A. Custer commanding	240	4,600	4,840
One section Company M, Second U. S. Artillery	1	45	46
Total	503	9,484	9,987

On the morning of February 27, 1865, we marched from Winchester up the Valley pike, with five days' rations in haversacks, and fifteen days' rations of coffee, sugar, and salt in wagons, thirty pounds of forage on each horse, one wagon for division headquarters, eight ambulances, and our ammunition train; no other wagons, except a pontoon train of eight boats, were permitted to accompany the command.

My orders were to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad, the James River Canal, capture Lynchburg if practicable, and then join Major-General Sherman wherever he might be found in North Carolina, or return to Winchester; but in joining General Sherman I must be governed by the position of affairs after the capture of Lynchburg.

The command was in fine condition, but the weather was very bad, as the spring thaw, with heavy rains, had already come on. The valley and surrounding mountains were covered with snow which was fast disappearing, putting all the streams nearly past fording.

On our first day's march we crossed Cedar Creek, Tumbling Run, and Tom's Brook, and went into camp at Woodstock, having marched thirty miles.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 28th instant the march was resumed through Edenburg, across the North Fork of the Shenandoah River, and through New Market, going into camp at Lacey's Spring, nine miles north of Harrisonburg; the crossing of the North Fork of the Shenandoah was by a pontoon bridge.

Small bands of guerrillas hovered on our flanks during the day, but no effort was made to drive them off, and no damage was done by them; distance marched, twenty-nine miles.

The march was resumed at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th [March 1], through Harrisonburg and Mount Crawford, and camp pitched on Middle River at Cline's Mills. Guerrillas hovered around us during the march, and at Mount Crawford General Rosser, with 200 or 300 cavalry, attempted to burn the bridge over the Middle Fork of the Shenandoah, but did not succeed; two of Capehart's regiments swam the river above the bridge, charged Rosser and routed him, driving him rapidly to Cline's Mills, the advance pushing almost to Staunton; but few of the enemy were killed, 30 taken prisoners, and 20 ambulances and wagons, with their contents, were captured and destroyed; our loss was 5 men wounded. Cline's Mills are seven miles from Staunton, where the headquarters of General Early were said to be. Not knowing but that he would fight at Staunton, Colonel Stagg's brigade, of General Devin's division, was ordered to destroy the railroad bridge

over Christian's Creek, between Staunton and Waynesborough, to prevent his getting re-enforcements by rail, or, in case he would not stand, to prevent him carrying off supplies and ordnance stores; the bridge was burned, but General Early, learning of our approach, made a hasty retreat to Waynesborough, leaving word in Staunton that he intended to fight at that place.

The next morning we entered Staunton. The question then arose in my mind whether I should pursue my course on to Lynchburg, leaving General Early in my rear, or go out and fight him with my cavalry against his infantry and what cavalry he could collect, defeat him, and open a way through Rockfish Gap, and have everything in my own hands for the accomplishment of that portion of my instructions which directed the destruction of the Central Railroad and James River Canal. I decided upon the latter course, and General Custer's division (Third), composed of Colonel Wells', Pennington's, and Capehart's brigades, was directed to take up the pursuit, followed closely by General Devin's division, composed of General Gibbs' and Colonels Fitzhugh's and Stagg's brigades. The rain had been pouring in torrents for two days, and the roads were bad beyond description; nevertheless, the men pushed boldly on, although horses and men could scarcely be recognized for the mud which covered them.

General Custer found General Early as he had promised, at Waynesborough, in a well chosen position, with two brigades of infantry and some cavalry under General Rosser, the infantry occupying breast-works. Custer, without waiting for the enemy to get up his courage over the delay of a careful reconnaissance, made his dispositions for attack at once, sending three regiments around the left flank of the enemy, which was somewhat exposed by being advanced from, instead of resting upon, the bank of the river in his immediate rear. He, with the other two brigades, partly mounted and partly dismounted, at a given signal boldly attacked and impetuously carried the enemy's works, while the Eighth New York and the First Connecticut Cavalry, which were formed in column of fours, charged over the breast-works, and continued the charge through the little town of Waynesborough, sabering a few men as they went along, and did not stop until they had crossed the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, which was immediately in General Early's rear, where they formed as foragers, and with drawn sabers held the east bank of the stream. The enemy threw down their arms and surrendered, with cheers at the suddenness with which they were captured.

The general officers present at this engagement were Generals Early, Long, Wharton, Lilley, and Rosser, and it has always been a wonder to me how they escaped, unless they hid in obscure places in the houses of the town.

Colonel Capehart, with his brigade, continued the pursuit of the enemy's train, which was stretched for miles over the mountains, and the other two brigades pushed rapidly after him, with orders to encamp on the east side of the Blue Ridge.

The substantial results of this brilliant fight were 11 pieces of artillery, with horses and caissons complete; about 200 wagons and teams, all loaded with subsistence, camp and garrison equipage, ammunition, and officers' baggage; 17 battle-flags, and 1,600 officers and enlisted men. The results, in a military point of view, were very great, as the crossing of the Blue Ridge, covered with snow as it was, at any other point would have been difficult.

Before leaving Staunton for Waynesborough, I obtained information of a large amount of rebel property at Swoope's Depot, on the Lexington railroad, and sent a party to destroy it, which was done. a list of which property will be attached to this report.

General Custer's division encamped at Brooksville, on the east side of the Blue Ridge, General Devin's division remaining at Waynesborough.

The next morning the prisoners were sent back to Winchester under a guard of about 1,500 men, commanded by Col. J. L. Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, who safely reached that point, notwithstanding he was harassed by General Rosser's command as far as the crossing of the North Fork of the Shenandoah near Mount Jackson, at which point General Rosser made a fierce attack upon him and tried to rescue the prisoners, but he was handsomely repulsed by Colonel Thompson, who captured some of his men, and finally arrived at his destination with all his own prisoners, and some of Rosser's men besides.

General Devin resumed his march at 6 a. m., leaving General Gibbs' brigade to destroy the iron bridge over the South Fork of the Shenandoah and to burn and destroy the captured wagons and their contents.

General Custer moved on toward Charlottesville, destroying much Government property and subsistence at Greenwood Depot and Ivy Station, also the railroad and the large bridge over Mechum's River, arriving at Charlottesville at 4 p. m., the mayor and several of the most prominent citizens meeting him in the suburbs of the city and delivering up the keys of the public buildings.

The roads from Waynesborough to Charlottesville had, from the incessant rain and spring thaws, become so terribly cut up and the mud was of such a depth that it was impossible for our train to reach Charlottesville under two days. I therefore notified the command that we would remain two days at this point, for the purpose of resting, refitting, and destroying the railroad. Parties were sent well out toward Gordonsville to break the railroad, and also about fifteen miles toward Lynchburg for the same purpose, to prevent troops massing on me from either Richmond or Lynchburg. A thorough and systematic destruction of the railroads was then commenced, including the large iron bridges over the North and South Forks of the Rivanna River, and the work was continued until the evening of the 5th instant, when General Gibbs reported, with our trains. Forage and subsistence were found in great abundance in the vicinity of Charlottesville.

Commodore Hollins, of the Confederate Navy, was killed while trying to escape from a scouting party from General Custer's division.

This necessary delay forced me to abandon the idea of capturing Lynchburg, but trusty scouts had been sent there to find out the state of affairs in that vicinity.

When the time to start came I decided to separate into two columns, sending General Devin's division, under immediate command of General Merritt, to Scottsville, thence to march along the James River Canal, destroying every lock as far as New Market, while with Custer's division I pushed on up the Lynchburg railroad, through North and South Gardens, destroying it as far as Amherst Court-House, sixteen miles from Lynchburg, and then moved across the country and united with General Merritt's column at New Market.

General Merritt started on the morning of the 6th, first sending the First Michigan Cavalry, Colonel Maxwell commanding, down the Rivanna River to Palmyra and toward Columbia, with directions to rejoin him at Scottsville. General Merritt thoroughly accomplished his orders, destroying all large flour mills, woolen factories, and manu-

facturing establishments, tearing up and demolishing all the locks on the James River Canal from Scottsville to New Market. I had directed him to try and obtain possession of the bridge across the James River at Duguidsville, intending to hold it and strike the South Side Railroad at Appomattox Depot and follow up its destruction to Farmville, where the High Bridge crosses the Appomattox. A bold dash was made to secure this bridge, but without avail, as the enemy had covered it with inflammable material and set it on fire the instant their scouts signalled the approach of our forces. They also, and by the same means, burned the bridge across the James River at Hardwicksville, leaving me master of all the country north of the James River.

My eight pontoons would not reach half way across the river, and my scouts from Lynchburg reported the enemy concentrating at that point from the west, together with a portion of General Pickett's division from Richmond and Fitz Lee's cavalry. It was here that I fully determined to join the armies of the lieutenant-general in front of Petersburg, instead of going back to Winchester, and also make a more complete destruction of the James River Canal and the Virginia Central and Fredericksburg railroads, connecting Richmond with Lynchburg and Gordonsville.

I now had all the advantage, and by hurrying quickly down the canal, and destroying it as near Richmond as Goochland, or beyond, and then moving up to the railroad and destroying it as close up to the city as possible, in the same manner I did toward Lynchburg, I felt convinced I was striking a hard blow by destroying the means of supply to the rebel capital, and, to a certain extent, the Army of Northern Virginia, besides leaving the troops now concentrating at Lynchburg without anything to oppose them, and forcing them to return to Richmond. This conception was at once decided upon, and Colonel Fitzhugh's brigade was ordered to proceed to Goochland and beyond immediately, destroying every lock upon the canal, and cutting the banks wherever practicable.

The next morning the entire command moved from New Market down the canal leisurely, completely destroying the locks and the banks about the aqueducts, and in some places cutting the banks.

The rain and mud still impeded us, and the command, particularly the transportation, was much worn and fatigued; however, by replacing our worn-out mules with those captured from General Early's trains, and with the assistance of nearly 2,000 negroes who attached themselves to the command, we managed to get along in very good shape, reaching Columbia on the evening of the 10th instant, at which place we were rejoined by Colonel Fitzhugh's brigade. Colonel Fitzhugh had destroyed the canal about eight miles east of Goochland, thereby reducing it to a very small length.

At Columbia we took one day's rest, and I here sent a communication to the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, notifying him of our success, position, and condition, and requesting supplies to be sent to White House.

My anxiety now was to be able to cross the Pamunkey. I felt confident that the enemy would march out a heavy force, and try to destroy my command, and prevent me from crossing the river. The railroad from Richmond to Gordonsville was still intact, and to go south of the Pamunkey River, and between it and Richmond, I regarded as too hazardous, and I was fearful that the enemy might use it to get on my flank and rear; General Custer was therefore directed to strike the railroad at Frederick's Hall, and General Merritt at Louisa Court-House. General

Custer was ordered to thoroughly destroy the track toward Richmond as far as Beaver Dam, while General Merritt did the same thing from Louisa Court-House to Frederick's Hall.

While at this latter place Major Young's scouts from Richmond notified me of preparations being made there to prevent me from getting to the James River, and that Pickett's division of infantry was coming back from Lynchburg, via the South Side Railroad, as was also the cavalry, but that no advance from Richmond had yet taken place. I at once determined that there was no way to stop me unless General Longstreet marched directly for the White House, and that he would be unable to do so if I pushed boldly on toward Richmond, as he would be forced to come out and meet me near Ashland; then I could withdraw, cross the South and North Annas, and march to White House on north side of the Pamunkey. It proved true.

But, to divert from the narrative, when General Custer struck Frederick's Hall Station, he entered it so suddenly that he captured the telegraph office with all the dispatches; among them was one from Lieutenant-General Early to General Lee, stating that he had been informed that Sheridan's forces were approaching Goochland, and that he intended to move up with 200 cavalry which he had and attack them in the flank at daylight. General Custer immediately ordered a regiment of cavalry in pursuit of this bold party, which, in about two hours, it overtook, attacked, and captured or dispersed in every direction, Lieutenant-General Early escaping on a side road with five or six orderlies and two staff officers; he was, however, closely followed by a small detachment, and his staff officers captured, he barely escaping over the South Anna with a single orderly; and the next day he made his way to Richmond, after a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in which he lost nearly the whole of his army, together with his battle-flags, and nearly every piece of artillery which his troops opened upon us, and also a large part of his transportation.

But, to resume, General Custer, on the morning of the 14th instant, was directed to push down the Negrofoot road and cross the South Anna. He sent his scouting parties up to within eleven miles of Richmond, where they burned a hospital train. The object of this move was to divert the attention of the enemy from the North and South Anna bridges, and bridges over Little River, which Merritt was ordered to destroy with Devin's division, Custer's main column meanwhile being held at the Negrofoot crossing of the South Anna. General Merritt was ordered to follow the railroad to Hanover Junction, cross the Little River, and go into camp on north bank of South Anna.

In the attack upon the railroad bridge over the South Anna the Fifth U. S. Cavalry charged up to the bridge, dismounted, dashed across it, and drove away the company of artillery who tried to defend it, and turned their own guns—four 20-pounder Parrotts—upon them.

I here received a dispatch from the lieutenant-general that supplies were at the White House for me and one brigade of infantry, and also captured the following dispatch, which led me to doubt whether General Longstreet had yet determined in his own mind where I was going:

HANOVER JUNCTION, *March 14—11.25.*

Colonel HASKELL:

General Longstreet desires you to follow the enemy, if he goes east, until he crosses the Rapidan or Blue Ridge. If he goes toward the peninsula, follow as far as you can.

By order of Lieutenant-General Ewell:

T. O. CHESTNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The next morning General Custer was ordered to move by the Negro-foot crossing of the South Anna and thence to Ashland, and General Devin was ordered to proceed to the same point; this developed the situation. The prisoners captured in front of Ashland reported Longstreet, with Pickett's and Johnson's divisions, and Fitz Lee's cavalry, on the Ashland road in the direction of Richmond, and four miles from Ashland. My course was now clear and the feint successful; General Devin was quickly ordered to the north side of the South Anna, and General Custer was ordered to follow, sending Colonel Pennington's brigade to amuse the enemy, cover his front, and gradually fall back.

The whole command was meanwhile ordered to cross the North Anna, and go into camp at Carmel Church, and at daylight take up the line of march for White House, via Mangohick Church.

I then knew I could get to White House before the enemy, and that he could not operate upon the Chickahominy, as it would be too close to the lines of the Army of the James.

The enemy finding that he had made a mistake, moved rapidly during the night toward the Pamunkey, through Hanover Court-House, but forgot his pontoon trains and could not cross the river. It would have made no difference, however, as I then could have gotten to the White House without question.

At daylight on the morning of the 16th we leisurely resumed the march to White House, encamping at Mangohick Church; on the 17th we marched to and encamped at Prince [King] William Court-House; on the 18th we reached Indiantown; and on the 19th crossed the Pamunkey at White House, on the railroad bridge which had been repaired by Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock, of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff. We here found supplies in abundance.

The amount of private and public property collected for the use of the enemy and destroyed, and the destruction of lines of communication and supplies, was very great and beyond estimating. Every bridge on the Central railroad between Richmond and Lynchburg, except the one over the Chickahominy, and that over the James River at Lynchburg, and many of the culverts, were destroyed. The James River Canal was disabled beyond any immediate repair.

There perhaps never was a march where nature offered such impediments and shrouded herself in such gloom as upon this; incessant rain, deep and almost impassable streams, swamps, and mud, were overcome with a constant cheerfulness on the part of the troops that was truly admirable. Both officers and men appeared buoyed up by the thought that we had completed our work in the Valley of the Shenandoah, and that we were on our way to help our brothers-in-arms in front of Petersburg in the final struggle.

Our loss in horses was considerable—almost entirely from hoof-rot. After refitting at White House, until the 24th [25th] instant, we resumed our march, crossed the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, arriving at and crossing the James River on the evening of the 25th [26th] of March, and on the following day [27th], by direction of the lieutenant general, went into camp at Hancock's Station, on the railroad, in front of Petersburg.

The whole number of prisoners captured on the march was about 1,600, but some of them we were obliged to parole, as they were unable to keep up with the column, though, after the first three days, our marches did not average over eighteen miles per day.

To General Merritt, chief of cavalry; Generals Custer and T. C. Devin, division commanders; Generals Gibbs and Wells, and Colonels

Fitzhugh, Capehart, Stagg, and Pennington, brigade commanders; my staff, and every officer and man of the First and Third Cavalry Divisions, I return my sincere thanks for patriotic, unmurmuring, and soldierly conduct.

To Maj. H. H. Young, of my staff, chief of scouts, and the thirty or forty men of his command, who took their lives in their hands, cheerfully going wherever ordered, to obtain that great essential of success, information, I tender my gratitude. Ten of these men were lost.

Our entire loss during the march did not exceed 100 men, and some of these we left by the wayside, unable to bear the fatigues of the march.

This report should be regarded as the preface of my report of operations in front of Petersburg and Richmond, as my command only rested one day before its commencement.

I forward herewith list of prisoners captured and property destroyed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

[Inclosure.]

First Brigade, First Division, Col. Peter Stagg commanding.—Captured: 17 prisoners of war and 120 horses and mules. Destroyed: 5 flouring mills, 1 cotton mill, 2 saw-mills, 27 railroad bridges, 5 canal boats, 19 canal locks, 12 warehouses, 1 lumber yard, 1 boat-house, 1 aqueduct, 4 railroad cars, 7 miles telegraph, 500 barrels wheat, 400 barrels flour, 7 tons of cotton, 1,500 pounds wool, 85 hogsheads tobacco, 1 railroad depot, 3 water tanks and outbuildings, 8 miles of railroad tracks; the Lynchburg and Richmond Canal cut in three places.

Second Brigade, First Division, Col. C. L. Fitzhugh commanding.—Captured: 33 prisoners of war and 395 horses and mules. Destroyed: 6¼ miles railroad, 18 canal locks, 6 flat-boats loaded with tobacco and flour, 12 canal boats, 5 canal boats loaded with commissary subsistence and quartermaster stores, 400 hogsheads tobacco, 1 railroad depot with 500 cords of wood, 4 barns, 3,000 pairs bootees, 2,000 pairs pants, jackets, blankets, and drawers; 50,000 pounds of wheat, 4,000 pounds tobacco, 20 wagons loaded with quartermaster stores, 1 tannery with 1,000 hides, 2 naval camps near Goochland, 1 steam engine and 50,000 feet lumber, 1 warehouse and a quantity blacksmith tools, 1 saw-mill, 4 bales cotton, 8 boxes tobacco, 1 canal dredge, 1,000 grain sacks, 1,000 shelter-tents, 336 sacks salt, 150 sabers.

Reserve Brigade, Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs commanding.—Captured: 24 prisoners of war and 75 horses and mules. Destroyed: 1 railroad bridge, 1 wooden aqueduct, 20 canal bridges, 10 canal locks, 1 woolen factory, 1 candle factory, 3 warehouses, 1,000 pounds candles, 500 bushels wheat, 1 plow and wagon manufactory, 1 machine-shop, 1 forge, 3 flouring mills, 100,000 pounds tobacco, 3 miles Virginia Central Railroad.

Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Captain Leib commanding, doing duty as escort at First Division headquarters.—Captured: 13 prisoners of war and 115 horses and mules; 3 pieces artillery, at South Anna bridge. Destroyed: 500 shell, 16 muskets and accouterments, 2 canal boats loaded with ammunition and subsistence, 1 cotton factory, 1 iron foundry,

1 canal lock, 9,000 shell at Columbia, 1 canal boat loaded with flour and sugar, 2 miles Virginia Central Railroad, 1 railroad bridge over South Anna, 500 feet long.

Detachment of First Virginia and Third Indiana Cavalry, Brevet Major-General Custer's escort.—Destroyed: 24 wagons, loaded with subsistence, and 50 boxes tobacco.

First Brigade, Third Division, Col. A. C. M. Pennington commanding.—Captured: 420 prisoners of war and 160 horses and mules. Recaptured: 2 U. S. guidons. Destroyed: 5 pieces of artillery with limbers, 250 stand of arms, 7 ambulances, 24 sets harness, 4 miles railroad track, 6 railroad bridges, 6 railroad culverts, 3 railroad depots, 1 cotton mill, 200 barrels flour, 60 carbines, 5 Government warehouses.

Second Brigade, Third Division, Col. William Wells commanding.—Captured: 800 prisoners of war, 889 horses and mules, and 13 battle-flags. Destroyed: 4 pieces of artillery, 880 single sets harness, 6 caissons, 200 wagons and ambulances, 9 portable forges, 150 stand small-arms, 9 railroad bridges, 11 miles railroad track, 20 miles telegraph, 7 water-tanks, 1 station-house, 100,000 feet bridge timber, 1 county bridge, 500 bushels of salt, 20 hogsheads tobacco, 1 C. S. store-house.

Third Brigade, Third Division, Col. H. Capehart, commanding.—Captured: 220 prisoners of war, 300 horses and mules, and 3 battle-flags. Destroyed: 5 pieces of artillery, 74 wagons loaded with ammunition and stores, 2 railroad depots, 3,000 [rounds] fixed ammunition, 500,000 [rounds] rifle ammunition, 50 kegs of powder, 1,500 stand of arms, 2 cords of harness leather, 500 wall-tents, 500 cavalry saddles, 1,500 cotton quilts, 1,000 pounds bacon, 45 hogsheads tobacco, 1 tobacco factory and contents, valued at $200,000, 15 miles railroad, 500 kegs tobacco, 600 five-pound bales smoking tobacco, 1 canal lock at New Market.

Army headquarters scouts.—Captured: 20 prisoners of war.

Cavalry headquarters scouts.—Captured: 52 prisoners of war, 110 horses and mules, and 75 beef-cattle. Four boats loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores destroyed between Greenway and Lynchburg. Captured at Howardsville and issued to First Cavalry Division, 1 boat load of butter, bacon, flour, and molasses.

RECAPITULATION.

Prisoners of war	1,603
Horses and mules	2,154
Battle-flags	16
Pieces of artillery	17
Small-arms	2,010

Disposition.

Prisoners of war forwarded to Winchester	1,336
Prisoners of war forwarded to Fort Monroe	165
Prisoners of war paroled	30
Prisoners of war escaped	18
Citizen prisoners released	54
Total	1,603

The above report does not include the large amount of forage and subsistence stores seized by foraging parties for the use of the command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. BAILEY,

Major and Provost-Marshal Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

No. 2.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Ocran H. Howard, Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., August 11, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the detachment of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, under my immediate command during the month of March, 1865:

On the 26th of February I had received orders to be ready on the following morning, 27th, with one officer as an assistant, to accompany the commanding general on an expedition, the object and destination of which was to me unknown. I accordingly designated Lieut. M. A. Ellis, acting signal officer, as the officer to accompany me.

The expeditionary forces consisted of the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry, to which Lieutenants Wiggins and Mayell, signal officers, were respectively attached. The expedition left Winchester on the morning of February 27, and proceeded up the Valley pike. At Cedar Creek Lieutenant Ellis was sent ahead to find the rebel signal stations which had been designated a few days before by a deserter from the rebel signal corps, with instructions to call for a cavalry force if the stations were found, and to capture the officers and men thereon. Lieutenant Ellis proceeded with the advance as far as Woodstock, but saw no stations, and learned from citizens that they had been abandoned some days before. During our march up the Valley a signal officer was kept with the advance with instructions to find, if possible, the rebel signal stations. Owing to the rapid march of the column and the small space occupied by the command when encamped at night it was deemed inexpedient to establish any communication by signals.

By way of Staunton the column reached Waynesborough on the evening of March 2, where Lieutenant Mayell, acting as aide to General Custer in his engagement with the enemy's forces under Early, had his horse shot under him.

The column reached Charlottesville on the evening of March 3.

On the 4th communication by signals was established between the headquarters of the two divisions and headquarters of the army. This communication was maintained during the stay of the army at this point, the stations being also used as of observation, watching and reporting the movements of the enemy's scouts on the surrounding hills.

From Charlottesville the army marched on the morning of the 6th, the First Division marching, via Howardsville, to New Market, reaching that point on the evening of the 7th; headquarters marching with Third Division along the railroad toward Lynchburg, reaching the same point, via Arrington Station, on the morning of the 8th. At New Market the Third Division was put in communication with headquarters by signals.

Leaving New Market on the morning of the 9th, marched through Scottsville to Columbia, reaching the latter place on the evening of the 10th. Communication by signals was here established between the various headquarters. From Columbia, on the 11th, Lieutenant Ellis, with two men, was sent with a brigade of cavalry to Goochland Court-House, returning at 12 p. m.

The command left Columbia on the morning of the 12th and marched, via Tolersville, Frederick's Hall, Beaver Dam Station, Taylorsville, Ash-

land, Carmel Church, Mangohick, and King William Court-House, to White House Landing, Va., reaching the latter place at 10 a. m. on the 18th.

Crossing the Pamunkey on the 19th, the command went into camp, where it remained until the 25th. While here the enlisted men of the detachment were furnished with such clothing as they required, unserviceable horses were turned in and replaced by others, all horses were shod, and the detachment placed in the best possible condition with the means at hand.

On the 25th marched, via Jones' Bridge, to within five miles of Wilcox's Landing. Upon going into camp Lieutenant Ellis was sent to the signal station in charge of the signal detachment Army of the James at Wilcox's Landing, and communication was opened from headquarters, through this station, with General Grant at City Point. During the night these stations were in constant use and messages were sent to and received from General Grant by General Sheridan.

From Wilcox's Landing marched, via Malvern Hill, crossing the James at Jones' Neck, to Hancock's Station, on the City Point and Army Railroad.

On the 28th, from Hancock's Station, Lieutenant Ellis and I visited the chief signal officer Army of the Potomac, and replaced such unserviceable signal property as required it.

On the 29th marched from Hancock's Station, via Reams' Station, to Dinwiddie Court-House. On the following day, owing to the heavy rain and the impossibility of getting up ammunition, the army lay comparatively quiet, simply pushing a reconnaissance to Five Forks.

On the 31st a note from Lieutenant Niles, chief signal officer Fifth Army Corps, informed me that from a house in their lines the right of our cavalry could be seen. Lieutenant Ellis was immediately sent to find the spot and open communication if practicable. Before this could be done the cavalry was driven back toward the Court-House by the enemy's infantry, and Lieutenant Ellis was forced to retire.

During the month very little signal duty proper was done by the detachment. The officers and men, however, were not idle, but were constantly employed as aides by the general officers with whom they were serving, proving themselves active, zealous, and efficient in this capacity, meriting and receiving the commendation of their commanders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. HOWARD,
Brevet Major and Chief Signal Officer.

Col. B. F. FISHER,
Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of the Shenandoah.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Petersburg, Va., May 7, 1865.

GENERAL: I respectfully furnish the following report of the operations of the cavalry during the past campaigns:

The command consisted of the First and Third Divisions of Cavalry, each division accompanied by one section of artillery (3-inch rifled

guns). A pontoon train with a company of engineers, under command of Captain Folwell, also accompanied the expedition. The command marched with five days' rations and thirty pounds of forage on the horses, and fifteen days' rations of sugar, coffee, and salt in wagons. Each man carried on his horse seventy-five rounds of ammunition, while 100 rounds per man were carried in wagons. The entire train of the command, including twelve ambulances and two medical wagons (all that marched with the expedition), was seventy-five wagons. One pack-mule was allowed to each squadron in the command, and two to each regimental headquarters. The command was placed in readiness to march on short notice, yet still the state of preparation was so complete that during the long and arduous marches not the smallest delay or inconvenience resulted from neglect in this respect. The pontoon train, which reported to the undersigned the night before the march, was provided with but poor teams, which, in consequence of the bad condition of the roads and the heaviness of the pontoon wagons, frequently failed on the route. These teams were replaced by others collected in the country through which the march was conducted.

February 27, 1865, the command marched from cantonment near Winchester, Va., camping at Woodstock. The bridge over Cedar Creek having been carried away by the winter freshets, the fording was deep, but attended with but little difficulty. From Woodstock a force of 500 men was sent in advance to hold the bridge at Edenburg during the night.

February 28, the command marched at 6 a. m., and arrived at Mount Jackson at 10.30 a. m., where the bridge over the North Fork of the Shenandoah had been destroyed. The stream being too deep to cross wagons by the ford, which was also unsafe for the passage of mounted men, the pontoon bridge was thrown across, and the command, with the exception of Pennington's brigade, which forded the stream, passed safely over. One man and several horses were drowned in fording this stream. The command camped at Lacey's Spring. Capehart's brigade, of the Third Division, was moved to the front at 3 a. m. on the morning of March 1, to occupy Harrisonburg. The main body moved at 6 a. m., reaching Harrisonburg at 10 a. m. Capehart's brigade was ordered to move rapidly to Mount Crawford, and secure the bridge over North River at that point. The enemy, under Rosser, on the approach of this brigade, attempted to burn the bridge, but were quickly driven away by Capehart's men, who forded the stream above and below, flanking the enemy's rifle-pits. This command, under Rosser, was dispersed, captured, or killed. A number of wagons were taken and destroyed by the advance. The command camped at Middle River, the bridge over which was also secured by a rapid advance. Stagg's brigade was ordered to move forward and destroy the railroad bridge on Christian's Creek. This brigade occupied Staunton the same night.

March 2, the command arriving at Staunton, a force was detached from the First Division to go to Swoope's Station, where it was reported the enemy had stored supplies of war. This expedition found immense quantities of commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance stores, which it destroyed. The main column, the Third Division in advance, moved toward Waynesborough, where the enemy was found, strongly posted behind barricades and rifle-pits. General Custer, after engaging the enemy's artillery with his own for a short time, moved three regiments, under directions of Colonel Whitaker, First Connecticut, to the left flank and rear of the enemy, and routed him, with the loss of but 3 or 4 men to our command, capturing over 1,000 prisoners, the enemy's artil-

lery and wagon train, containing all the wardrobe, papers, &c., of the officers of Early's depleted army. This event opened the roads for unresisted advance on the James River and all the roads and means of supply north of Richmond. All the captures which could not be carried away were destroyed. The prisoners and some few pieces of artillery were ordered back to Winchester, under a mounted guard of about 1,500 mounted and dismounted men, under Colonel Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry.

March 3, the Third Division marched at 6 a. m. for Charlottesville. General Devin was ordered to move in its rear with two brigades of his command, leaving one to guard the wagon train, which, on account of the fearful condition of the roads, was unable to make the marches effected by the cavalry. The column, as it marched, destroyed all Confederate Government property on its route, as well as the railroad bridges, depots, &c., between Staunton and Charlottesville. This latter place was entered without opposition by the Third Division, which immediately set to work to destroy the railroad bridge over the Rivanna River. Colonel Randol, of Pennington's brigade, was sent the same day to destroy the railroad bridges on the Lynchburg railroad, over the North and South Forks of the Hardware River. The state of the roads from Staunton to Charlottesville defies description. Heavy rains, which fell during the march, rendered the stiff, yellow clay of that section of country soft and almost impassable. Great injury resulted to the horses of the command from marching over these roads. The disease called the hoof-rot was generated by the mud in this march. Quite a large number of horses were destroyed subsequently by this [disease]. The trains did not arrive at Charlottesville until the 4th of March. The greatest praise is due to Capt. W. H. Brown, chief quartermaster of this command, and his able assistants, for the energy and perseverance with which they worked in getting the train over the road. During the march from Staunton, and until the column reached the White House, they worked night and day, using every exertion and means which a settled determination to succeed could provoke or human ingenuity invent. At no time during the march, under the most trying circumstances, was there the slightest disposition to fail in this most responsible duty of moving the train. The command remained at Charlottesville until the morning of the 6th of March. During the term of its stay at this place the command was fitted up as well as possible. An abundance of forage was found in the country, and the animals well supplied. The best of discipline was maintained. Scarcely an instance of excess of any kind was brought to the notice of the general commanding.

March 6, the command marched in two columns—the First Division, accompanied by these headquarters, to Scottsville, on the James, and the Third Division, with wagon trains, along the Lynchburg railroad toward Lynchburg. This division was accompanied by the major-general commanding. It destroyed the railroad bridges and culverts to Buffalo River, joining the First Division at New Market on the 8th. The First Division arrived at Scottsville on the 6th instant at 3 p. m. The work of destruction on the canal was commenced at once, and continued by the Reserve Brigade, which remained at Scottsville during the night to await the arrival of Colonel Maxwell, First Michigan Cavalry, who was detached with a light force to move down the Rivanna River, as far as Palmyra, to destroy bridges, mills, manufactories, and rebel Government establishments. The First and Second Brigades of the First Division were marched to Howardsville. The work

of destruction on the canal was prosecuted with great vigor. All locks from Goochland to Duguidsville were destroyed during the time the command operated in this country; also immense quantities of rebel Government stores, tobacco, cotton, and subsistence stores were issued to the command or destroyed. The officers and men of the First Division worked with great energy, marching all day over the worst possible roads, and working early and late for the complete accomplishment of the object of the expedition. Great credit is due General Devin and his energetic brigade commanders for their untiring zeal in carrying out the orders given them at this time. Besides the locks, the aqueduct over the mouth of the Tye River was destroyed, and the canal cut down and injured for miles.

On the 10th of March the command moved to Columbia. The idea of crossing the James River and pushing still farther south was abandoned, for the reason that the enemy had destroyed the bridges on the James River, thus rendering the crossing impracticable, and the fact that, owing to the bad condition of the roads and the reduced condition of the teams and animals of the command, it was not thought feasible to pursue that route. Colonel Fitzhugh's brigade was detached on the night of the 8th of March to precede the command to Columbia, and thence send a force down the river as far as Goochland. His command made an elegant march to the point designated, fully accomplishing the objects for which it had been sent out. During the 11th of March the command remained at Columbia, resting and awaiting the arrival of the wagon trains. Reports were furnished at that time of the amount of property destroyed, captured, &c.

On the 12th of March the march toward the Virginia Central Railroad was resumed. The two divisions marched on different roads, the Third Division having orders to occupy the railroad in the neighborhood of Frederick's Hall Station by night. This was done by General Custer, who detached a brigade for the purpose. The fords on the South Anna River were very bad, but after some repairing the command was crossed without trouble, and reached the Central Railroad, at Tolersville, on the 13th of March. Here the First Division commenced the work of destruction on the railroad, while the Third Division prosecuted the same work at Frederick's Hall Station and beyond. Quite a number of miles of track were effectually destroyed.

March 14, the command marched south for the purpose of destroying the bridges over the South Anna and Little Rivers. General Custer directed his march over Ground Squirrel bridge, while General Devin moved directly along the railroad to the South Anna. The bridges were taken possession of and destroyed after a brisk skirmish with the guards at the bridge, in which the Fifth U. S. Cavalry did splendid service. Three pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners were captured. The Third Division pushed south as far as Ashland, while the First Division, after completely destroying the bridges, crossed the river with a view to moving to Hanover Court-House. As it soon became apparent that the enemy in considerable force (Pickett's division and part of Longstreet's corps) were moving to intercept us on our march to the Army of the Potomac, the command recrossed the South Anna and moved on the north bank of the Pamunkey to White House Landing. This point was reached on the 18th of March. Here ample supplies were found for the command, and the time was busily occupied in refitting.

On the 25th of March the command resumed the march to the Army of the Potomac, which it joined on the 27th of March.

Thus was completed a campaign which, for brilliancy of conception and perfect success in execution, has never been equaled in the operations of cavalry in this or any other country. The results attest the importance of the services performed. The remnant of Early's famous Army of the Valley, which, less than a year before, had environed the capital of the country, was captured or dispersed, his artillery, trains, correspondence, and baggage in our hands. Two railroads and one canal, immense arteries of supply for the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, were completely disabled, and millions of dollars' worth of rebel property, contraband of war, was destroyed or used for the command. The rapidity of our march over roads rendered almost impassable by heavy rains, which rendered the crossing of each petty creek a work of great labor and time, was truly marvelous, and led the enemy completely astray as to our movements. Over 350 miles were marched by the main body of the command, some parts of which made over 500 miles. Over 2,000 prisoners were taken, 18 pieces of artillery, a large number of arms, and many stand of colors. These are some of the substantial fruits of the expedition, which, while it inflicted immense damage on the Army of Northern Virginia, introduced for the first time to many of the responsible people of Virginia the stern realities of the wicked war they themselves had sought.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I inclose herewith map* of the country marched over by the command, with lines of march indicated in red ink; also, I send reports of division commanders, list of property captured and destroyed, &c.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff.

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, U. S. Army, commanding First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY DIV., ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Camp at White House, March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from February 27 to March 18, inclusive:

On the morning of February 27 the division marched from Winchester on the Valley turnpike, and passing through Newtown, Middletown, and Strasburg, encamped the same night near Woodstock. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry were ordered to push on and seize and hold the bridge across Stony Creek at Edenburg. The order was carried out with slight opposition from a party of rebel cavalry. At 5 a. m. the same regiment was ordered to push on to Mount Jackson and seize and hold the bridge across the North Fork of the Shenandoah, if it had not been destroyed. The regiment reached the river, but found the bridge had been destroyed some time previous.

* Not found.

On the morning of the 28th the division marched, in rear of the trains, to Mount Jackson, crossed the North Fork on pontoons, marching thence through New Market to Lacey's Spring, where the division encamped at 12 p. m. While on the march between Woodstock and Edenburg the train was attacked in flank by a party of rebel cavalry, who were quickly driven off. The Reserve Brigade, which covered the taking up of the pontoons, did not reach camp until 3 a. m. On the morning of March 1 the division marched, in advance of the train, to Harrisonburg; thence to Mount Crawford, crossing the North River by the turnpike bridge; thence by Mount Sidney to the Middle River, which was crossed on the turnpike bridge, the division encamping within four miles of Staunton, having marched twenty-nine miles. At 8 p. m. the First Brigade, Colonel Stagg commanding, was ordered to march through or around Staunton and destroy the railroad bridge at the crossing of Christian's Creek. Colonel Stagg succeeded in reaching the bridge with but slight opposition, fired the bridge, and returned to Staunton. From some cause (a heavy rain was falling) the structure was not thoroughly destroyed. In connection therewith, I would respectfully refer to the report of Colonel Stagg.

On the morning of March 2 the division marched, in rear of the trains, to Staunton. At this point 300 men of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Second Brigade, under Major Douglass, were ordered to proceed to Swoope's Station and destroy the Government property at that point. The expedition was entirely successful, resulting in the destruction of the depot and four barns in that vicinity, with all their contents, consisting of an immense amount of valuable commissary and quartermaster's stores and a small quantity of ordnance stores. The Sixth New York Cavalry were detailed to destroy all Government property at Staunton, which duty was fully accomplished, the Government blacksmith shop, a large tannery, and a number of wagons and stage coaches being totally destroyed. The division marched in rear of the trains, and encamped east of the crossing at Christian's Creek, having made but twelve miles. The road from Staunton to the creek was very heavy and the progress of the train very slow.

March 3, orders were received from cavalry headquarters directing that a regiment from each brigade of the division, together with all dismounted men and those mounted on unserviceable horses, be sent to the rear as part of the escort to guard prisoners and guns captured at Waynesborough. In furtherance of said orders the First Rhode Island and Fourth and Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry, together with all sick and dismounted men and the unserviceable horses, were sent to the rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, Ninth New York Cavalry, was assigned to command the detachment from this division. The division then marched to Waynesborough. At this point the First and Second Brigades were ordered to ford the South River, cross the mountain through Rockfish Gap, and follow the Third Division in the direction of Charlottesville. The river was rising rapidly and the crossing difficult and dangerous, but the column, followed by the trains, was crossed without accident. The Reserve Brigade was ordered to remain at Waynesborough, destroy all Government or public property, and then follow the train. A detachment from this brigade blew up the iron railroad bridge across South River, and destroyed a large number of wagons, caissons, muskets, ordnance stores, ammunition, &c., captured the day previous by General Custer. The brigade then marched in rear of trains and encamped at Brooksville. The First and Second Brigades had pushed on and encamped at Ivy Station, seven miles from Char-

lottesville, having marched twenty-six miles. The train was halted at various points along the route, the terrible state of the roads rendering it utterly impossible to close it up and park it at any one point. After crossing the mountain the Second Brigade destroyed a large tannery, with a lot of leather, hides, wagons, &c.

March 4, the trains having closed up at 1 p. m. the First and Second Brigades moved to Charlottesville and encamped. The Reserve Brigade encamped at Ivy Station, covering the rear of the train.

March 5, the First Brigade and three regiments of Second Brigade, all under command of Colonel Stagg, were detached to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad south of Charlottesville. Three miles of the road were thoroughly destroyed by burning the ties and heating, bending, and twisting the rails. Two bridges, fifty feet in length, were also destroyed. The Second Brigade also destroyed at Charlottesville 2,000 pounds of tobacco, 15 wagon loads of corn, wheat, &c., and a tannery containing 1,000 hides. On this day the Reserve Brigade joined the division, having destroyed the depot at Ivy Station, with water-tanks, and warehouses containing tobacco and commissary stores. On this day rations were issued to the command, tents burned, wagons lightened, and the pack train cleaned out to furnish fresh animals in exchange for the jaded ones in the train.

March 6, the division marched to Scottsville, on the James River Canal (twenty miles), arriving at 3 p. m. At this point three canal boats were captured, one loaded with shell (9,600) and two with Government commissary stores and tobacco. These were totally destroyed and burned, together with a large cloth mill, a five-story flouring mill, candle factory, machine-shop, and tobacco warehouse. Each of these buildings was crammed with the products of its manufacture to a surprising extent, and all were totally destroyed. The Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent east on the towpath to destroy the aqueduct over Hardware River, and a detachment of Second Massachusetts Cavalry was sent west on the towpath to the aqueduct over Tooler's Creek, with the same instructions. Those structures were destroyed to as great an extent as the solid masonry of which they were constructed would admit with the limited means at our command. Before starting from Charlottesville, the First Michigan, of the First Brigade, Colonel Maxwell commanding, had been detached to the left to strike the Rivanna River near Palmyra Court-House, to destroy all public property in that vicinity, and proceed thence to Scottsville. Colonel Maxwell executed efficiently the duty intrusted to him, destroying the Rivanna bridge at Palmyra, together with one cotton mill, one flouring mill, and immense amounts of wheat, flour, cotton, and wool, marching the same night to Scottsville. At 5 p. m. the First and Second Brigades were ordered to march to Howardsville, on the canal, twelve miles distant. Brigadier-General Gibbs, with the Reserve Brigade, was ordered to remain at Scottsville and complete the destruction of public works in that vicinity, and then, with the parties that had been detached, rejoin the division. The Second Brigade and division headquarters marched direct to Howardsville, by the Back road, arriving at 10 p. m. The First Brigade struck the towpath at Warren, and marched to Howardsville by that route. The Ninth New York Cavalry, of Second Brigade, accompanied by Captain Cooley, of corps staff, marched by the towpath to Howardsville, destroying five locks, and two tobacco warehouses containing 200 hogsheads of tobacco. The First and Second Brigades encamped at Howardsville.

March 7, at 2 a. m. the First New York Dragoons, Major Smith commanding, were ordered to proceed on the towpath twelve miles to Hardwicksville and seize and hold the bridge across the James River, at that point. Major Smith was unable to save the bridge, as for some time previous it had been filled with straw, and saturated with tar and turpentine, and was fired at the first intimation of his approach. He, however, destroyed 336 sacks of salt and a quantity of tobacco and cotton. During the morning detachments from First and Second Brigades were employed in destroying the aqueduct over Rockfish River, breaching the canal, and burning a canal boat heavily loaded with government commissary stores. About 10 a. m. the First Brigade was ordered to march up the towpath to New Market and to destroy all locks, &c., on the canal. This duty was efficiently performed, seven locks being totally destroyed. The Second Brigade crossed the canal bridge over Rockfish River, and striking off to the right marched to New Market by the river road, and halting near Warminster destroyed the lock at that point. The Reserve Brigade, which had arrived from Scottsville after the division started, had marched up by the towpath, destroying all public works left by other commands, including a large mill at Warren, and before leaving Howardsville burned a large manufactory and warehouse filled with Government saddle trees, &c., plow factory, and a tobacco and commissary warehouse. The division encamped at New Market on the night of the 7th, with the exception of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was ordered to proceed at a rapid gait to the bridge across James River at Duguidsville and endeavor to seize and hold that approach to the south bank of the river. The Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent in support of the Sixth. Every exertion was made to accomplish the end desired, but the enemy's precautions were too well taken, and the bridge was fired before the regiment had approached within a mile.

March 8, the First and Reserve Brigades were for a short time employed in destroying the dam and breaching the canal at New Market. The Second Brigade was then detached to proceed toward Columbia and occupy that place. This brigade made a forced march of fifty-six miles in seventeen hours, a most severe task when the weather (a heavy rain-storm) and the state of the roads are borne in mind. In the meantime the First and Reserve Brigades had been ordered to march by the towpath to Duguidsville (twelve miles) and await further orders. On arriving opposite Duguidsville I massed the two brigades on the hill over the canal. I soon after received orders to retire at 4 p. m. I directed the First Brigade and section of battery to march by the towpath to New Market, intending to follow with the Reserve Brigade. Just as the First Brigade and battery had stretched out upon the towpath a force of the enemy, which had been watching us from the opposite bank of the river, opened a sharp fire on the column. I at once ordered the Fifth U. S. Cavalry to dismount and cover the retirement of the troops then en route. As I considered it imprudent to allow the enemy to suppose that he could annoy the column with impunity, I felt justified in using extreme measures, and at once opened fire upon the town, quickly emptying it of all concerned. I then retired the Reserve Brigade by the mountain road, reaching New Market at 8 p. m. On returning from Duguidsville to New Market the locks between the two points, five in number, together with two canal boats, one dredge, two bridges, and one flouring mill, were totally destroyed by the First Brigade, Colonel Stagg.

March 9, at 1 p. m. the First and Second Brigades marched in rear of the train by the river road, via Warminster, to a point near Howardsville, where the command crossed the canal by a bridge and advanced upon the towpath to Scottsville. This was a most harassing and fatiguing march to the already hard-worked command. The wagons were greatly impeded by the horrible state of the roads, and the men were alternately halting and marching until daybreak, when the command reached Scottsville.

March 10, after resting two hours to feed and groom the animals the First Brigade was ordered to follow the train on the towpath to Columbia. The Reserve Brigade, with division headquarters, marched by the Back road, and the command encamped at Columbia at 10 p. m. While en route the First Brigade destroyed all the locks between Scottsville and Columbia, 8 in number, together with 13 canal bridges, 4 flouring mills, 5 warehouses, lumber-yard, tobacco, cotton, &c.

March 11, at 3 p. m. the division crossed the Rivanna River and encamped beyond Columbia, on the road to Louisa Court-House. The Second Brigade here joined the division, having marched and returned from Goochland Court-House, destroying all canal locks, 10 in number, between Goochland and Columbia, 15 canal boats loaded with grain and commissary stores, 4,000 pounds of tobacco, 1 saw-mill, 1 grist-mill, 1 dredge, 1 warehouse, and the jail at Goochland, and capturing, in a charge, 1 officer and 13 men of the Seventh South Carolina Cavalry. While at Goochland Colonel Fitzhugh scouted to within eighteen miles of Richmond.

March 12, the command marched by Yanceyville to the north bank of the South Anna and encamped, the First Brigade fording the river and the Second and Reserve Brigades, with the wagon trains, crossing the bridge two and a half miles east.

March 13, the division marched to Tolersville, on the Central Railroad. Nearly the whole available force of the command was at once set to work destroying the railroad by ripping up and burning the ties, and heating, bending, and twisting the rails. The road was rendered useless from Tolersville to near Frederick's Hall, where the division encamped at 10 p. m. A large tannery at the former place was also destroyed by the Fifth U. S. Cavalry attached to division headquarters.

March 14, I was ordered to march with the First and Second Brigades and strike the Central Railroad bridge over South Anna. I reached Taylorsville, eighteen miles distant, at 4 p. m., and immediately ordered the Second Massachusetts Cavalry to advance and destroy the bridge, which was three miles to the left. I ordered the Fifth U. S. Cavalry to follow and cover the Second Massachusetts and charge the bridge, if there was any opposition, and if it could be crossed. I at the same time directed the Sixth Pennsylvania to advance to the long bridge on the Fredericksburg railroad, which was directly in my front, and to destroy that structure. The Sixth U. S. Cavalry was ordered to cover the work. Major Drew, of the division staff, accompanied the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, and Major Dana, assistant adjutant-general, the Sixth Pennsylvania. The Fifth U. S. [Cavalry], taking a different route, reached the bridge before the Second Massachusetts, and the advance, under Lieutenant Hastings, dismounting, charged across the bridge, routed the enemy from behind his works, capturing three 3-inch rifled guns, with caissons, &c. The enemy rallied 800 yards in front and attempted to charge, but the gallant Fifth loaded and turned his own guns upon him, and a few rounds sufficed to drive him from the field.

Before midnight the bridge was completely destroyed, as was also the Fredericksburg railroad bridge. In the meantime I had detailed strong working parties to destroy the two railroad bridges over the Little River, a work which was fully accomplished before daylight.

March 15, at daylight one regiment of the First Brigade was sent to destroy the bridge of Fredericksburg railroad across the North Anna. Another regiment of the same brigade was ordered to destroy the trestle-work over the swamp at Hanover Junction, together with the depot and Government property at that place. At an early hour I received orders from cavalry headquarters to cross the South Anna and advance to Hanover Court-House. As the river could not be forded, and no bridge existed in the vicinity, the work was allowed to go on while a crossing was sought for. As soon as the bridge was found, two miles to the right, the parties were called in, and the First Michigan Cavalry was ordered to cross, advance to Hanover Court-House, and open communication with General Custer at Ashland. The Reserve Brigade followed at once, and the command was about to advance when orders were received to halt and await further developments. Strong scouting parties were thrown out on the line between Ashland and Hanover Court-House, at which latter place Colonel Maxwell, with the First Michigan, continued to maintain his position, after driving an equal force of the enemy from the town. At 5 p. m. the division was ordered to return and cross the North Anna at Oxford, near which the command encamped. The bridge across the South Anna was destroyed before Colonel Maxwell reached it, although I had a guard with positive orders that it should not be destroyed until he came in. With some difficulty he found a ford and crossed safely.

March 16, the division marched in rear of the trains to Mangohick Church, and encamped.

March 17, the division marched by Aylett's to King William Court-House, and encamped.

March 18, the division marched in rear of the trains to the Pamunkey, at Indiantown, and encamped.

March 19, the division crossed the Pamunkey on the railroad [bridge], and encamped near the White House.

The raid has been a trying and severe one on both men and horses, but hard as the latter were worked, they have suffered far more from disease than from fatigue, and I can say with confidence that were it not for the ravages of grease heel, and rotten hoof, and black tongue, that the loss of horses would have been comparatively slight in this command. The conduct of men and officers has been admirable whenever there was work to do. Such excesses as may have been committed while foraging are chargeable to the lawless men, whom of late there has been scant opportunity to ferret out and punish. The brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Gibbs and Colonels Stagg and Fitzhugh, have, one and all, been prompt and efficient in the execution of orders intrusted to them. In this connection I would respectfully invite attention to the fact that Colonel Fitzhugh, although without previous experience to command a brigade, or even a regiment, has displayed an amount of tact, decision, and judgment that entitles him to the confidence of his superiors. To the division staff I am under many obligations for the willing and cheerful assistance they have invariably rendered me. The untiring energy of Major Drew, division inspector, and Major Dana, assistant adjutant-general, is too well-known to require mention here. They have rendered me marked and valuable service. Lieutenant Wiggins, signal officer, cheerfully volunteered his services on all occa-

sions, and shrank from no duty, however arduous. Captain Halberstadt, Lieutenants Owen, Trimble, Sweatman, and Crocker, and Assistant-Surgeon Williams, were most efficient.

Inclosed please find list of property captured and destroyed by this division, together with reports of brigade commanders. Attention is respectfully invited to the latter, as showing in detail the best amount of labor performed by the command; also to the valuable service rendered by that gallant regiment, the Fifth U. S. Cavalry, under Captain Leib, in charging the South Anna bridge before the enemy could occupy his works in force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Cavalry Div., Army of the Shenandoah.

Capt. J. SPREADBURY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

Schedule of property and public works captured and destroyed by the First Cavalry Division from February 27 to March 18, 1865:

James River and Kanawha Canal, with all boats plying thereon, and depots with their contents, &c., destroyed for a space of ninety-eight miles from a point three miles west of Duguidsville to Goochland Court-House, as follows: 45 canal locks burned and destroyed; 3 large and deep breaches in canal; 5 aqueducts destroyed; 39 canal and road bridges destroyed; 2 naval repair shops, with machinery; 3 saw-mills; 2 steam canal dredges; 1 machine-shop and forge; 1 lumber yard; 1 foundry; 21 warehouses, containing 540 hogsheads of tobacco; 8 boxes of tobacco; 336 sacks of salt; 12 barrels of potash; 24 canal boats loaded with grain, commissary, quartermaster's, ordnance, and hospital supplies, including 9,600 shell, &c.; 6 flat boats, loaded as above. Railroad property destroyed as follows: 3 miles of Virginia Central Railroad south of Charlottesville—ties burned, rails heated, bent, and twisted; 8 miles of Virginia Central Railroad between Tolersville and Frederick's Hall—ties burned, and rails heated, bent, and twisted; 4 railroad depots, tanks, and buildings; 4 railroad cars; 400 cords of wood. Bridges: Iron bridge at Waynesborough blown up; bridge on Virginia Central Railroad over South Anna, 400 feet, burned; bridge on Virginia Central Railroad over Little River, 200 feet, burned; 2 bridges on Virginia Central Railroad over Morse Creek, 50 feet, burned; bridge on the Richmond and Potomac Railroad over South Anna, 600 feet, burned; bridge on the Richmond and Potomac Railroad over North Anna, 300 feet, burned; bridge on Richmond and Potomac Railroad over Little River, 200 feet, burned; trestle-work and swamp at Hanover Junction, 400 feet, burned; 7 miles of telegraph. In Government depots: 3,000 pairs of pants; 2,000 drawers and shirts; 1,000 shelter-tents; 1,000 grain sacks; 500 saddle-trees; 100 sides harness leather; 400 gross buckles and rings; 1 barrel oil. Miscellaneous property: 1 cloth mill, filled with machinery and in full operation, containing an immense amount of Confederate gray cloth and 1,500 pounds of wool; 2 cotton mills with 35 bales of cotton; 1 candle factory, containing 1,000 pounds candles; 3 tanneries, filled with hides and leather; 7 flour and grist mills, containing 1,500 bushels of wheat and 400 barrels of flour, 18 wagon-loads of grain and commissary stores. The jail at Goochland, which had been used for the imprisonment of Federal soldiers, was also destroyed.

The destruction of property enumerated in the schedule was thorough and complete. The command captured 90 prisoners of war, 436 horses, 248 mules, 3 pieces rifled artillery, and a quantity of shell, small-arms, ammunition, &c.

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Cavalry Div., Army of the Shenandoah.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
Near White House, Va., March 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade from the 27th day of February to the 18th day of March, 1865:

February 27, brigade broke camp at Camp Russell, Va., at 5 a. m., and marched up the Valley pike, through Newtown, Middletown, Strasburg, and Woodstock, and encamped one mile and a half from that place. February 28, marched at 6 a. m. up the pike, through Mount Jackson, and encamped at Lacey's Spring. March 1, marched at 6 a. m. up the pike, and encamped within five miles of Staunton. At 8 p. m. I received orders to go through Staunton out on the Waynesborough road and burn the railroad bridge across Christian's Creek, five miles from Staunton. I was detained until after midnight by one of my regiments, which was on picket. I met with but slight opposition, although I found the enemy in small force within 1,000 yards of our lines. I intrusted the destruction of the bridge to Lieut. Col. G. R. Maxwell, First Michigan Cavalry, who with a dismounted force piled fence rails on the bridge. He being fearful the flames would not consume the timbers, as it was beginning to rain, cut the timbers with axes until the heat drove him away. After remaining here about an hour and a half I returned to Staunton. The corps then came up, and I moved with the division to near Fishersville and encamped. March 3, brigade moved at 7 a. m. through Waynesborough and across the Blue Ridge at Rockfish Gap to Ivy Station and encamped. Before starting in the morning the Twenty-fifth New York Cavalry was detached, together with other regiments, to guard to Winchester the prisoners and guns taken the previous day by General Custer's division from General Early at Waynesborough. March 4, I moved with my brigade at 8 a. m., escorting army and corps headquarters wagons to Charlottesville and encamped. March 5, with my brigade and two regiments of the Second Brigade I destroyed three miles of railroad on the Orange and Alexandria road toward Lynchburg. March 6, marched at 8 a. m. through Scottsville, on the James, to Howardsville. Lieut. Col. G. R. Maxwell, First Michigan Cavalry, with 300 men, moved at the same time down the Rivanna and destroyed the bridge at Palmyra, 1 flouring mill, 1 cotton mill, 500 bushels of wheat, 400 barrels flour, 2 tons of cotton, and 1,500 pounds wool. March 7, marched at 11 a. m.; after partially destroying the aqueduct across Rockfish River, and cutting the canal bank, moved up the canal to New Market, destroying all the locks, seven in number. March 8, moved up the canal to

Duguidsville and back to New Market, destroying 4 canal locks, 2 boats, 2 bridges, and 1 flouring mill. March 9 and 10 were consumed in guarding the train from New Market to Columbia. From Scottsville to Columbia the brigade destroyed 8 locks, 13 canal bridges, 4 flouring mills, 1 warehouse, 60 hogsheads tobacco, 1 boat-house and lumber yard. March 11, destroyed 4 warehouses, 1 mill, 50 bales of cotton, and moved across the Rivanna River. March 11 [12], moved across the South Anna River and encamped at Walnut Grove Gold Mine. March 12 [13], moved to Tolersville Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and destroyed one mile and three-quarters of track toward Frederick's Hall Station, where we encamped for the night. March 13 [14], moved at 7 a. m. to Taylorsville Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and encamped after burning the railroad bridge across the Little River on the Virginia Central road.

March 14 [15], destroyed the railroad bridge across the North Anna and the trestle bridges at Hanover Junction. The brigade then moved to the South Anna. The First Michigan Cavalry moved down and occupied Hanover Court-House until 5 p. m., when they returned to the South Anna, but not before the bridge across the river was burned. With great difficulty they succeeded in fording the river and joining the command, which moved at 5 p. m. across the North Anna at Oxford Ford. At Hanover Court-House Colonel Maxwell captured two of the enemy's commissary wagons and destroyed a railroad bridge 150 feet in length. March 15 [16], began to move down the north side of the North Anna River toward White House, where we arrived on the 18th.

The following is a synopsis of property destroyed: 4¾ miles of railroad, 4 railroad bridges, 400 feet of trestle-work, station at Hanover Junction, 3 breaks in canal, 1 aqueduct, 19 canal-locks, 19 canal and road bridges, 4 canal boats, 1 boat-house and lumber yard, 7 flouring mills, 1 cotton mill, 500 bushels of wheat, 400 barrels flour, 3 tons of cotton, 1,500 pounds wool, 60 hogsheads tobacco, and 5 warehouses.

Captured 54 horses and 37 mules.

The casualties during the expedition were 5 wounded and 4 missing.

The brigade marched during this time 370 miles.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. STAGG,
Colonel First Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

Maj. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
White House, Va., March 19, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, during the late cavalry expedition:

The brigade left Winchester with the cavalry of the Valley, February 27, 1865, and marched without incident of importance by the Valley pike to Staunton, arriving there March 2, having seen no enemy by the

way but a small party of fifty cavalry, which made a demonstration on right flank of the brigade February 28, but were easily repulsed by a squadron from Sixth New York Cavalry. Near Staunton a detachment of 300 men from Twentieth Pennsylvania, under Major Douglass, was sent to Swoope's Station, eight miles west of Staunton, for the destruction of rebel Government property there. The expedition was highly successful, destroying a large amount of valuable quartermaster's and commissary stores, viz, the depot and four barns in the vicinity, containing the following amount of stores: 3,000 pairs of boots, a like number of shirts, drawers, pants, jackets, and blankets; 50,000 pounds of ham and bacon, and a small quantity of ordnance stores, consisting of small-arms and ammunition. At Staunton the Fourth New York (120 strong) and 257 men with unserviceable horses, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, of the Ninth New York, were sent to the rear, as part of the escort to prisoners and guns captured by Third Division at Waynesborough. The Sixth New York, Major White commanding, were left at Staunton for the destruction of rebel property there, and reported to me at night, having destroyed 17 stage coaches, 60 wagons, 1 tannery, containing a large quantity of leather, and 1 Government blacksmith shop.

Leaving Staunton March 3, the brigade marched with the division through Waynesborough and Rockfish Gap, burning a large tannery by the way, and camped seven miles west of Charlottesville; distance made, twenty-nine miles. Arrived at Charlottesville on the 4th of March, and on the 5th the Sixth New York, Ninth New York, and Seventeenth Pennsylvania were detached and sent to assist in the destruction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad south of Charlottesville. This work was done most effectually, the regiments named demolishing the road for a distance of two miles, burning the ties and heating and bending every rail, and burning two bridges, each fifty feet in length. A rebel caisson, concealed near camp, was also destroyed here. At Charlottesville also was destroyed 2,000 pounds of tobacco, 15 wagons loaded with corn, wheat, tobacco, and flour; also a tannery containing 1,000 hides. The command was supplied at Charlottesville with seven days' rations of sugar, coffee, and salt, and marched, March 6, through Scottsville to Howardsville, at the mouth of Rockfish River, on the James, making a march of thirty-three miles and destroying effectually one canal lock at Scottsville. The First New York Dragoons, Major Smith commanding, was sent from Howardsville, March 6, with instructions to proceed rapidly to Hardwicksville, twelve miles up the river, and to use his utmost exertions to seize and hold the bridge at that point. The attempt was a failure, Major Smith reaching the bridge at early dawn just in time to see it destroyed by fire. It was impossible to save the bridge, each end being filled with straw and a man stationed ready to apply a match on the slightest indication of a hostile approach. Major Smith contented himself with destroying 336 sacks of salt, 4 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of tobacco, and then rejoined the brigade at Warminster, and, with the Sixth New York, destroyed the locks at that point.

March 8, the brigade was ordered by Brevet Major-General Merritt to proceed without delay to Columbia, to reach there by daylight on 9th, and to remain there until further orders, holding the place and sending back all the information possible regarding the movements of the enemy. The brigade marched at 12 m., reached Scottsville at dark, halted one hour to rest and feed, and then, in a hard rain and through heavy roads, pushed on for Columbia, reaching there at daylight. Two squad-

rons of the Sixth New York were left to protect the bridge over the Hardware River, and were relieved two days after by Colonel Pennington's brigade, of the Third Division, Major Farmer, commanding the detachment, having captured and destroyed in the meantime three wagons loaded with commissary stores and a number of horses and mules. The march from Warminster to Columbia, a distance of fifty-six miles, was made in seventeen hours, and was a most severe one, owing to the rain and mud encountered. The loss in horses was less than the severity of the march might be supposed to cause, and this loss was more than made up by animals captured on the route. Before reaching Columbia Captain Blunt, brigade inspector, with two orderlies, succeeded in capturing three of Fitz Lee's scouts with their horses, arms, and equipments. Arriving at Columbia strong scouting parties were at once sent out on the Richmond and Palmyra roads, and a small party sent back to acquaint General Merritt with the progress of the brigade. This party captured two rebels, with horses, arms, and equipments, near Scottsville. The detachment on Richmond road, fifteen men and one officer, proceeded to Cartersville, eleven miles down the river, to the site of the old bridge, and returned at night without seeing the enemy, after destroying a canal boat and a large amount of commissary stores. The information obtained by this detachment, as well as that sent to Palmyra, was all to the effect that Fitzhugh Lee's division of cavalry was south of the James River, marching toward Columbia in anticipation of our crossing there. According to orders received from General Merritt there was no destruction of property at Columbia, with the exception of breaching the canal. The brigade remained at Columbia until the arrival of the rest of the cavalry on the 10th of March, and then destroyed two naval camps in the vicinity, containing the following property: 1 valuable steam-engine, a great number of workmen's tools, and a large amount of dressed timber.

March 11, in compliance with orders from General Merritt the brigade proceeded to Goochland Court-House, for the destruction of Government property there. The march was commenced at 6 a. m. and Goochland reached at 1 p. m., the distance made being twenty miles. The advance into Goochland was disputed by a squadron of fifty of the Seventh South Carolina, Gary's brigade, which was charged by Major Dinnin, with one squadron of the Ninth New York, and routed, Major Dinnin capturing an officer and thirteen enlisted men. A strong scouting party sent out on the river road advanced to within eighteen miles of Richmond, without meeting any opposition. The brigade destroyed all the canal locks between Columbia and Goochland, 10 in number; also 15 canal boats, most of them loaded with grain and commissary stores; 2,000 pounds of tobacco, 4 hogsheads of tobacco, 1 large warehouse, 1 dredge, 1 grist-mill, and 1 saw-mill. The jail at Goochland, in which Union soldiers had been imprisoned, was also burned. The command left Goochland at 6 p. m. and rejoined the cavalry at Columbia at midnight.

On the 12th the brigade marched with the cavalry command to within a short distance of Tolersville, on the Virginia Central Railroad, and camped, and the next day assisted in tearing up the track, burning the ties, and bending the rails as far as Frederick's Hall. Marched on the 14th to Beaver Dam, twelve miles; on the 15th to Taylorsville and returned, crossing the North Anna at 4 p. m at lower ford, and camped at Mount Carmel Church. Continued the march next day and reached the White House without further incident March 19.

During the expedition the brigade has marched over 450 miles, and has destroyed the amount of property shown in the appended list; has captured 51 prisoners of war, 270 horses, and 175 mules. The command has never suffered from scarcity of forage or rations; good foraging parties under competent officers having been able to meet every want. The loss in the brigade has been slight; 1 man killed and 1 wounded by guerrillas, 42 reported missing, chiefly stragglers, who have been picked up by the enemy, and 1 died from disease. The health of the command is perfect; no sick are reported.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the zeal and intelligence of the members of the staff, whom I found at brigade headquarters on assuming command: Captain Mahnken, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Cating, provost-marshal; Captain Blunt, brigade inspector; Lieutenant Chamberlain, ordnance officer, and Doctor Clarke, brigade surgeon, have all performed their duties with energy and ability, and I commend them to my superiors for a proper recognition of their services.

Report of property destroyed by the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, during the late cavalry expedition: 6¼ miles railroad, 18 canal locks, 6 flat-boats (loaded with tobacco and flour), 12 canal boats, 5 canal-boat loads of tobacco, flour, and hospital supplies; 2 large buildings containing 300 hogsheads tobacco, 1 jail at Goochland Court-House, 500 cords railroad wood, 1 depot, 4 barns, 3,000 pairs boots, 2,000 pairs pants, jackets, blankets, and drawers; 50,000 pounds meat, a small quantity of ordnance (small-arms and ammunition), 4,000 pounds of tobacco, 15 wagons containing corn, wheat, flour, and tobacco; 1 tannery with 1,000 hides, 2 naval camps with workmen's implements, 1 steam-engine, and a quantity of dressed timber, 4 hogsheads leaf tobacco, quantity of blacksmith's tools, 1 boat-load corn, the machinery of a saw-mill, 1 large warehouse, 1 mill, 3 wagons loaded with quartermaster's and commissary and subsistence stores, 4 bales cotton, 8 boxes tobacco, 42 hogsheads tobacco, 12 barrels potash, 8 bales hay, 1 dredge, 1,000 grain sacks, 1,000 shelter-tents, and 336 sacks of salt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
Camp near White House, Va., March 21, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Cavalry Division of this date, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade since leaving Winchester, Va., on the 27th ultimo:

The brigade, consisting of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Lieutenant McLellan commanding; Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Morrow commanding; First Rhode Island Cavalry, Captain Capron commanding; Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Colonel Crowninshield command-

ing, left camp at Winchester on the morning of the 27th of February last; marched thirty miles to camp, one mile beyond Woodstock. The Sixth U. S. Cavalry and Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry were sent, under command of Major Morrow, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Edenburg, drove the enemy's pickets from the town, and secured the bridges at that place. On the 28th marched to Laurel [Lacey's] Spring, thirty miles; arrived at 3.30 a. m. on the 1st instant. On March 1 marched through Harrisonburg to within five miles of Staunton, twenty-nine miles. Marched on the Waynesborough road eleven miles, and camped on Christian's Creek on the 2d of March. On March 3 marched to Waynesborough; destroyed iron railroad bridge over North Fork South River; destroyed 1 light steel 3-inch ordnance limber and caisson; also 100 wagons, forges, battery, and ammunition wagons; threw ammunition into river; also a large quantity of muskets, small ammunition, and other ordnance stores, previously captured same day by the Third Cavalry Division under Brevet Major-General Custer. Moved through Rockfish Gap and camped two miles beyond Brooksville, fifteen miles; weather cold and rainy; roads execrable. On the 4th marched eight miles, and camped at Ivy Depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad; burned the depot, water-tank, and warehouse containing Confederate tobacco and commissary stores; roads and weather worse. March 5, marched seven miles; camped near University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. Joined the command, drew rations, burned the tents, and lightened the loads. On the 6th marched without transportation to Scottsville, twenty-one miles; worked till midnight destroying James River Canal, locks, boats with subsistence stores, and bridges. 7th, burned woolen factory with a large quantity of cloth, candle factory with a large amount of candles, lard-oil, &c.; large five-story flouring mill, with flour, corn, and wheat; a large manufactory, machine-shops, and tobacco warehouses.

I regret that a few private dwellings, close to the mill, were more or less charred by the intense heat. No accident or loss of life, however, occurred. Same day marched towpath to New Market, thirty-two miles, destroying canal locks, bridges, stables, store-houses, tobacco, &c. Halted and burned large mill at Warren. Stopped at Howardsville; destroyed large wagon and plow factory, wagon shop, forge; also railroad bridge, and tobacco and subsistence warehouses. On the 8th marched up towpath to Bent Creek bridge, on the James, opposite Duguidsville, and returned to New Market, twenty-five miles. Returned by ridge road. Weather rainy, and return road dangerous and deep in mud. On the 9th moved back to Howardsville, thence on towpath to Scottsville, which place was reached at noon on the 10th; thence moved same day to Fluvanna Institute and Columbia; camped about midnight; distance marched, fifty-six miles in thirty-six hours. March 11, moved across the viaduct and camped two miles beyond Columbia. March 12, marched twenty-four miles to near Tolersville, on Virginia Central Railroad. March 13, marched to Tolersville; thence to Frederick's Hall Station, fifteen miles, destroying sections of Virginia Central Railroad, twisting rails, burning cross-ties, &c.; camped two miles beyond the station near army headquarters. March 14, marched to Taylorsville, on Richmond and Potomac Railroad, twenty-seven miles. Burned railroad bridges (three) on Richmond and Potomac Railroad and Virginia Central Railroad, over the Little and South Anna River, respectively, 1,000, 600, and 700 feet long. Captured 3 pieces of artillery (3-inch ordnance guns), by a few men of the Fifth U. S. and Second Massachusetts Cavalry; turned the guns and fired them

upon the enemy. Marched on the 15th across the South Anna; remained in position all day; deployed Sixth U. S. Cavalry as skirmishers. Sent squadron of Second Massachusetts Cavalry to Hanover Court-House; marched back to Oxford across the North Anna and bivouacked, ten miles. On the 16th rejoined wagons; marched through Chesterfield Station to Mangohick Church, eighteen miles. March 17, marched via Aylett's to King William Court-House; camped at 2 p. m. On the 18th moved slowly to White House, where arrived at 2 p. m. Found forage and stores awaiting us. Marched on the 19th across the river, and camped on Hill's plantation. Weather last three days warm and pleasant; roads sandy and much better.

I have omitted to mention that on the 3d instant Captain Capron, commanding First Rhode Island Cavalry, was sent back to Winchester as part escort to the prisoners, captured at Waynesborough by the Third Division, together with sick, wounded, and dismounted men; also that the brigade destroyed the aqueduct at Howardsville and the bridge across the Tye at New Market.

Total casualties in this brigade, 3 killed and 2 wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Cavalry Reserve Brigade.

Maj. A. E. DANA,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 8.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD CAVALRY DIV., MIDDLE MILITARY DIV.,
White House, Va., March 20, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command since February 27, 1865:

At an early hour on the morning of the 27th my command broke camp near Winchester, and moved up the Valley pike, following the First Cavalry Division. The Second Brigade, of the Second Cavalry Division, Army of West Virginia, having been assigned to my command, reported to me soon after leaving camp, and was designated the Third Brigade of the Third Division. Nothing worthy of note occurred until March 1. At 3 o'clock on that morning the Third Brigade, Colonel Capehart commanding, was pushed forward to Harrisonburg, and there awaited the arrival of the main column, when it again moved in advance, skirmishing with the enemy under Rosser, until the North River was reached. Here the enemy had made preparations to oppose the crossing, by throwing up a line of earth-works and barricades on the south bank and occupying them with dismounted cavalry. The long, covered bridge over the North River had also been fired by the enemy, and was in flames upon Colonel Capehart's arrival. Sending two of his regiments to swim the river above the bridge and attack the enemy in flank, Colonel Capehart at the same time sent a column to charge through the burning bridge. The enemy was driven in disorder and the bridge saved. The pursuit was continued to within four miles of Staunton, where the command was encamped for the night. The enemy in the affair at the bridge lost 37 men, including 5 commissioned officers; our loss was slight.

The importance of our success in securing the bridge over North River cannot be over-estimated. Had the enemy succeeded in destroying the bridge it would have compelled a long delay on our part, as there were no fords practicable in that vicinity. On the 2d we moved to Staunton, where the command was halted for a short interval. In accordance with verbal orders received from the major-general commanding the expedition I then marched toward Waynesborough. My orders were to proceed to Waynesborough, ascertain something definite in regard to the position, movements, and strength of the enemy, and, if possible, to destroy the railroad bridge over the South River at that point. The roads were almost impassable, owing to the mud caused by the heavy rains of the past few days. Our march was necessarily slow. Upon reaching Fishersville, six miles from Staunton, our advance struck the enemy's pickets, and drove them in the direction of Waynesborough. Upon arriving at the latter point we found the enemy in force, posted behind a formidable line of earth-works. His position was well chosen, being upon a range of hills west of the town, from which his artillery could command all the approaches, while his infantry could, by their fire, sweep the open space extending along their entire front. The Second Brigade, Colonel Wells commanding, was at once moved against the enemy to compel him to display his force. A short but brisk engagement convinced me that while our success would be doubtful, it would involve a large loss of life to attack the enemy in his front. A careful reconnaissance along his entire line convinced me that the enemy had a heavy force of infantry behind his works, while ten pieces of artillery were in position and completely covered his front. But one point seemed favorable for attack. The enemy's left flank, instead of resting on South River, was thrown well forward, leaving a short gap between his left and the river. The approach to this point could be made under cover of the woods. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Whitaker, of my staff, to conduct three regiments of Pennington's brigade to our extreme right. Selecting three regiments armed with the Spencer carbine, they were moved, dismounted, under cover of the woods to the point previously indicated, where they were held in readiness to charge the enemy's left. Colonel Wells, commanding the Second Brigade, had been instructed to keep the enemy's attention engaged in front by displaying a heavy force of mounted skirmishers, while Colonel Capehart, commanding the Third Brigade, was ordered to place his brigade in readiness to charge the enemy in front the moment the attack on the right began. The remaining two regiments of the First Brigade were under similar instructions. Woodruff's section of horse artillery, which, to deceive the enemy, had previously been moved to the rear in open view of their line, was again brought to the front, under cover of the woods, and placed in position to open on the enemy's lines. At a given signal the three dismounted regiments charged on our right. Woodruff opened his guns upon the enemy, compelling them to lie down behind their works, while the brigades of Wells and Capehart moved to the attack in front, at the charge. So sudden was our attack and so great was the enemy's surprise that but little time was offered for resistance. The artillery, however, continued to fire till the last moment and till our troops had almost reached the muzzles of their guns. One piece was captured with the sponge-staff still inserted in the bore and the charge rammed half way home. The rout of the enemy could not have been more complete; no order or organization was preserved. The pursuit was taken up by my entire command, and continued through Rockfish Gap for a distance of twelve miles.

Among some of the substantial fruits of this victory we had possession of about 1,800 prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery, 17 battle-flags, and a train of nearly 200 wagons and ambulances, including General Early's headquarters' wagon, containing all his official desks and records. The result of this engagement was of the highest value and importance to us for another reason; it opened a way across the Blue Ridge Mountains through Rockfish Gap, and thereby saved us from several days' delay and marching.

My command encamped that night at Brookfield [Brooksville]. The following morning I moved in the direction of Charlottesville. When near that place we struck a force of the enemy's cavalry, but drove them without difficulty. A deputation of the citizens of Charlottesville, headed by the mayor and common council, met me outside the town and formally surrendered the town. Moving through the town, in the direction of Gordonsville, the enemy was again encountered, and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the rout of the enemy, we gaining possession of 3 guns and 1 battle-flag. We remained at Charlottesville until the morning of the 6th, destroying, in the meanwhile, the railroad bridge over the Rivanna River, beside rendering unserviceable about twenty miles of the Virginia Central Railroad. A scouting party sent out from my command on the 5th came upon a party of rebels, among them being Commodore Hollins, formerly of our Navy. In attempting to make his escape the commodore was killed. On the morning of the 6th my command moved in the direction of Lynchburg, parallel to the railroad to that point. All the bridges and trestle-work on the Lynchburg road were destroyed as far as the bridge over Buffalo Run, including the the latter bridge. On the 8th we moved to New Market, on the James River, where a cut was made in the canal. On the 9th marched to Scottsville; the following day reached Columbia, where we rested until the morning of the 12th, when we marched to Frederick's Hall Station, on the Virginia Central Railroad, a portion of the division going to Bumpass Station. The following day the entire command was engaged in destroying the railroad track, by burning the ties and bending the rails. In this manner about ten miles of the road was destroyed at this point. On the 14th marched to Ground Squirrel bridge over the South Anna, at which point the main portion of the command was halted, while two regiments proceeded as far as Ashland and returned, meeting no enemy on the route. The entire command encamped near the Ground Squirrel bridge. I sent a scouting party toward Richmond on the Brook pike, which succeeded in capturing a train of 40 wagons and a number of prisoners, including one of General Early's staff officers. Moved at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, reaching Ashland early in the day, where I learned that Longstreet and Pickett were advancing upon that point, with a heavy force composed of all arms. The First Brigade, under Colonel Pennington, was sent forward to hold the enemy in check until the rest of the command could pass that point in the direction of the railroad bridge over the South Anna. The enemy made several attempts to force Pennington back, but was repulsed each time. His most determined effort was made just before dark, but was a complete failure. Having held the cross-road as long as was desirable or necessary, Pennington, in obedience to my orders, withdrew his command, and followed the remainder of the division to the north bank of the North Anna, where the entire command encamped near Carmel Church. From the latter point we marched, via Mangohick Church and King William Court-House, to White House, crossing the Pamunkey River at that point over the railroad bridge on the 19th; encamped near White House.

In the battle of Waynesborough, in which the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and captured was upward of 2,000, my loss was but 9 in all. With reference to the conduct of the officers and men of my command throughout the entire expedition, both when engaged with the enemy and while on the march, I have nothing but words of the highest praise and commendation to offer. As a special report will be made, making mention of those who are particularly deserving and meritorious, none of the many instances of personal gallantry and merit, as displayed on the late expedition, are mentioned in this report.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General.

Capt. E. M. BAKER,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
March 4, 1865.

Report of property captured and destroyed by Third Cavalry Division.

Captured: 14 pieces of artillery, 54 double sets artillery harness, 6 caissons, 9 forges, 800 horses and mules, 150 army wagons, 15 ambulances, 300 double sets wagon harness, 15 double sets ambulance harness, 1 medicine wagon and harness, 15 battle-flags, 1 U. S. guidon (recaptured).

Destroyed: 7 railroad cars, loaded with supplies, saddles, and shoes; 18 railroad bridges, 50 miles of railroad, 30 army wagons, 500,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,250 stand small-arms, 500 wall-tents, 300 pack-saddles, 1,500 cotton quilts, 1,000 pounds bacon, 2 mills filled with corn and wheat, 45 hogsheads of tobacco, 3 store-houses.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. LEVANT W. BARNHART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Near White House Landing, Va., March 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade during the recent cavalry expedition, from February 27 to present date:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of February 27, in pursuance of orders from headquarters Third Cavalry Division, I broke camp on the Romney pike, two miles from Winchester, Va., and marched in rear of the Second Brigade, Colonel Wells commanding; took the Valley pike and reached Woodstock, thirty miles from Winchester, about 7 p. m., and bivouacked for the night.

At 6 a. m. on the 28th resumed the march, my brigade having the advance of the division. Passed through Edenburg and Mount Jackson, and upon reaching the North Fork of the Shenandoah forded that stream with the brigade. The stream was extremely high, owing to the recent rains, and the current was very strong. One man was carried away and drowned, and many others would have been drowned had it

not been for the superhuman efforts of a number of officers upon the bank, who rushed into the stream, and at great per brought them to the shore. Among those who were conspicuo efforts to save life upon this occasion were Maj. Thomas McC Doctor Helm, of the Third New Jersey Cavalry. After cro stream I moved on to Lacey's Spring, thirty miles from Woods bivouacked for the night.

Left Lacey's Spring at 6 a. m. on the 1st of March and bivouacl miles north of Staunton. The next day, at 6 a. m., marched Staunton, following the Second Brigade, which had the adv took the road to Waynesborough. Upon reaching Waynesbo enemy, under General Early, were found strongly posted on t ground between us and the town, with artillery in position. my command I reported to General Custer for orders, and was by him to dismount three regiments, and to make an effort to enemy's left flank through a piece of wood which he pointed o Dismounting the Second Ohio, Third New Jersey, and First C cut Cavalry, and leaving the Second New York and the batt Eighteenth Pennsylvania in reserve, I moved to the edge of a woods which concealed the command from the enemy, and w a convenient point from which to advance, and then proc reconnoiter the ground in my front, with the view to find the l cealed route by which to move upon the enemy. This obje attained I ordered forward the column, which advanced, conce the view of the enemy, to within about 100 yards of the woods which we were to charge. Halting for a moment to take dow in my front I ordered the command forward, the Second Ohio leading at a charge, and followed by the Third New Jersey a Connecticut Cavalry. The movement was completely successf entire line of the enemy was thrown into confusion and o retreat, many throwing away their arms and accouterments t them to do so more effectually. As a result of this movement t lost about 1,500 prisoners (enlisted men), about 70 officers, and of artillery, about 150 army wagons and ambulances, and 14 colors. The Second Ohio Cavalry captured 5 pieces of artil 435 prisoners; the First Connecticut Cavalry captured 67 p My command, being dismounted, was not able to follow up t beyond South River, across which they retreated. The Sec gade, Colonel Wells commanding, took up the chase at th The Second New York Cavalry, Col. A. M. Randol, and a of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (Captain Nieman), b to my brigade, did not take an active part in the affair, l massed and held in reserve. The retreat was so sudden that t was over before they could be called up. The First Connect destroyed 52 stand of arms and a large quantity of small-arn nition. In this affair my command had but one man wounded; the only casualty. I moved with the division that night (M through Rockfish Gap, and encamped on the Charlottesville r

On the 3d of March we moved from camp at 6 a. m. and Charlottesville at 3 p. m. and encamped; the Second New York was detached and ordered to North Garden, on Charlottes Lynchburg Railroad, and the remainder of the brigade was to destroy the iron bridge across the Rivanna River at Charlo Remained at Charlottesville until the morning of the 6th o being engaged while there in tearing up the railroad track and ing the destruction of the bridge.

We left Charlottesville at 7 a. m. on the 6th instant, in rear of the wagon train, and marched to Rockfish River, which we reached at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant, being on the road forty-eight hours, marching a distance of twenty-five miles. At 11 a. m. again took up the march, still guarding the wagon train and passing through Lovingston, encamped at 11 p. m. about three miles from Arrington Station, on the Charlottesville and Lynchburg Railroad, and picketed the road in that vicinity.

On the morning of the 8th, at 6 a. m., guarding the train to Arrington, and then taking the advance, we marched to New Market, at the mouth of Tye River, when we encamped for the night. The following day, March 9, I moved at 6 a. m. and encamped at the crossing of the Columbia road with the Hardware River, five miles from Scottsville.

Broke camp at 6 a. m. [10th] and marched in advance of the division to Columbia, on the James River, reaching it at 1 p. m.; encamped and remained till the 11th instant. Leaving Columbia at 7 a. m. on the 12th I proceeded to Frederick's Hall, on the Virginia Central Railroad, bringing up the rear of the division; arrived at Frederick's Hall at 10 p. m. and encamped. Engaged during the 13th in tearing up the railroad track, &c. Moved to Ground Squirrel bridge, on the South Anna River, on the 14th, leaving camp at 6 a. m. Before reaching it we learned that General Early, with an escort, had passed along only an hour before us. I sent the First Connecticut and a battalion of the Second Ohio Cavalry in pursuit. They came up with the party, but succeeded in taking a few prisoners only, the enemy having dispersed on hearing the shots and the cheering in their rear. The First Connecticut and Second New York marched to Ashland, and returned to Ground Squirrel bridge; they reported no enemy in the vicinity. Moved with the brigade to Ashland at 6 a. m. [15th], following the Second Brigade. Received information on arriving that General Longstreet, with a large force of infantry, was in the vicinity, about five miles from Ashland. I sent the Second Ohio Cavalry out upon the Telegraph road, with orders to form on the right of the road, and the Second New York was directed to form on the left of the road, in line with the Second Ohio. The Third New Jersey Cavalry was placed in position, mounted, to the left and rear of the Second New York, behind a piece of woods. The First Connecticut Cavalry was sent down the railroad, and their left connected with the right of the Second New York, when the Second Ohio was withdrawn soon after. I had, previous to forming, received an order to draw in my command and withdraw to the north side of the South Anna River as soon as the Second Brigade of the division, which was then passing through the station, had cleared the town. It not being thought advisable to bring on an engagement, the enemy not pressing me, I remained at Ashland till sundown, sending out reconnaissances toward the enemy on the different roads, to ascertain their whereabouts and strength. The Second Ohio was relieved from the line of battle and sent down the Telegraph road, and its place in the line was filled up by the Second New York. On the return of the Second Ohio it was placed in reserve at the railroad crossing. The First Connecticut Cavalry then connected with the Second New York.

The First Connecticut Cavalry, commanded on this occasion by Lieut. Col. E. W. Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general Third Cavalry Division, sent out a reconnaissance of one squadron toward the enemy from the right of my line, while a battalion of the Second New York moved down the Telegraph road. The squadron of the First Connecticut, accompanied by Lieutenant-

Colonel Whitaker, was ambushed by infantry and cavalry, losing 1 officer (Lieut. J. W. Clark) killed and 2 men missing. This reconnaissance ascertained that the enemy were in force, and that they had both infantry and cavalry. At sundown, as I was about retiring in pursuance to orders received from General Custer, the enemy made a spirited attack upon the line of the Second New York with infantry. They were held in check till the Second New York, which was to bring up the rear, retired. They did not follow as I fell back. The Second New York lost 1 officer and 2 men wounded and 1 man killed, and had 22 horses so badly wounded that they had to be abandoned on the march. Encamped that night north of the North Anna River, near Mount Carmel Church. The next day marched to Mangohick, thence to King William Court-House on the 17th, and to the White House on the 18th.

During this trip my command marched 400 miles, both men and horses subsisting entirely off the country. During the expedition the Second Ohio Cavalry captured 7 pieces of artillery, 1 caisson, 200 stand of small-arms, 7 ambulances, 25 mules, 50 horses, 24 sets of harness, 425 enlisted men, 10 commissioned officers, and destroyed one mile and three-fourths of railroad track, 4 depot buildings, 1 railroad bridge (length 400 feet), and 25 hogsheads of tobacco. The First Connecticut Cavalry captured 67 prisoners, and assisted in destroying 1 railroad bridge across the Rivanna River at Charlottesville; it also participated in the destruction of the Gordonsville and Lynchburg and Virginia Central Railroads, and at Waynesborough destroyed 67 stand of small-arms, which they captured. The Second New York captured 2 commissioned officers and 17 men and 80 horses, and destroyed the station-house, water-tanks, freight-house (containing Confederate stores), and 2 culverts at North Garden, 2 fine railroad bridges over the North and South Fork of the Hardware River, each about 200 feet in length; also a large railroad bridge over Rockfish River, and the station-house and water-tanks at Rockfish and Covesville Station. The regiment also assisted in the destruction of the large wooden railroad bridge over the Mechum River; also destroyed one mile and a half of track near North Garden. The Third New Jersey participated in the capture of Early's army at Waynesborough, captured 1 gun at Charlottesville, abandoned by the enemy, and, exclusive of the Waynesborough affair, they have captured 7 prisoners, 60 horses, and 15 mules. It also assisted in destroying the railroad bridge at Charlottesville over the Rivanna River, and in tearing up the railroad track on the Gordonsville and Lynchburg and Virginia Central Railroad.

To recapitulate, the brigade has captured 8 pieces of artillery, 1 caisson, 267 stand of arms, 7 ambulances, 190 horses, 40 mules, 24 sets of harness, 516 enlisted men prisoners, 12 commissioned officers. The command has destroyed 5 large railroad bridges, about 5 miles of railroad track, 4 railroad station houses and outbuildings, 25 hogsheads of tobacco, and 1 cotton mill.

My casualties were as follows, viz: 1 officer killed, 1 officer wounded, 4 enlisted men killed (2 accidental), 4 men wounded, and 16 men missing. The horses of this comma d have suffered greatly from hoof-rot, this disease having broken out and spread in the command to a great extent, rendering several hundred horses completely unserviceable.

My regimental commanders, Col. A. M. Randol, Second New York Cavalry; Lieut. Col. A. B. Nettleton, commanding Second Ohio Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William P. Robeson, commanding Third New Jersey Cavalry; Maj. L. P. Goodwin, commanding First Connecticut Cavalry, and the men of their commands, deserve great credit for the zeal and energy displayed by them in performing all duties assigned to them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nettleton, Second Ohio Cavalry, and Lieut. William Robertson, Second Ohio Cavalry, acting brigade commissary, had their horses shot under them at the affair at Waynesborough, Va.

The Second Ohio Cavalry, which led the charge, the Third New Jersey, and First Connecticut Cavalry, deserve praise for the creditable manner in which they made the assault on that day.

I desire here to render my thanks to my staff officers—Capt. Charles H. Miller, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. R. E. Lawder, Second Ohio Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. James Moffitt, provost-marshal of brigade; Dr. W. W. Bowlby, surgeon-in-chief of brigade; Capt. A. C. Houghton, Second Ohio Cavalry, aide-de-camp; Lieuts. C. E. B. Voege, Third New Jersey Cavalry, S. N. Hinman, First Connecticut Cavalry, and Ray T. Gordon, Second New York Cavalry, acting aides-de-camp—for the able manner in which they performed their duties and for the promptitude with which they carried all orders intrusted to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. L. W. BARNHART,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Cavalry Corps.

No. 10.

Report of Maj. Hartwell B. Compson, Eighth New York Cavalry, Second Brigade.

Report of operations of the Eighth New York Cavalry during the late expedition:

Moved with the Cavalry Corps from Winchester, Va., February 27, 1865. Were not engaged until March 2, when we met the enemy, under Lieutenant-General Early, at Waynesborough. Remained in position about one hour and a half, when we were ordered to charge them. The charge was made, driving the enemy from his position, completely routing and demoralizing them, and capturing as follows, viz: Brigadier-General Wharton, C. S. Army, 3 colonels, and upward of 50 other officers of inferior grade, 700 to 900 non-commissioned officers and privates, 5 pieces of artillery with caissons, &c., upward of 200 wagons and ambulances, 9 portable forges, 1,200 to 1,500 stand of small-arms, upward of 900 single sets of harness, upward of 800 team horses and mules, and 10 battle flags; camping that night at Brooksville. After this we continued the march, without any special adventure, until the morning of the 8th ultimo, when we received orders to destroy three railroad bridges, one across Buffalo River, length about 100 feet, two across smaller streams between the Tye and Buffalo Rivers, each about sixty feet in length. One C. S. storehouse was also destroyed near New Glasgow Station. On the 13th instant, at Frederick's Hall Station, we tore up and destroyed about three-quarters of a mile of railroad track and one mile of telegraph. We were then ordered to Beaver Dam Station. In moving to that place we encountered the enemy, numbering about 300 men, commanded by Colonel Morgan. We repulsed them and moved on to Beaver Dam, where we destroyed the railroad track, 1 mile of telegraph, 1 steam saw-mill with a stationary steam engine of 40-horse power in complete running order, with about 100,000 feet of sawed bridge timber, 400 cords of wood, 3 water-tanks, and 3 force pumps.

March 15, destroyed road bridge across the South Anna River, about 200 feet long, near Ashland.

Respectfully submitted.

HARTWELL B. COMPSON,
Major, Commanding Eighth New York Cavalry.

No. 11.

Report of Col. John J. Coppinger, Fifteenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Near White House, Va., March 18, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, as regards the operations of this regiment since leaving Winchester, Va. (February 27, 1865), I have the honor to state that on the 4th of March the command destroyed two miles of the track of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; also, two bridges and two cars. On the 8th of March burned 452 feet bridge across Tye River. On the 12th and 13th of March destroyed telegraph and about one mile of railroad track, between Frederick's Hall and Bumpass Station; also burned a water-tank at Bumpass.

JOHN J. COPPINGER,
Colonel Fifteenth New York Cavalry.

Capt. J. J. MCVEAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 12.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Anderson, Charles W ..	Private, Company K, 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of unknown rebel flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Bickford, Henry H.....	Corporal, Company E, 8th New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Recapture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Bowey, Richard.....	Sergeant, Company C, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Mar. 5	Capture of flag at Charlottesville, Va.
Bruton, Christopher C..	Captain, Company C, 22d New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of General Early's headquarters flag (Confederate national standard) at Waynesborough, Va.
Carman, Warren.....	Private, Company H, 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Compson, Hartwell B ..	Major, 8th New York Cavalry ..	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Congdon, James.....	Sergeant, Company E, 8th New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Recapture of General Crook's headquarters flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Crowley, Michael.....	Private, Company A, 22d New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Gobeen, Charles A	First Sergeant, Company G, 8th New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Harvey, Harry	Corporal, Company A, 22d New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Kelly, Daniel.....	Sergeant, Company G, 8th New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Kuder, Andrew	Second Lieutenant, Company G, 8th New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Ladd, George.....	Private, Company H, 22d New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of battle-flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Miller, John.....	Private, Company H, 8th New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.
Nevers, Robert.....	Second Lieutenant, Company H, 8th New York Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of two flags at Waynesborough, Va.
O'Brion, Peter.....	Private, Company A, 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry.	Mar. 2	Capture of flag at Waynesborough, Va.

No. 13.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 1, 1865. (Received 5 p. m.)

General Early reported yesterday that the enemy's cavalry have moved up the Valley in large force, and halted last night seven miles north of Harrisonburg. To-day he reports them advancing rapidly, and between Mount Sidney and Staunton.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 1, 1865.

Respectfully submitted for the information of the President.
By order of the Secretary of War:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

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RICHMOND, *March 7, 1865.*

General Early reports enemy at Charlottesville. Divided his forces yesterday, and one part moved toward Lynchburg, the other down the Rivanna. He is probably going to Scottsville or Columbia, and may be making for south side of James River. Will you have the different bureaus notified, that they may save their property? Lomax is at Lynchburg, and all troops under Generals H. H. Walker and Echols have been sent there. Fitz Lee is ordered up the James, with all his cavalry. The want of forage and provisions paralyzes us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond.

[Indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 7, 1865—10 a. m.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.
The different bureaus have been notified.

JOHN W. RIELY,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 14.

*Journal of Capt. Jed. Hotchkiss, Topographical Engineer, Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia (Valley District), of operations January 1–May 8, 1865.**

Sunday, January 1, 1865.—Spent the day at home. * * * It was very cold, but clear.

* Omissions of strictly private matter in the Journal are indicated by asterisks.

Addenda. On the 1st of January, 1865, Lomax's division of cavalry was located, one brigade at Burtonsville, one brigade at Liberty Mills, one brigade at Stanardsville, three regiments on picket. Headquarters at Barboursville. The outer line of pickets began at Criglersville, on the left; then, via Madison Court-House, to Locust Dale. Interior reserves at Culpeper Court-House. Vedettes at fords of Rappahannock.

Monday, January 2.—Went to Staunton to hire servants, but did not get one, as they were hired only for grain and at very high rates, men bringing 100 bushels of corn or wheat. The day was quite cold in the a. m., but became quite pleasant. General Early has gone to Richmond. * * *

Tuesday, January 3.—Went over to see the bridge at the river, which the pioneers nearly completed to-day, and then H. B. Sieg and myself went to Staunton, where I hired a servant woman of Mrs. Opie for $50 in specie, or its equivalent. Came back, and hunted wagons to haul wood to-morrow. A fine morning, but it began to snow about noon, and snowed all the rest of the day quite fast. Snowed until midnight.

Wednesday, January 4.—Spent the day at home, looking after hauling wood, &c. Had five men of pioneer party to cut, and a team from there, and Doctor Wilson's and Dudley's teams. Got two loads of wood from Dudley's and twelve from Heiser's woods. Cold in morning, but became pleasant. R[obinson] copying battle maps.

Thursday, January 5.—I went up to Swoope's Depot to see General Rosser. Found him at Colonel Baylor's. Got from him positions of cavalry in fights, &c. Dined with him and then returned home. Munford, with Wickham's brigade, came from Midway to Swoope's to-day. He came by the Parkersburg road to Staunton the same day we went to Harrisonburg after Custer, then crossed to Ivy Depot, back to Greenwood, then to Rockfish and across Tye River Gap. Rosser's pickets are still at Stony Creek, and he has a squadron in Pocahontas County. It thawed and froze alternately to-day.

Friday, January 6.—Spent the morning at home looking after things generally. After dinner self and servant rode to camp at Fishersville. It began to rain last night and rained quite steadily all day. The streams are rising rapidly and the snow is nearly gone, but the frost has not yet left the ground. General Early came back yesterday. R[obinson] is copying battle maps at my house.

Saturday, January 7.—Worked at map of Rosser's fight at Lacey's Spring. Oltmanns at reduction, and James Arthur Wilson began work to-day by copying map of Rockbridge. A fine, bracing day; thawed some in a. m. and froze in p. m. and at night; clear.

Sunday, January 8.—* * * It froze hard last night; thawed some to-day. * * *

Monday, January 9.—Orders came to move camp to Staunton, and this morning the general and all moved up. I went to look for rooms. Had much trouble. Ground frozen hard in the morning, thawed and rained in p. m. Robinson came back to camp. W[ilson] and O[ltmanns] at maps.

Tuesday, January 10.—It rained all last night and most of the day quite hard. Ground still frozen some, but very muddy. Got rooms at Arnall's for $50 a month. It cleared off about sundown.

Wednesday, January 11.—Worked at Rosser's fight at Lacey's Spring and at Hanging Rock. O[ltmanns] at reduction. R[obinson] at copy of Lynchburg. W[ilson] finished Rockbridge. It froze very hard and the day was quite bracing. Thawed some in p. m. General Rosser

attacked and captured the garrison at Beverly this morning before day, and took 585 prisoners of the Eighth [Ohio Cavalry] and Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Attacked with 300 men. Colonel Cook lost his leg (commanding Payne's brigade). Snow from six to eighteen inches deep on Cheat and Alleghany.

Thursday, January 12.—Finished map of battle at Hanging Rock, and W[ilson] began copy of map of Western Virginia for Rosser. Colonel Smith went to Lexington. Quite cold.

Friday, January 13.—All engaged as usual. Cool day.

Saturday, January 14.—Worked at battles of Wilderness. W[ilson] copying Western Virginia. O[ltmanns] at reduction. R[obinson] copying Hanging Rock. * * * Little snow in the a. m. Air quite bracing. Rosser at Greenbrier bridge.

Sunday, January 15.— * * * A fine day. Quite mild. Robins singing. * * *

Monday, January 16.—Came to camp early in the morning and worked at Wilderness battles. R[obinson] copying Hanging Rock. O[ltmanns] and W[ilson] at same as before. Major Gilmor came to see the general at night. He is now in command in Hardy County. General Early seems to think we have hard times ahead of us, the supply of grain is so small.

Tuesday, January 17.—Finished Wilderness map and began one of Spotsylvania battles. O[ltmanns] reducing Adams County. W[ilson] finished map of part of Western Virginia for General Rosser and began map of part of Pennsylvania for Major Gilmor. R[obinson] finishing map of Hanging Rock, tracing part of Spotsylvania, &c. * * * Day bracing; flurries of snow. Rosser himself reported.

Wednesday, January 18.—Worked at Spotsylvania, &c. O[ltmanns] finished Adams and began York. W[ilson] at Pennsylvania. R[obinson] helped Colonel Smith to make his property returns. I sent to bureau, &c., for maps last night. Echols' brigade going to Dublin Depot. McCausland's brigade came to Fishersville, and he to headquarters on way to Alleghany and Greenbrier; the Fourteenth to go to Weldon. Cold day; air chilly. Wrote to Rosser at night and inclosed map.

Thursday, January 19.—All engaged as yesterday, except R[obinson], who began copy of Wilderness battle. The cavalry of Lomax's division is on its way westward to subsist. McCausland was here at night, and gave me details of the campaign in regard to his brigade. A fine, bracing day.

Friday, January 20.—W[ilson] finished map of part of Pennsylvania, R[obinson] also copy of Wilderness, O[ltmanns] at York, I at Spotsylvania. Jackson's cavalry went through westward. Fine, bracing day. * * *

Saturday, January 21.—I finished Spotsylvania and began Lomax's Gordonsville fight. R[obinson] finished map of first day in Wilderness; O[ltmanns] at York; W[ilson] map of Western Virginia for Lomax. It sleeted and froze all day; cold; trees loaded with ice. I went home in p. m.

Sunday, January 22.— * * * It misted some, but thawed most of the day; very muddy. Enemy captured picket at Edenburg, which was retaken.

Monday, January 23.—Returned to Staunton early. Worked at Gordonsville and Liberty Mills; completed them. R[obinson] at Spotsylvania; O[ltmanns] and W[ilson] as before. It rained quite hard most of the day; froze at night. R[obinson] copying report to Engineer Bureau.

Tuesday, January 24.—Made maps for actions at Hedgesville, Martinsburg, and Hanover Junction. R[obinson] copying Spotsylvania, O[ltmanns] York, W[ilson] Western Virginia. * * * It froze nearly all day and was quite cold.

Wednesday, January 25.—Corrected map of Western Virginia, office copy. R[obinson] finished battles of Spotsylvania for General Ewell; W[ilson] finished Western Virginia for General Lomax, and O[ltmanns] at York. Quite cool and bracing. Wrote to Nelson and General Lawton. Finished report at night.

Thursday, January 26.—Made map of routes of Second Corps in May for General Ewell. W[ilson] began second copy of Western Virginia. O[ltmanns] at York; R[obinson] copied battles of Wilderness. * * * Intensely cold. Froze very hard. Cold wind.

Friday, January 27.—Finished route maps and began Hagerstown; W[ilson] at Western Virginia, O[ltmanns] at York; R[obinson] copying actions at Liberty Mills and Gordonsville. Rosser came and gave details of Beverly affair at night, and got from Munford actions of his brigade during campaign. Day very raw and cold. Dined with General Early.

Saturday, January 28.—I made map of Rosser's Beverly affair and the route to the same. R[obinson] copied ———, W[ilson] at Western Virginia, O[ltmanns] at York. A very cold and windy day. I went home in the p. m.

Sunday, January 29.— * * * Mild and pleasant.

Monday, January 30.—Attended trial of Colonel Munford and gave evidence. Finished route map to Beverly and made map of action at Milford at night. Very cold and frosty morning, but the day was very pleasant. * * * Much agitation about peace.

Tuesday, January 31.—Finished map of action at Milford and made map of position of army the 1st day of February, 1865. O[ltmanns] not well; finished York. W[ilson] finished Western Virginia. R[obinson] copying maps for Colonel Smith. A very fine day; warm; thawed; the ice has been ten inches thick. General Wharton spent night with me.

Wednesday, February 1.—Completed map showing the present position, &c., of the army, and made map of McCausland's expedition to Chambersburg. At night made map of action at Guard Hill. O[ltmanns] finished York County; W[ilson] copying King George; R[obinson] copying maps for Colonel Smith's report for January. Colonel Carter came up to say good-bye. He and two battalions of artillery go to Richmond to-morrow. A fine, warm day. * * *

Thursday, February 2.—Reduced map of Tygart's Valley; O[ltmanns] reducing Cumberland County, Pa.; W[ilson] at King George; R[obinson] copying for Colonel Smith. Fine day, somewhat cool.

Friday, February 3.—Reduced Tygart's Valley. At night wrote twelve pages of report to chief engineer, Army of Northern Virginia, of operations of the Army of the Valley, 1864. Some rain.

Saturday, February 4.—I went home in the p. m. Very mild and pleasant; thawed most of the day. Wrote six pages of report at night. * * *

Sunday, February 5.— * * * The wind was quite high last night and it froze hard; it was quite cool to-day.

Monday, February 6.—Returned to Staunton quite early and made route map. We heard of the return of the so-called "Peace Commis-

sioners," with no results. No one seems disappointed. Quite cold in the morning. Day became pleasant, but was chilly. Wrote ten pages of report at night.

Tuesday, February 7.—Worked at route map. R[obinson] was finishing up maps for General Ewell, and W[ilson] tracing maps of routes, &c., for me; O[ltmanns] reducing Cumberland County. It began to snow before day and snowed quite steadily all day. Finished my report of thirty pages and sent it off. Snow about eight inches deep. No cars.

Wednesday, February 8.—Employed on maps for report. Sent General Ewell six maps to accompany his report. W[ilson] traced maps for me; O[ltmanns] finished reducing Cumberland County, Pa. Payne's brigade yesterday got orders to cross the mountain from Lexington. We heard of the defeat of the Second Corps below Petersburg and of General Pegram's death. Fitz Lee leaves to-morrow. A fine day; cooler toward night. R[obinson] finished General Ewell's maps.

Thursday, February 9.—Made map of the route of Second Corps from Hanover Junction to Gaines' Mill; R[obinson] copying map of Wilderness; W[ilson] tracing outlines for me and began Northwestern Virginia; O[ltmanns] finished Cumberland. A fine day; thawed a little; good sleighing. * * *

Friday, February 10.—Engaged on map of battles in Hanover County. O[ltmanns] finished Loudoun. * * * Fine day; thawed some. * * *

Saturday, February 11.— * * * The morning was quite cold, but the day was pleasant. * * * O[ltmanns] began copying Howard County.

Sunday, February 12.— * * * Cold and windy; ground covered with snow six inches deep and crusty.

Monday, February 13.— * * * The day was pleasant and it thawed some, but it became very cold in the evening.

Tuesday, February 14.— * * * Intensely cold morning, but pleasant day; thawed some. * * *

Wednesday, February 15.— * * * I worked at battles near Richmond. O[ltmanns] finished reducing Howard County. It snowed very hard in the a. m., then rained and thawed. Very sloppy.

Thursday, February 16.—Engaged as yesterday. O[ltmanns] began Anne Arundel County; R[obinson] and W[ilson] came back, and R[obinson] copied map of routes; W[ilson] at Western Virginia. Thawed considerable.

Friday, February 17.—Same as yesterday; also, O[ltmanns] and W[ilson]. R[obinson] copied route map from Hanover Junction to Gaines' Mill. It snowed nearly all day. * * * Not very cold.

Saturday, February 18.—Finished map of positions in Hanover County. R[obinson] copied route from Gaines' Mill to Staunton; others as before. I went home in the evening. A fine, warm day; thawed rapidly. We heard of the fall of Columbia.

Sunday, February 19.— * * * Fine day; thawed some.

Monday, February 20.— * * * I worked at map of Fisher's Hill. R[obinson] copied route from Staunton to Washington; others as before. Very fine day; cool morning. Heard of the fall of Charleston. Part of army hospital went to Richmond.

Tuesday, February 21.—Finished map of Fisher's Hill. R[obinson] copied three small maps. O[ltmanns] began copying Fauquier for Engineer Bureau. Wrote in journal at night. A very pleasant day. * * *

Wednesday, February 22.—Worked at map of Winchester. O[ltmanns] copying Fauquier, and W[ilson] at Western Virginia. R[obinson] copied cavalry fight at Milford. The Churchville cavalry started for Petersburg. The day was quite pleasant. It began to rain about 4 p. m., and rained very hard. * * *

Thursday, February 23.—Engaged as on the 22d. I looked over the reports of the battle of Belle Grove at night. It rained and misted all day; foggy in the p. m. Very muddy.

Friday, February 24.—I put positions on battle of Cedar Creek from the reports; then worked at Winchester, No. 3. O[ltmanns] copying Yankee survey, R[obinson] battle maps, and W[ilson] at Western Virginia. Major-Generals Kelley and Crook were brought here by McNeill's men, boldly captured from their beds at Cumberland last Tuesday morning, from the very midst of an army of 5,000 men. Cloudy, but temperate.

Saturday, February 25.—Finished map of battle of Winchester and corrected map of part of Eastern Virginia. Copied from United States surveys for Engineer Bureau. O[ltmanns] reducing Fairfax County; R[obinson] copying Spotsylvania battles, and W[ilson] at Western Virginia. It rained quite hard a good deal of the day and was very muddy. I went home late in the p. m. The enemy is reported preparing to advance.

Sunday, February 26.— * * * It was quite warm and the snow melted rapidly, raising the streams, which got very high. It rained very hard during the night. * * * The railroad bridge over Christian's Creek washed away.

Monday, February 27.—I came back to Staunton, via West View, the river being too high to ford. It was very muddy. A fine day. I looked over some maps for bureau; others engaged as on Saturday. There was a meeting of citizens at the court-house, addressed by J. R. Tucker, A. H. H. Stuart, and others, and a large subscription of supplies and money for the Government was made up. Enthusiastic meeting.

Tuesday, February 28.—We worked awhile, when orders came to pack up, as the enemy is advancing. Came to Mount Jackson last night. Said to be Hancock, with 20,000 men. So we packed up and spent the day on the streets. Much excitement in Staunton, moving stores, &c. Late at night enemy reported near Harrisonburg. A pleasant day. * * * Maj. B. H. Green came back from a Yankee prison day before yesterday, and is with us now. Colonel Smith was at the railroad bridge and finished it to-day. Sent off maps of Eastern Virginia to Engineer Bureau.

Wednesday, March 1.—Orders were issued yesterday for breakfast at daylight and be ready to move at sunrise, but it was nearly noon before our baggage all got off, and the last train did not leave until 4.30 p. m. The general and staff left at 3.45 p. m. Everything was removed from Staunton. The enemy came on from Harrisonburg rapidly, driving the squad of cavalry that we had before them, and capturing many refugee wagons, &c. The enemy came across Middle River, and encamped. Their advance at the Poague farm. Some of their pickets came into Staunton in the night, it was reported. We went to Waynesborough. Sent our wagons across the river. (My servant, William, got drunk in Staunton and got out of the way, and I left Staunton without him and did not know of his whereabouts until I got to W[aynesborough], so I rode back in the night, very dark and mud very deep, to John Hamilton's, and got my servant and horse, and came back about

2 a. m. of the 2d, and slept awhile at a refugee camp, as I could not find my own.) Our infantry picketed the road at Fishersville, but spent the night in its own camp. General Rosser had but few men, twenty or thirty, to watch the enemy's movements. Pleasant, but chilly.

Thursday, March 2.—Wharton's division was put in line of battle at an early hour at Waynesborough, the left at the edge of the woods northwest of town, and the right at the barn back of Gallagher's, with two pieces of artillery on the right, one just in rear and near the railroad and one more to the right on the river road. After the enemy advanced, four pieces were taken to the left wing and disposed along it. The enemy came on very early and drove in our pickets and destroyed the railroad bridge over Christian's Creek, and it was then reported that they had gone back, and the troops were ordered to the woods to make fires to protect themselves from the cold sleet which was constantly falling; but before the order could be sent news came that they were advancing in force, and the general and staff went on the hill on the northeast of the railroad. About 2 p. m. the enemy came on and formed a line of battle about a mile in front of Waynesborough and on the right of the road, deploying skirmishers along our front and to the left. We opened artillery on them, especially from our left, and did them some damage, compelling them to fall back and breaking their line, and it seemed from appearances through the sleet that they were falling back, but about 3 p. m. they massed, and moving through the woods turned our left flank, which made a feeble resistance and gave way, followed by the giving way of the whole line, and one of the most terrible panics and stampedes I have ever seen. There was a perfect rout along the road up the mountain, and the enemy (all of the force being cavalry and mounted infantry) dashed rapidly forward into the swarm of flying men, wagons, &c., and pursued over the mountain at Rockfish Gap, capturing over 1,000 prisoners and all the artillery and train. No artillery had been posted on the other side of the river, as I had suggested to General Long, so there was nothing to check the enemy. The mud was very deep, and it rained and sleeted all day and became very foggy. The whole army was captured or scattered, and we had no cavalry to aid us, as it was back toward Lexington. The general committed an unpardonable error in posting so small a force with a swollen river in its rear and with its flanks wholly exposed, the left having an interval of one-eighth of a mile between it and the river and with a body of woods that concealed every movement that might be made. The only precaution taken was to have boards put on the railroad bridge for a foot bridge in the morning. The only other crossing was a foot bridge by the roadside, two or three feet wide. Nothing was done to cover a retreat. I had just gone to the fire to warm when the stampede began. I went to the stable and got my horse and rode rapidly across the river, expecting to find artillery on the hill there, and by its aid rally the men who were crossing by the railroad bridge; but, to my surprise, there was none there, and the situation, as I turned and saw it, convinced me that all was lost, especially when I saw general officers rush by me in the headlong stampede. So I rode rapidly on toward my wagon and got my saddlebags and reports, and had my servant mounting his horse when the enemy came and commenced firing and compelled me to go on. I went up the mountain at a gallop, the road full of fugitives and the foe yelling "Stop! Stop!" behind and firing constantly. I left the road near Lipscomb's and took to the right into the woods; was soon joined by another man on horseback, and shortly after by Antrim, of Waynesborough, and we kept on

along the mountain side and finally went to the top, and just before dark reached B. F. W. Harlan's, where we spent the night. The enemy crossed a large force during the night and went on toward Charlottesville. We had very hard work getting through the woods. The trees were loaded down with sleet and the ground covered with snow. A portion of the enemy encamped at Waynesborough.

Friday, March 3.—The fog and rain continued all night, but it ceased before noon. The enemy kept on crossing the mountain. Robinson came up in the morning, having been out all night. I spent the day at Harlan's, going out in the p. m. and looking at the situation. Saw the enemy's pontoon train, &c., cross the mountain. The enemy took about 1,100 prisoners, which they marched to Hamilton's Shop to-day. General Early spent last night at Jarman's Gap, and to-day went to Whitehall. The whole army scattered. The enemy passed toward Charlottesville.

Saturday, March 4.—Mr. Antrim and myself went out early and found the enemy gone, so we went on to Waynesborough through the wrecks of our train, &c. Crossed South River, which was quite high; dined at Antrim's, and then I went on to John Hamilton's near Fishersville. Could hardly get through, the mud was so deep. The enemy left many of the captured wagons and four pieces of artillery, of six they captured, stuck in the mud. It was a fine day. Col. William H. Harman was killed at Waynesborough. The enemy did a great deal of damage. Rosser encamped at Middle River.

Sunday, March 5.—I went on to Staunton quite early, and then up to Buffalo Gap to General W. L. Jackson, and got him to send cavalry to aid General Rosser in recapturing our men, who went down the Valley guarded by about 900 men. He sent a regiment (Arnett's) and Imboden's brigade, under Col. G. H. Smith, which went down the Warm Springs road. The cavalry could not rendezvous for the high waters, and these only got here to-day. Rosser, with a few men, is following the enemy down the Valley. A fine day; cool in p. m. The prisoners encamped at Cline's Mills yesterday. Rosser fought the enemy at Harrisonburg and went to Melrose.

Monday, March 6.—Col. G. H. Smith and staff came late last night and spent the night with us. He went on early to join his brigade, which came to Parnassus during the night from McDowell. Colonel Arnett's regiment spent the night at Churchville, and went on also to-day to Harrisonburg. I spent the day at home, fixing up after the losses at Waynesborough. Bought a horse of Robert Knowles for $1,000, blind in one eye. J. A. W[ilson] came home yesterday also. The county is full of rumors, and all unsettled. A very fine, warm day. Rosser went to Rude's Hill.

Tuesday, March 7.—James A. [Wilson] and myself started to go to Lynchburg. After going to Greenwood to see about my maps, went via Staunton and saw Major Bell; then to Fishersville and got my servant William, and on toward Waynesborough. Heard, but did not believe it, that the enemy had pickets at Rockfish Gap, so turned to the right and spent the night at Gibson's. A very fine day. Met R[obinson] and Jesse going to my house. Rosser attacked enemy at 1(a. m. at Rude's Hill. Had three companies over river.

Wednesday, March 8.—We went to Stuart's Mill and crossed South River; then by a path to the Howardsville road, and then along the top of the ridge to Rockfish Gap, and thence to Greenwood. Did not find my maps there, so we took our snack and fed, and then went up to Jarman's Gap for the night. It was quite pleasant until 3 p. m.,

when it began to rain. The Yankees went to Charlottesville and thence toward Lynchburg.

Thursday, March 9.—Went down to South River, but could not cross, so went up and crossed at Waynesborough. Dined at Antrim's and then went on to Staunton, where I found General Rosser. Spent the night there. A fine day. Heard that the enemy was at Tye River.

Friday, March 10.—Spent the day in Staunton. * * * A fine day. Imboden's brigade came to Staunton.

Saturday, March 11.—General Rosser started at 7 a. m. toward Lexington; went three miles beyond Midway; had about 500 men. I went to Fishersville to see about my servant, and then went on and joined General Rosser at Bell's, beyond Midway. It froze quite hard last night, but the day was fine.

Sunday, March 12.—Started at sunrise and crossed the Blue Ridge at Tye River Gap, and went by Massie's Mills and Fleetwood, and halted to feed at Hubbard's. A very fine day. Froze some last night. Enemy reported returning to Scottsville. After resting until dark we went on to Lovingston, and three miles beyond to Mrs. Harris', where we put up at midnight.

Monday, March 13.—We started at 8 a. m. by the old Stage road, and crossed Rockfish River to Colonel Heiskell's, and then turned across by by-roads to the Brooksville and Scottsville road at Mrs. ———, three miles from Scottsville; there we fed, and then went on through Scottsville, where the Yankees did a great deal of damage, to Mr. Sprinkle's, five miles down the river road. A fine, pleasant day; roads very muddy. We marched until 10 p. m.

Tuesday, March 14.—We started at 8 a. m. and rode twenty miles to Columbia, where we rested three hours and fed, and then went on to Hadensville, fifteen miles, where we rested for the night at 11 p. m. The Yankees did a great deal of damage at Columbia. A fine day.

Wednesday, March 15.—We started at 8 a. m. and went to Thompson's Cross-Roads; then to Payne's Mill, and, via Salem Church, to the Louisa road, and down it to Goodall's Tavern, and then to Ashland, where we stopped at 11 p. m. The enemy was driven from Ashland about dark. It rained some, but was pleasant.

Thursday, March 16.—We spent last night at Ashland, and General Rosser moved on to-day toward Hanover Court-House. I came on to Richmond with dispatches for General Lee. Attended to some business at the bureau, &c. Went to General Ewell's for quarters. Found General Early in Richmond. A very fine day.

Friday, March 17.—Spent the day in Richmond, getting my business arranged. Saw Major Campbell about maps, &c. Got General Gilmer to send the engineer troops to railroad. Spent the night at Col. Nat Tyler's. Very fine day. General Early went to see General Lee.

Saturday, March 18.—Spent the day in Richmond. Went to Major Campbell's; also saw General Gilmer about the publication of my map. A fine day; trees leafing out; spring weather. Spent the night at General Ewell's. General Early came back.

Sunday, March 19.—Remained in Richmond. * * * General Early informed me that we were all to go to the Valley again. He spent the day at Worsham's. What a man! A very fine day. A large lot of returned prisoners came up.

Monday, March 20.—I started Wilson and William, with the horses, back to the Valley with Major Rogers. I finished my business and got my boxes to go to Petersburg, but the drayman carried them to the wrong depot, and I missed the train, so spent the night with Oltmanns. Fine weather; cool nights.

Tuesday, March 21.—Started for Petersburg at 6 a. m. and got there about 10, and spent the day at Generals Gordon's, Grimes', and Walker's headquarters, getting information for my report of the campaign of 1864. It rained a good deal during the day, and was cool. I spent the night with Captain Hinrichs, at Walker's headquarters. The Second Corps is in the breast-works in front of Petersburg, and the division commanders all have quarters in Petersburg. General Early went to Lynchburg yesterday.

Wednesday, March 22.—Left Petersburg at 6 a. m. for Lynchburg by the South Side Railroad, a very rough one. We did not reach Lynchburg until 8 p. m. Then we tried to get transportation, but could find no officer. The canal to Lexington is broken, so we will have to go via Salem. General Early left Lynchburg in the p. m. of to-day for Abingdon. Pleasant, but cool. The cars are full of our returned prisoners.

Thursday, March 23.—Got transportation and left Lynchburg for Salem at 8 a. m. Reached S[alem] by 2 p. m., and found Major Pitzer leaving on the cars to join General Early. Captain Moore and myself went to Pitzer's for the night. A very fine day. Enemy reported advancing from East Tennessee.

Friday, March 24.—We went to Salem in the morning and got a wagon and four mules and rations, and in the p. m. started for Staunton. Went eleven miles to Cloverdale Mills, and encamped at Langhorne's. Fine day.

Saturday, March 25.—Started at 6 a. m. and went, via Buchanan, to Flaherty's, six miles beyond. Got our own suppers, because refused a lodging at Flaherty's. Then went to Barger's for the night. Fine day.

Sunday, March 26.—We continued our journey, via the Natural Bridge, to Lexington. Found the road very rough and some deep mud holes. I spent the night at Rev. W. H. Ruffner's. Major Kyle joins us from here. Fine day.

Monday, March 27.—We went to Ballard Smith's, three miles beyond Midway. Fine day; roads better.

Tuesday, March 28.—We reached Staunton about 2 p. m., the stage only being a half day ahead of us. Lieutenant Flood and party got there in the p. m. After looking up my horses, seeing to my baggage, &c., I went on home. Got there about dusk. Found Jackson's and Imboden's brigades near Churchville. They reached there Monday from Hanover Junction. Fine day; quite warm.

Wednesday, March 29.— * * * A very fine day. Robinson and Wilson went to town.

Thursday, March 30.—It rained quite hard last night and was showery all day to-day; grass and all things growing finely. I came to Staunton and got rooms at the Virginia Hotel. General Lomax was ordered to take command of the Valley District to-day. R[obinson] made map of Rude's Hill, Rosser's affair, and W[ilson] finished Western Virginia. I did not do much. There was a fight on Hatcher's Run.

Friday, March 31.—I corrected some maps. R[obinson] made second map of Rude's Hill, W[ilson] copying vicinity of Lynchburg. A pleasant day, but cool. Lomax moved to the country.

Saturday, April 1.—I spent the day assorting my maps and putting all things in good order. Robinson ruled the map of the Valley for reduction and a sheet for the same; Wilson copying vicinity of Lynchburg. I went home in the p. m. A fine day.

Sunday, April 2.—I spent the day at home; rode to Staunton in the p. m. * * * A very fine day.

Monday, April 3.—Spent the day fixing up, &c. R[obinson] and W[ilson] engaged as on Saturday. At an early hour a report got out

that Richmond had been evacuated, and then one that the Yankees were coming up the Valley. Gloom pervaded the whole community, and some made preparations for moving away. General Lomax came to town and ordered the impressment of teams to haul bacon, &c., to Lexington. No definite information could be gotten from Richmond. News came up the Valley that 300 Federal cavalry came to Woodstock yesterday. A fine day. Shower after dark. Colonel O'Ferrall attacked the enemy in camp at Hawkinstown and routed them.

Tuesday, April 4.—Spent to-day in getting transportation, &c., to move away. Town full of rumors. Richmond has certainly been given up, and Lee has gone toward Danville. R[obinson] reducing Valley map; Wilson copying vicinity of Lynchburg. I corrected Valley map some. Fine day.

Wednesday, April 5.—W[ilson] as yesterday; I corrected Valley map; R[obinson] reducing Roanoke County. The enemy is again advancing up the Valley. Encamped last night at Fisher's Hill and came to-day to Maurertown, our cavalry skirmishing with them. I went home in the p. m. and spent the night. Started Robinson with my maps to Lynchburg. A fine day, but cloudy.

Thursday, April 6.—I came back to Staunton at an early hour. The enemy is still advancing up the Valley; also said to be at Christiansburg. Our trains from Richmond going toward Lynchburg; the enemy at Goochland Court-House. It rained quite hard last night and this a. m. We spent the day in Staunton. Late in the p. m. it was reported that the enemy had gone back down the Valley. Fine day.

Friday, April 7.—Lomax's division started toward Lexington yesterday in the p. m. and went some ten miles, and to-day it went through Lexington and to the mouth of Buffalo Creek. I accompanied it. Supped at Colonel Preston's. We marched until 10 p. m. General Lomax went ten miles farther to the "Rope Ferry." Fine day. Country full of rumors and much excited. Rode forty-six miles.

Saturday, April 8.—We continued the march to-day by the Amherst road to Lynchburg. Got there after dark. General Lomax reached there about 2 p. m. The citizens had determined to surrender the place, and were much excited at the near approach of the enemy from the west, a few hundred; but General Lomax soon restored confidence, and got convalescents, &c., into the trenches; but he soon found that only a small force was coming from the west and that it had retired, so he put his cavalry toward Farmville, as reports came of disasters to General Lee's army, which was at Appomattox Station. We traveled thirty-six miles. Fine day. Peaches, apples, &c., in full bloom.

Sunday, April 9.—We rode around the city to see its defenses. Went also to the cavalry camp three miles down the river. News came rapidly that our army lost most of its train and artillery yesterday, and that there was a fight this morning and the army had surrendered. It was confirmed later in the day, and sadness and gloom pervaded the entire community. Generals Rosser and Munford came in late in the day, and the town was full of fugitives. Cool, part of the day. I went out to General Jackson's camp for the night.

Monday, April 10.—We marched at 6 a. m. toward Danville, via Campbell Court-House. The command went to Pannill's Bridge. General Lomax went by the Ward road. The train and artillery started yesterday. I crossed to it from Campbell Court-House, and went across Ward's Bridge and four miles beyond to McDaniel's. Saw General Rosser on the road, going to Danville to see General R. E. Lee, who was said to have gone down the day before. It rained a good deal of

the day. Rode thirty miles. The country is full of fugitives from the surrender.

Tuesday, April 11.—We rode to seven miles beyond Pittsylvania Court-House, toward Danville. The division came by Chalk Level to a few miles beyond the Court-House. It misted in the morning, cool in a. m., warmer in p. m. Vegetation quite forward. Majors Howard and Rowland and myself spend the night at Doctor Hutchins'.

Wednesday, April 12.—We went to the division camp at ——— Meeting-House. Heard positively that General R. E. Lee had surrendered himself. A good portion of the division went off last night, and Colonel Nelson to-day disbanded his artillery, leaving everything at Pittsylvania Court-House. I soon ascertained that the Virginia troops had all determined to go home, and that the surrender of General Lee had caused nearly every one to give up all hopes for the Confederacy. Though many had escaped without being paroled, only now and then one had a gun. A complete demoralization had taken place. General Rosser saw the Secretary of War at Danville, and to-day passed through Pittsylvania Court-House toward Lynchburg, where he disbanded his division on Monday last. General Lomax went to Danville to see the Secretary of War. The division melted away during the day, and but few were left to follow General W. L. Jackson when he turned back toward the Valley. Major Howard and myself went to the Court-House, dined at Judge Gilmer's, and then, in company with Colonel Nelson and others, went to Berger's Store and two miles beyond, toward Toler's Ferry. Nearly every house was full of soldiers going home, and we had much trouble in finding quarters. Fine day, but it rained most of the evening and night. Skulkers and deserters are coming out of their holes.

Thursday, April 13.—We started early; crossed the Staunton River, much swollen, at Toler's Ferry. Fed at Mr. Leftwich's, and went on through Liberty to Nichols', on the Peaks road. Rode thirty-four miles. Very fine day. The full spring tide of growth. Vegetation much advanced. Fully six weeks earlier than last year. Some Federal cavalry at Lynchburg. Country getting quite quiet. The paroled men are getting home. We wish to find the wagons to get our baggage.

Friday, April 14.—We started quite early and went by the Peaks Gap to Buchanan, working our way through the blockade made against Sheridan in March. Found everything gone from Buchanan, so went toward Salem as far as Blue Ridge Tavern; then went home with Mr. Obenchain for the night. Fine spring day; apples, peaches, &c., in full bloom in the Valley. Rode thirty-six miles. Heard that Echols had disbanded his force at Wytheville, save a few cavalry with which he had started for the Trans-Mississippi Department, via Kentucky. It rained some late in the p. m.

Saturday, April 15.—I spent the day at Mr. Obenchain's, suffering from a boil on my left breast. Major Howard went to the turnpike to ascertain where the train was. It was quite cool and rained most of the day.

Sunday, April 16.—We went to Buchanan, met Mr. Robinson there, and found where the train had gone to, and where the property had been distributed. Major Howard went back toward Salem, and R[obinson] and myself went on to Lexington; got there about dark and put up with the Rev. W. H. Ruffner. Pleasant day; roads muddy. Jackson's and Lomax's divisions disbanded at Buchanan yesterday until the 1st of May.

Monday, April 17.—We spent the morning in Lexington, arranging some business. Saw Col. George [H.] Smith and General W. N. Pendleton.

Learned many particulars about the surrender of General Lee's army. The disposition is general to submit to the Federal Government in consideration of the mild policy proposed by Lincoln, especially if there be no truth in the many rumors of French recognition and armed intervention. Hancock, in command of Federal force in the lower valley, invites all the stragglers, &c., of the Army of Northern Virginia to come and be paroled on the same terms those were that were captured at Appomattox Court-House, saying they may remain undisturbed at home. Many are disposed to go and seek this parole. We rode on to Brownsburg, and spent the night with Dr. Morrison. Pleasant day. Rode fourteen miles.

Tuesday, April 18.—Went on home, via Summerdean, where we dined at Dunlap's. Got home about dark. The Soldiers' Aid Society of Churchville had just adjourned as I got there. Many of the soldiers have reached home. Found all well at home; not expecting me, thinking I had gone on south. The minds of soldiers much exercised as to what course to pursue. Lincoln's proposition for Virginia to come back as she was, &c., has worked a revolution in sentiment. Pleasant day. Rode thirty-two miles.

Wednesday, April 19.—Spent the day at home; almost sick from my boil. Enemy reported coming up to parole soldiers. Pleasant day.

Thursday, April 20.— * * * Bands of men are marauding, gathering up what they claim to be Government property, but really stealing cattle, sheep, &c., where they can find them. Quite an engagement took place three miles from Staunton yesterday, in which Col. M. G. Harman and his men retook a lot of his sheep and drove off the plunderers. Colonel H[arman]'s horse was shot. Heard that Lincoln had been assassinated. Cool in the morning; pleasant day. Soldiers, &c., all busy planting corn and sowing oats.

Friday, April 21.— * * * Fine day; quite warm. * * *

Saturday, April 22.— * * * Pleasant day; turned cool in evening. Many rumors about French intervention, Lincoln's death, &c.

Sunday, April 23.— * * * The day was quite cool. Reports of Lincoln's death confirmed, also of an attempt to kill Seward. Johnson, of Tennessee, has become President and breathes out wrath against the South. * * *

Monday, April 24.—Went to Staunton. A full bench of justices had been summoned to take steps to prevent the plundering and stealing that is going on throughout the county by bands of men pretending to gather up public property. Mr. Sheffey and Colonel Baldwin made some advisory remarks, and an address was ordered, calling on the people to abide by the laws, &c. It was also ordered to go on with the collection of taxes. Soldier part of the community still in a quandary. Warm.

* * * * * * *

Saturday, April 29.—I went to Staunton. The Federal troops, about 800, came in at 2 p. m. and went into camp west of town. They were very quiet and disturbed no one. Rosser was here but left in the morning, and Jackson also went on, where, no one can tell, for it is highly probable that all the armies have surrendered since Sherman and Breckinridge have had a truce to agree upon terms. * * *

Sunday, April 30.— * * * Soldiers in doubt what to do. Some of them indisposed to be paroled. * * *

Monday, May 1.—I went to Staunton to-day and got myself paroled as a prisoner of war, with permission to remain at home. There was a large crowd at Staunton, more than could be paroled. Large numbers of servants collected at the Federal camp. * * *

Tuesday, May 2.—The troops left Staunton this morning and returned toward Winchester, leaving large numbers of unparoled soldiers in the community. Rosser and Jackson, with a few followers, left yesterday for the Southwest. * * *

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Thursday, May 4.— * * * Heard of Johnston's surrender. * * *

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Monday, May 8.—Went to Staunton to a meeting of the people called for an expression of sentiments in reference to the state of the country, and to take steps to restore the civil government. Mr. Stuart was made chairman, and a committee was sent to draft resolutions. They reported, through Mr. Sheffey, a series of resolutions, declaring that armed resistance has ceased in this county; that the only way to make our laws conform to the condition of the country, from necessity, is to call a convention on the basis of the House of Delegates, and appointing a committee to go to Richmond and see if the Federal authorities will allow such a body to meet and deliberate. Colonel Baldwin explained the resolutions in some forcible remarks, and they were unanimously adopted. The chairman was authorized to appoint the committee. * * * Federal troops coming up Valley again, said to have encamped at Harrisonburg yesterday.

FEBRUARY 27–APRIL 23, 1865.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Mar. 3–8, 1865.—Movement of convoy of prisoners from Waynesborough to Winchester, Va., with skirmishes (5th) at Harrisonburg and (7th) near Mount Jackson and at Rude's Hill.
13, 1865.—Skirmish near Charlestown, W. Va.
14, 1865.—Skirmish at Woodstock, Va.
16, 1865.—Scout from near Winchester to Front Royal, Va.
16–17, 1865.—Scout from Summit Point, through Kabletown and Myerstown, to Shenandoah Ferry, W. Va.
17–19, 1865.—Scout from Winchester to Edenburg, Va.
20, 1865.—Scout to Kabletown, Myerstown, and Myers' Ford, W. Va.
20–21, 1865.—Scout from Winchester to Edenburg, Va., with skirmish (21st) near Fisher's Hill.
20–25, 1865.—Scout from Harper's Ferry into Loudoun County, Va., with skirmishes (21st) near Hamilton and (23d) at Goose Creek.
27–29, 1865.—Scout from Winchester to Woodstock, Va.
29, 1865.—Scout from Stephenson's Depot, Va., to Smithfield, W. Va.
30, 1865.—Affair near Patterson's Creek, W. Va.
Apr. 6, 1865.—Affair near Charlestown, W. Va.
11–12, 1865.—Scout from Winchester to Timber Ridge, W. Va.
21, 1865.—Surrender of majority of Mosby's command.
23, 1865.—Transfer of headquarters of Middle Military Division from Winchester, Va., to Washington, D. C.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding the Middle Military Division, the Department of West Virginia, and the Middle Department, including operations February 27, 1865–August 6, 1866.
No. 2.—Col. John L. Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, of operations March 3–8.

No. 3.—Lieut. John M. Webb, Ninth New York Cavalry, of operations March 14.
No. 4.—Maj. David T. Bunker, Third Massachusetts Cavalry, of operations March 16.
No. 5.—Lieut. Col. John B. Mead, Eighth Vermont Infantry, of operations March 16–17.
No. 6.—Maj. Charles C. Brown, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, of operations March 17–19.
No. 7.—Capt. Henry P. Underhill, One hundred and sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations March 20.
No. 8.—Capt. William H. Oliver, Fourth New York Cavalry, of operations March 20–21.
No. 9.—Col. Marcus A. Reno, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations March 20–25.
No. 10.—Maj. William Russell, jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations March 27–29.
No. 11.—Capt. Henry C. Inwood, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Infantry, of operations March 29.
No. 12.—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, U S. Army, commanding Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, of operations March 30.
No. 13.—Lieut. Stephen H. Draper, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, of operations April 11–12.
No. 14.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations March 5–7.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding the Middle Military Division, the Department of West Virginia, and the Middle Department, including operations February 27, 1865–August 6, 1866.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 18, 1867.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose a brief report of the military operations in the Middle Military Division, the Department of West Virginia, and in the Middle Military Department, while commanded by me during portions of the years 1865 and 1866.

The long delay in transmitting this report has been occasioned by the constant pressure of public business, which has prevented me from preparing it sooner.

I request that it may be placed on file with my former reports of military operations now in your office, so that in this respect the records of the various commands which I have held may be complete.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 18, 1867.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the operations in the Middle Military Division, the Department of West Virginia, and the Middle Military Department during the years 1865 and 1866:

On the 26th day of February, 1865 (being then engaged in organizing the First Veteran Army Corps, at Washington, D. C.), I received

an order to proceed without delay to Winchester, Va., and to assume command of the Department of West Virginia, and the Middle Military Division, temporarily (relieving Major-General Sheridan), under the assignment of the President of the United States. I left Washington the same day, and arrived at Winchester about 2 a. m. on the following morning, when I relieved Major-General Sheridan, who moved out that morning with the cavalry forces under his command toward Staunton, Va.

The Middle Military Division then embraced the Army of the Shenandoah; the Department of Washington, Major-General Augur commanding; the Department of Maryland [Middle Department] commanded by Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace; the Department of Pennsylvania, Major-General Cadwalader commanding; and the Department of West Virginia, of which last Major-General Sheridan had exercised the command after the capture of Major-General Crook.

My headquarters were established at Winchester, as the point where I could most readily and promptly obtain information of the movements of the enemy; but Winchester being without the limits of West Virginia, I decided to remove the headquarters of that department to Cumberland, Md., and in view of such change sought and obtained the permission of the War Department to assign Brig. Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. Volunteers, on his supposed rank of brevet major general, to the command thereof; but was notified a few days afterward that General Carroll had not received the brevet of major-general, and with great regret I was obliged to relieve this gallant officer.

Major-General Emory was then directed by me to assume command of that department, with his headquarters at Cumberland, Md. General Carroll was assigned to the command of a district extending from Sleepy Creek to Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Brigadier-General Lightburn, U. S. Volunteers, commanded the First Separate Brigade, stationed along the railroad from Clarksburg to Parkersburg; the post of Wheeling was also under his command. Brig. Gen. J. D. Stevenson commanded a district extending from the Monocacy to Sleepy Creek, including Harper's Ferry; Brigadier-General Seward commanding the post at Martinsburg, Va., Brigadier-Generals Hayes and Duval commanding provisional brigades, west of Cumberland, stationed along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Parkersburg branch of that line.

Two regiments of troops, the men principally mounted, were stationed in the Kanawha Valley, under the command of Colonel Oley. Brevet Major-General Torbert, U. S. Volunteers, commanded the cavalry in the Valley which had been left there by General Sheridan when I succeeded him in the command. Brigadier-Generals Sullivan and Max Weber were under my command at Frederick City. They were unassigned.

Upon my arrival at Winchester I immediately began preparations to concentrate as large a force as possible at that point, and collecting supplies and transportation, preparatory to a movement against the enemy down the Valley.

I found that by the reports there were about 60,000 men for duty in the division, including twelve new regiments from Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Pennsylvania, which had been ordered to report to me. A camp of organization was established at Halltown, about four miles from Harper's Ferry, composed of two divisions of infantry, one of which was commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Volunteers, the other by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Thomas W. Egan, U. S. Volunteers.

One brigade of the First Army Corps was ordered from Camp Stoneman, near Washington, to Winchester, and another brigade of infantry from the Department of West Virginia, under Brigadier-General Duval, U. S. Volunteers, the two forming a division, which I placed under the command of Brig. Gen. S. S. Carroll, U. S. Volunteers. A division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Brigadier-General Dwight, U. S. Volunteers, was in position in front of Winchester, covering the roads leading down the Valley. Brig. Gen. James D. Fessenden, who had a brigade of that division, was in command also of the town of Winchester.

In Pleasant Valley, near Harper's Ferry, there was a "dismounted camp" of about 6,000 cavalry, who, at that time, could not be mounted and brought into the field on account of the great scarcity of horses, and the demand for them in the Army of the Potomac. I made use of a portion of these dismounted men, however, to guard the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Not to go further into details, I found that in case a movement was ordered I could march with about 25,000 infantry, about 3,000 cavalry, and a proper proportion of artillery.

While engaged in equipping and disciplining this force for active movements, either up the Valley, or wherever it might be ordered, I had detachments of cavalry out daily, scouting the roads south from Winchester; and, with the intention of destroying supplies, said to be collected at Upperville, I directed an expedition to that point, under Col. M. A. Reno, of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, composed of his own regiment, and the First Regiment, First Corps, under Colonel Bird. Colonel Reno crossed the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, and encountered the enemy, about 300 strong, under Mosby, at Hillsborough. According to the reports received by me Mosby drove the cavalry back in disorder, but hastily retired when he met the infantry skirmishers. The expedition returned having accomplished much less than I had expected it to do.

March 30, 1865, a band of guerrillas attacked and captured a passenger train, about ten miles east of Cumberland, robbing the passengers and plundering the mails. I proposed to supply a guard for each passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which would have effectually prevented depredations of this nature, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company declined to carry guards for their own protection, without compensation from the Government, and therefore I did not furnish them.

On the 6th of April a body of Mosby's guerrillas surprised the camp of the Loudoun County Rangers near Charlestown, capturing a number of men and nearly all of their horses.

The surrender of General Lee's army to General Grant April 9, 1865, rendered further preparations for moving unnecessary. A force was sent up the Valley to parole such detachments of the enemy as might desire to avail themselves of the terms proposed. Mosby, the guerrilla chief, was at first excepted from the offer of the parole, by instructions from the War Department, but afterward, by direction of General Grant, he was tendered the parole by a staff officer, whom I sent to meet him at Millwood for that purpose, but not receiving a favorable reply from him, I arranged to move a large force of infantry and cavalry into Loudoun County, which, co-operating with a force which was to march from Washington City, would, I had every reason to expect, break up Mosby's command entirely, as I had accurate information as to their haunts, habits, places of concealment, &c. It

was my intention also, at the same time, to have punished severely those of the inhabitants who harbored or assisted him, but the assassination of President Lincoln, occurring on the night the force from Washington was to have marched (14th of April, 1865), the movement was temporarily postponed, and before preparations to put it into operation had again been completed, the majority of Mosby's force, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, came into Winchester, and were paroled (April 21, 1865). Mosby and a few of his followers refused to surrender, and moved off, I was informed, in the direction of Lynchburg.

On the 20th of April, by direction of General Grant, I directed Dwight's division of the Nineteenth Army Corps to proceed to Washington, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the same day ordered Brigadier-General Chapman's brigade of cavalry to march to that city.

April 22, 1865, I received instructions from the War Department to remove the headquarters of the Middle Military Division from Winchester, Va., to Washington City, and, in accordance therewith, proceeded to Washington on the 23d of April, and established my headquarters there, where they remained until July 10, 1865, when, the Middle Military Division having been discontinued, I was assigned by the President to the command of the Middle Military Department, relieving Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Volunteers. That department embraced the States of West Virginia, Maryland (except the counties of Montgomery, that part of Anne Arundel lying south of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad, and excluding the city of Annapolis, Prince George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint Mary's), the county of Loudoun, and the Shenandoah Valley as far south as and including Rockingham County, in Virginia, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

While I held command of that department all of the one-year troops of the First Veteran Army Corps (which had been organized by me, under instructions from the War Department) were mustered out of service, on account of the expiration of their term of enlistment, and that corps as an organization was discontinued. A large number of other volunteer troops were mustered out within the limits of the Middle Department during the time it was commanded by me.

In August, 1865, the Second Regiment U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, embarked at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, for California.

October 13, 1865, the Second and Sixth Regiments U. S. Cavalry, then stationed in Maryland, were ordered away from my command—the Second Cavalry to the Division of the Mississippi, the Sixth Cavalry to the Department of the Gulf.

I retained command of the Middle Military Department until a new arrangement of departments was made by General Orders, No. 59, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 6, 1866, when I was assigned in said order to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,

Major-General, U. S. Army, Comdg. Department of the Missouri.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Report of Col. John L. Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, of operations March 3–8.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT OF CAVALRY,
Winchester, March 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conducting a convoy of prisoners from Waynesborough to our lines at this place:

Some 1,300 prisoners, including 56 officers, were turned over to me at Waynesborough on the 3d instant, with instructions to conduct them to Winchester. I was furnished with an escort, consisting of the dismounted men and those with poor horses, from all the cavalry, about 600 men, together with seven small organizations, numbering about 600 men in the ranks.

I destroyed at Waynesborough 4 guns and caissons and 6 ambulances, leaving the sick and wounded in the houses, the horses and mules being too weak to draw them. I took 1 gun, with a train of 14 horses and 2 mules. I was provided with no forage for the horses nor rations for the escort or prisoners, except three days' rations of coffee, sugar, and salt.

I encamped at Fishersville on the night of the 3d, and before daylight sent the Fourth New York Cavalry, Major Schwartz commanding, to secure the two bridges between Staunton and Harrisonburg, as the streams were so swollen that it was impossible to ford them. They arrived only in time to save them from burning.

Major Schwartz was directed to inform the citizens of Staunton that a large number of prisoners would pass through the town, and that they must supply them with food. On reaching Staunton I found a few females bringing out a poor pittance in small baskets. I refused to allow them to approach the prisoners, and told the citizens that they could have a half hour to provide food or I should take it from the insane asylum. They brought none, and I took flour and bacon from the asylum, upon which the prisoners subsisted until they arrived at Winchester. I learned at Staunton that General Rosser was collecting his command, which had all been furloughed, for the purpose of releasing the prisoners. He had then only fifty men, with whom he skirmished with the rear guard and prevented foraging except with large parties.

At Harrisonburg McNeill's company joined him, together with about 100 more of his regular troops. He had sent dispatches in front of us to all parts of the country, directing the citizens and soldiers to rendezvous at Mount Jackson to prevent our crossing the North Fork of the Shenandoah, stating that he would follow with his forces, and certainly capture us. I arrived at Mount Jackson at noon on the 6th, and found the river impassable, even for horsemen, except at the ford near the pike. A force of 200 men had collected, and held all the fords. I spent the afternoon in trying to build a bridge by felling trees, but was unsuccessful. The river was falling rapidly, however, and would be fordable the next morning. At daylight I directed Major Brown, commanding Twenty-second New York, with his own regiment and the First Rhode Island, to force the ford above the pike, and drive the enemy from the main ford. This was executed very handsomely; in ten minutes the enemy was scattered in the mountains, and we had taken several prisoners. At this time the enemy attacked our rear,

which had taken a position on Rude's Hill, but was repulsed. The dismounted men and prisoners forded the stream in groups of fifty or sixty, holding each other by the arm. It was impossible for a single footman to ford, the water being breast high, with a rapid current. When the fording was nearly completed General Rosser, with about 300 men, made a vigorous assault upon the troops guarding our rear, and was again repulsed, with a loss to him of 10 killed, several wounded, and 25 prisoners. The enemy made no other attack, though I was informed by the citizens that Mosby's men were to join General Rosser, and they would attack us in our camp that night. We marched, however, across Cedar Creek, and encamped in the earth-works at that place, reaching our lines at Winchester at noon on the 8th. I think General Rosser gave up the pursuit at Woodstock. During the night at Mount Jackson the gun we had brought was spiked and the carriage destroyed, as I was fearful that it could not be drawn over the ford, and it might fall into the hands of the enemy. I had no ammunition for it, the cartridges having been taken, by order of General Merritt, to destroy the bridge at Waynesborough.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, Ninth New York Cavalry, who was detailed by General Sheridan to take command of the troops belonging to the First Division, rendered very efficient services. Lieutenant-Colonel Boice, Fifth New York Cavalry, whom I put in charge of those from the Third Division, deserves high commendation. He covered the rear during the entire march. His repulse of the enemy in the two assaults at Rude's Hill was brilliant. The prisoners could not withhold their commendation, but shouted with our own men.

Major Brown, Twenty-second New York, also merits praise for the manner in which he forced the ford, and cleared the enemy from our front.

The troops were all severely tried with labor and hunger, and behaved perfectly.

Our loss was 1 officer (Captain Wyatt, First New Hampshire) and 5 men wounded, and 2 captured. The number of prisoners was increased by 4 officers and 30 men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. THOMPSON,
Colonel First New Hampshire Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 10, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

The attention of the major-general commanding is particularly invited to this report. The harassing difficulties overcome, and the skill, genius, and judgment displayed by Colonel Thompson in bringing safely to Winchester more prisoners than he started with, is deserving of the highest commendation and worthy of more than an ordinary notice.

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Brevet Major-General, &c.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. John M. Webb, Ninth New York Cavalry, of operations March 14.

CAMP OF DETACHMENT NINTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
March 16, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report after making a reconnaissance to Woodstock:

I left camp at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant; arrived at Fisher's Hill at 12 m., where I discovered a small party of the enemy's cavalry, not exceeding twenty in number, filing from the top of Round Top Mountain to the right. I halted the column a short time, when I pushed forward, arrived at Woodstock at 4 p. m., where I found about fifteen of tl e enemy, but they made well their escape as we entered the town. I stopped the column on the north side of the town, forming a picket-line around the city, and went into camp. At 8 o'clock in the evening my line was attacked in three separate places; the enemy charged the post on the pike leading to Edenburg, capturing one man and wounding the second. I then established the line again, but the enemy were continually harassing the line, and about 11 p. m. I withdrew the line to the north side of the town, also moving the reserve back about 100 rods, where I was troubled only by an occasional shot. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th I returned to camp, finding nothing to impede the march, arriving at camp at 1 p. m.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. WEBB,
First Lieutenant, Ninth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Scout.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. David T. Bunker, Third Massachusetts Cavalry, of operations March 16.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
March 16, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report as commanding officer of a scouting party ordered from this regiment to-day for Front Royal.

I communicated with the infantry regiment about six miles from Winchester, on their return from White Post. I then proceeded by the Front Royal pike to the Shenandoah River and crossed a part of my force through the North Fork, but found the South Fork too full to cross with safety. Rumors from General Sheridan last Sunday were that his troops, or a part, were between Little Washington and Flint Hill. Rumors are afloat in Front Royal that the "Yankee cavalry are coming through Chester Gap" soon. There are "many rebel troops" in Front Royal and across the Ridge. Five rebels—Meade, Horton, Eddy, and two brothers Hughes, five in all—are at White Post to-night. They left town when the infantry arrived yesterday, but returned so

soon as they left. I am not familiar with the country about White Post, and having no guide, he having failed to report, I did not attempt their capture.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DAVID T. BUNKER,
Major Third Massachusetts Cavalry.

Maj. WILL RUMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Col. John B. Mead, Eighth Vermont Infantry, of operations March 16–17.

HDQRS. EIGHTH VERMONT VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Summit Point, Va., March 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report upon an expedition from which I have just returned, made pursuant to orders received on the morning of the 16th instant, that I should, with my command, "take a tour through the country in the vicinity of Kabletown, Myerstown, and Shenandoah Ferry, to obtain all possible information as to the movements of guerrillas, and arrest all citizens found in any way concerting with the enemy":

In obedience to such orders, I started at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, taking direction across the country, striking the Charlestown and Berryville pike at Rippon. Here I found several citizens upon horseback, and upon learning from them that they were going to an auction sale about one mile to the left of Kabletown, I retained and required them to pilot me direct to the place, thinking to find some of the enemy thereabouts. But, upon arriving at the place of sale, found nothing but apparently a few quiet citizens, who, upon examination, claimed to know nothing of any movements of the enemy, or to have been in any way concerned therein. I should have said that, previous to this, I fell in with three scouts belonging to Colonel Reno, at Charlestown, who informed me that a company of cavalry had that morning passed on the pike toward Berryville, on their way to the ferry at Snicker's Gap. I then passed through Kabletown and Myerstown, to a point near the Shenandoah River; found that the force that crossed the river last Monday was variously estimated from 100 to 200, and that nothing had been seen of them since; that small parties of from six to fifteen or twenty men were occasionally seen, and that they were not to be seen when any sufficient force was likely to encounter them, which I found to be true, as I saw nothing of any armed force whatever. I encamped for the night near Berryville; was fortunate to find shelter for the men, as the change in the weather was very sudden and the rain and hail came in torrents in the night.

On the morning of the 17th started, taking the pike to Berryville, passing through the old camp-ground at that place. Here I learned of another small party of guerrillas being seen on the morning of the 15th, but could not learn which way they had gone. Feeling satisfied that I had obtained all the information I could from the citizens, and that I should not have the pleasure of encountering or capturing any of the

enemy, I took up march for camp, arriving at about noon to-day. Distance traveled yesterday, as estimated by the citizens, seventeen miles, and about eight to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. MEAD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. F. W. NOBLETT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 6.

Report of Maj. Charles C. Brown, Twenty-second New York Cavalry, of operations March 17–19.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY,
March 19, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders from Brevet Major-General Torbert, commanding Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division, I left Winchester on the morning of the 17th at 1.30 o'clock, and moved up the Back road to Cedar Creek, with the intention of crossing at either Fawcett's or Mount Hope Gap. On arriving at Cedar Creek I found the water so high that it was impossible to cross. I then moved by a mountain road and struck the Moorefield pike, moving up Cedar Valley, crossing Cedar Creek at the entrance of Rudolph's Pass, crossed the mountain by that pass, and struck on the Back road, moving up on that road as far as the cross-road leading to Woodstock, where I encamped for the night. The guide (Sailor) judging from Cedar Creek and all the runs that we passed that it would be dangerous, if not impossible, to cross Stony Creek, and also the fact that it would be impossible for me to reach Columbia Furnace without the enemy being notified of my approach, I decided to move directly to Woodstock, and then to Edenburg, if I found it necessary. On arriving at Woodstock the scouts dashed through the town, followed by the advance guard, capturing two rebel cavalrymen, dismounted, belonging to Gilmor's battalion; one or two others managed to get away. From information gained from Union families along the route and at Woodstock, I found that there was no force at all this side of New Market, and doubtful if any this side of Staunton. From the time we left Winchester till we reached Woodstock but two rebel soldiers were seen; all that I conversed with gave the same information, that all the soldiers were moving up the Valley. By one Union family in Woodstock I was told that there was an order for all of Rosser's command to meet at or near Staunton, and that small parties of six or eight were passing about every day through Woodstock and on the Back road up the Valley, and none moving down. The scout Stearns, who had been lying at or near Woodstock for a week, confirmed this information from his own knowledge. His impression was, he told me, that Rosser had gathered about 800 men between New Market and Staunton, and that his intention was to make a raid in some direction down one of the valleys. Among the Union families in Woodstock the impression prevailed that Rosser was gathering in his cavalry with the purpose of withdrawing toward Richmond, instead of a raid down the Valley. Having been frustrated by the high water in my intention of passing to the rear of

Edenburg unheralded, and being certain from all the information gained that there was no force at all this side of New Market, and also from the fact that the detachment of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania had joined me without a pound of forage or rations, I decided to return to Winchester without proceeding farther.

In explanation of my not moving at 6 p. m. of the 16th as ordered, I have the honor to state that when I reported to General Torbert at 5 o'clock of that evening the eighty men that I reported to him as all the men that I could move with, from this regiment, were saddled, bridled, forage packed on the horses, and men ready to move off, as soon as I returned; that on my return to the regiment I found that Colonel Ives, commanding this detachment of cavalry, had made a detail from this regiment for thirty mounted men for picket duty. Thirty of the eighty men ready to move with me had gone on picket at Kernstown. Colonel Ives requested that I would replace these men by others, and it occasioned a delay in my moving of two hours in getting those men back again. I had ordered Captain Johnson, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on his reporting to me to move out on the pike to the pickets at Mill Creek, and to notify me of his arrival. Not hearing from him within an hour after I was ready to move, I sent an orderly to try and find the command. He found them at Kernstown. Captain Johnson was not to be found; had not been seen within an hour and a half. Lieutenant McKay, the next in command, reported to me. It was then raining in torrents, and it was too dark to move with safety to man or beast. I ordered Lieutenant McKay to shelter his men in the house and out houses of Mr. Prichard, near the pike.

At 1.30 the next morning, the moon being up and it having ceased raining, I moved. Lieutenant McKay reports to me that the detachment of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania left their camp, under command of a man named Johnson and one officer, Lieutenant McKay; that Johnson was a sergeant in some other regiment, was mustered out to receive promotion in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry as captain, and has never been mustered in as captain; that he was, or appeared to be, under the influence of liquor; that he laid down under a tree while the command was waiting at Kernstown and could not be found, and was not seen again; that while Lieutenant McKay was absent from his command at Kernstown, reporting to me, quite a number of the men left the command and went back to Winchester, leaving only seventy-five men and one commissioned officer. The two prisoners we captured I sent you by Captain Cadwell, the next in command.

In my decision as to the direction, after finding it impossible to cross at Mount Hope Ford, I was governed mainly, of course, by the judgment of the scout Sailor, keeping in view the end to be obtained. I have nothing to say of him but praise for his general conduct, forethought, and intelligence. I also have the honor to state that I should have reported promptly in person last evening and with written report, but for a violent attack of bilious colic, which made it impossible for me to move farther than the camp. I am still suffering severely from its effects.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. BROWN,
Major, Commanding.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Henry P. Underhill, One hundred and sixtieth New York Infantry, of operations March 20.

HDQRS. 160TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Babcock, Va., March 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders I left camp with the One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers at 6.30 o'clock this a. m., and proceeding down the Berryville and Smithfield pike about two miles, took the Rippon cross-road, and marched through Rippon to Myerstown. There I ordered the right wing, under Capt. J. B. Burrud, to take the road, which I was told led straight to the river, and, after reaching the river, to wait till the left wing should join him. I then took the left wing and marched to Kabletown, and then turning to the right, by a farm road, proceeded to the river, striking it near Myers' Ford. I there found the right wing, their route, instead of leading straight to the river, bending obliquely to the left, and striking the river opposite Kabletown at Myers' Ford. With the entire regiment I then followed the bank of the river up to Long Marshy Run, passing Rocky and Backhouse Fords. After crossing Long Marshy Run, turning to the right, I struck over the country, by cross-roads, crossing the Berryville and Charlestown pike, and reached the Berryville and Smithfield pike some three miles from camp. I reached camp at 6.30 p. m., having been gone just twelve hours, making between twenty-five and thirty miles. The river was too deep to be forded at any of the crossings. It must fall two feet before cavalry can cross at Backhouse Ford, and five feet before it can be crossed at Rocky or Myers' Fords. The river is now falling very rapidly. I saw no parties of mounted men, and only now and then solitary horsemen. I heard of but one party of the enemy, estimated at six or seven strong, which was said to have had a skirmish last Monday with a party of our men, and when seen on that day were going off rapidly, having one prisoner. Another party was seen to-day by several persons living between the Berryville and Charlestown and Berryville and Smithfield pikes, and was estimated at fifteen or twenty strong. I could not learn whether the latter party belonged to the Union or rebel army. I think, however, it was a party of our scouts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY P. UNDERHILL,
Captain, Commanding 160th New York Volunteers.

Capt. F. W. NOBLETT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., Nineteenth Army Corps.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. William H. Oliver, Fourth New York Cavalry, of operations March 20–21.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT NEW YORK CAVALRY,
March 22, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of the scout upon which I was ordered on the morning of the 20th instant:

I left Winchester at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 20th, by the way of the Winchester grade road, traveling a distance of twenty-two miles

and encamping at 4 p. m. at Big Paddy's Gap, in Cedar Valley. Started the next day at 2 a. m. for Woodstock, at which place I arrived at 10 o'clock. I immediately pushed on for Edenburg. My advance guard charged the town, capturing a captain of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry and two prisoners. I learned at this point from a Union refugee on his way from Staunton that there were but two small companies of rebel cavalry stationed at New Market, numbering sixty men, and that they were picketing Rude's Hill with a picket of one non-commissioned officer and six men. I also learned from parties whom I deemed good authority (Union citizens of Woodstock) that General Rosser's headquarters were at Staunton, most of his forces having gone over the ridge south of Staunton by the way of Buffalo Gap. I also captured, on the way from Winchester to Woodstock, two privates of Imboden's and one of Rosser's command.

On my return from Edenburg I halted at Woodstock for an hour to feed horses, &c. Started from there at 1 o'clock, and when near Fisher's Hill my advance encountered a force of rebel cavalry, who fired on them, killing the lieutenant's horse in command of the advance guard. I estimate that their force did not consist of more than thirty or thirty-five men.

I arrived at Winchester at 10 p. m. without suffering any loss, either in killed, wounded, or missing. Two of my men were dismounted, but I succeeded, however, in remounting them.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. OLIVER,
Captain, Commanding Fourth New York Cavalry.

Colonel IVES,
Comdg. Detachments First and Third Cavalry Divisions, Cavalry Corps, Middle Military Division.

No. 9.

Report of Col. Marcus A. Reno, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of operations March 20–25.

HDQRS. TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOL. CAVALRY,
Charlestown, Va., March 29, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in the Valley of Virginia, in pursuance to instructions from Middle Military Division headquarters, dated March 17, 1865:

The command—First [U. S.] Veteran [Volunteer Infantry], Lieutenant-Colonel Bird; Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Captain McAllaster, and Loudoun County Rangers, Captain Grubb—left the bridge at Harper's Ferry at 9.30 a. m. March 20, and that night encamped at Hillsborough, the cavalry moving by way of Lovettsville, destroying what forage could be found in the possession of disloyal persons. 21st, marched to Purcellville, moving the cavalry by way of Leesburg, Waterford, and Wheatland, with the same instructions; the cavalry reported to me at Purcellville, and, with the whole command, I moved to Hamilton, near which point I attacked Mosby's command, who was posted on the road leading to Middleburg. The enemy succeeded in throwing the cavalry into some confusion, but they were easily driven away by a volley from the infantry. I followed them as far and as fast as I could

until dark, and encamped for the night on a branch of Goose Creek. My loss was 9 killed and 12 wounded; the enemy lost about the same, including three captains killed, and four commissioned officers wounded, and six prisoners. I did not succeed in bringing him to close quarters again. 22d, marched to Bloomfield, via Snickersville, and encamped, the cavalry destroying what forage could be found. 23d, marched from Bloomfield, via Upperville and Middleburg, to Goose Creek, sending the cavalry to destroy what could be found. I was skirmishing all day with the enemy, who, by this time, had congregated some 500 men. He had some few casualties. At this point met Colonel Gamble with command, Eighth Illinois Cavalry and section artillery, in pursuit of Mosby; marched thence to Purcellville, via Philomont and Union; arrived at Harper's Ferry March 25. My return was hastened one day by the upsetting of a wagon in Goose Creek, in which were the short rations of Colonel Bird's command. I found a good deal of information about Mosby, and think he can be ousted, but it would take some time to effect it. Colonel Bird and his men behaved most handsomely. I inclose nominal statement of casualties in the command.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO,
Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Brig. Gen. C. H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff.

No. 10.

Report of Maj. William Russell, jr., Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations March 27–29.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
March 29, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with your orders, I left Winchester on the morning of the 27th instant, with a detachment of 300 men, to go up the Valley as far as Woodstock, for the purpose of ascertaining the position and strength of any force of the enemy in the Valley. I arrived at Woodstock at 4 p. m., and there ascertained through citizens, and two refugees who came from Staunton on Saturday last, that there was no force of any nature between Staunton and this place. At Edenburg there is a small picket of not more than twenty men, stationed there for the purpose of preventing deserters and refugees from coming north. At New Market there is a small provost guard, left there for the purpose of collecting any men of Rosser's command and sending them to Gordonsville, where it is said that Rosser is collecting what forces he can; also, that Imboden's command has been ordered to report to him. The present whereabouts of Imboden's command I could not ascertain. The most significant information I received was that the re-enforcements sent to Lynchburg at the time General Sheridan was approaching that place consisted of the Engineer Brigade from Richmond, composed of 1,800 men, who were to strengthen the works, and it was the opinion of my informant (a citizen of Woodstock) that no other troops had been sent there.

The inhabitants of the Valley being cut off from southern communication by the destruction of the Virginia Central Railroad, it is difficult

to learn anything of late occurrence. Aside from some half dozen scouts at Woodstock and a party of some fifteen guerrillas, who fired into my rear guard to-day at Newtown, I saw none of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

WM. RUSSELL, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brevet Major-General TORBERT,
Chief of Cavalry.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Henry C. Inwood, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Infantry, of operations March 29.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, U. S. TROOPS,
MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
Stephenson's Station, March 29, [*1865*].

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that at 4.30 p. m. the 28th instant, I received instructions from the general commanding to take the headquarters cavalry escort and go along the Martinsburg pike a few miles, and try and overtake and capture some guerrillas who had been reported as committing depredations upon the Union citizens. After proceeding about two miles from our pickets, upon inquiry, I learned they had stopped at the yellow house (Mr. Clendenning occupant), had entered, found them very poor, had taken some food, and passed on toward Bunker Hill; they also stopped at Mrs. Payne's house and took some food. She afterward missed one of her horses, but does not think the rebels took it (Mrs. Payne is a rebel sympathizer). They stopped at nearly all the houses and took overcoats, blankets, and food. They stopped all passengers on the road, and robbed several of them of all their money and valuables; among them were Mr. J. Jackson and Mr. Light. Some citizens coming from the direction of Martinsburg they robbed and turned back. On arriving at Bunker Hill the guerrillas entered the house and store of the postmaster, took all his money from him, and the mail; also some leather and other articles from the store. They obtained food from the citizens and robbed Mr. Rickers' mill for their horses; they took a horse from one of the citizens at Bunker Hill, and horse equipments from travelers on the road. The question of loyalty was not spoken of by any of the guerrillas; plunder seems to have been the object of their raid. At Bunker Hill I learned that there were twenty-six of them, commanded by Lieutenant Russell; they passed as Mosby's men and part of Rosser's command of 500, aggregate distributed through Clarke and Jefferson Counties in bands not exceeding fifty each.

Judging that Smithfield was their rendezvous, we pushed on, but on arriving there found that they had taken the Charlestown road at 4.30 p. m.; they had made a stay of one hour at Smithfield and nearly that at Bunker Hill. Finding there was no probability of overtaking them, and having but a small force (twenty-eight men), I ordered the return to camp, taking back roads and coming in by way of Brucetown, arriving in camp at 12 p. m., having traveled a distance of twenty-five miles.

The citizens are very much frightened, and several able-bodied men had run away on their approach, supposing them to be a conscripting party. This information I received from a lady in Smithfield, whose

husband had started that afternoon to Maryland to avoid them. The young man, David Light, they took with them. I could learn nothing of him in Smithfield. He had not been brought there by the rebels. The citizens believe he was conscripted and taken in another direction. I could not trace them from Bunker Hill.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. INWOOD,
Captain, Provost-Marshal.

Lieut. Col. D. S. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 12.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Carroll, U. S. Army, commanding Second Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia, of operations March 30.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *March 31, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that a party of McNeill's band of marauders, numbering some thirty or forty, last evening shortly before dusk came to the railroad about three miles east of Patterson's Creek; finding a small party of railroad brakemen there, they forced them to take up a few rails and turn the track so as to throw the engine off, headed in an embankment. About 7 o'clock, as the train from the east approached, they fired a few shots, when the engineer immediately whistled down brakes, and the speed was slackened enough to prevent a complete smash-up, though the engine and two cars ran off the track. The guerrillas then entered the cars and robbed the male passengers of their money, watches, and, in some instances, overcoats, hats, and boots; opened some of the mail bags, taking part of the contents; they then fired the train and took off, with two captains and two lieutenants that were on board as passengers. They did not have the train in their possession over twenty minutes; no one was hurt. Troops from Patterson's Creek and Green Spring Run arrived on the spot about an hour after the occurrence. I got the information about 8.30 o'clock, by telegram from Green Spring Run, and immediately telegraphed to the command there to send a company out to Frankfort to try and head the guerrillas off; also telegraphed to New Creek for 150 cavalry to start immediately toward the Romney road, for the same purpose. The commanding officer at Green Spring Run had sent a company before he got my dispatch. The cavalry from New Creek started shortly after 9 o'clock. I sent from this place, as soon as the cars could be got ready, 150 infantry on a train with two engines, to the scene of the disaster. They got there about 11.15 o'clock. The passengers were transferred to the passenger cars sent down for them, and got here about 1.30 o'clock. The troops returned shortly after, finding there were as many men there from Patterson's Creek and Green Spring Run as could be used to advantage in clearing the debris from the track. The guerrillas set the cars on fire, but it was extinguished before doing much damage. The result of the affair is the loss to the male passengers of their money, watches, and jewelry, and, in a few instances, part of their outer clothing; the loss of a small part of the mail, severe injuries to the engine and one passenger and one baggage car, and slight injuries to three passenger cars. Troops from this point could

have reached there an hour sooner, had not the engine been thrown off the track here, just as the train was starting, by the mismanagement of the railroad employés.

The first man who arrived here was the mail agent from the captured train, who jumped off at the first shot, ran three miles to Patterson's Creek, took a hand-car there, and was here in about an hour. The commanding officers at Patterson's Creek and Green Spring Run do not appear to be responsible. The distance between these two points is about eight miles, and there is no station of troops between them. There is no road along that line. The guerrillas came down through a gorge, as they are liable to do in fifty other similar places along the line of railroad. I have made such disposition, by having the pickets from the different stations connect, as, I think, will guard against such accidents in the future, but it is an impossibility, with the troops now on the road, to preclude the possibility of such things happening until the country in front of the railroad is entirely cleared of these guerrilla bands. It is a hazardous enterprise for those engaged in it, and I do not believe will be attempted often. The company that went out from Green Spring Run has returned without any success, but I will not hear from the cavalry that went from New Creek before some time to-morrow, and I hope they will have accomplished something.

Sir, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CARROLL,

U. S. Army, Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

General C. H. MORGAN,

Chief of Staff, Winchester, Va.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Stephen H. Draper, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, of operations April 11–12.

HEADQUARTERS SCOUTS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,

Winchester, Va., April 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the result of a scout to Timber Ridge, Va., on the 11th and 12th instant, viz:

When seven miles out on the Romney pike I learned from the guide that was to pilot me that there was a quantity of cotton and tobacco concealed at different places on the ridge, also that about 100 rebel soldiers had been known to be in and about the same neighborhood but a day or two previous; hence my request for re-enforcements in order to take sufficient time to find the cotton and tobacco, and remove it, if possible, without loss of life. The re-enforcements reached me at the first point above named at about 12 o'clock in the night, when I immediately started, searching such places as the guide advised, but found no rebels. While waiting for the re-enforcements above named, a detachment of my scouts had a skirmish with a detachment of rebels, wounding one of the rebels; the balance escaped under cover of the darkness, it being about 9 o'clock in the evening. Said rebels represented themselves as being General Hancock's scouts.

Upon my arrival at Mr. Meredith Capper's, where I was informed a part of the cotton and tobacco was concealed, I proceeded to the house and found Mr. Capper, and told him my name, business, and that I should require the services of himself and team in removing the goods to Winchester. He appeared very much surprised at my knowing of

the whereabouts of the articles, and said he supposed of course I knew the parties concerned, and acknowledged that Thomas Wills, a noted rebel and Confederate conscript officer, was one of the main speculators, also Mr. Julius Waddles, who claims to be a Union man (but who is not so represented by many of the inhabitants in that vicinity whom I believe to be Union). I found 112 bunches of cotton yarn (called by them cotton), five pounds in each bunch, at Mr. Capper's, and 23 bunches at Jacob Oats', near Mr. Capper's, and 151 bunches at Mrs. Joseph Eaton's, three miles west of Mr. Capper's, on Capon River, all stored at the several places above mentioned. There is another man concerned in the same kind of traffic, by the name of Silket (John or Aaron), and there are also 3,400 bunches of cotton reported undiscovered by us, and 15 more boxes of tobacco.

The tobacco delivered here consists of eight boxes, marked to contain 883 pounds. One box was broken open and distributed among the Fifth New York Cavalry by one of the officers belonging to it, after Colonel Boice took charge of it, and eleven bunches of the cotton were missing upon delivery, and, I am informed, some of it was seen strapped on the saddles of the Fifth Cavalry. For reference see Sailor, General Torbert's scout.

Mr. J. W. Hook, a loyal citizen, was unfortunately wounded through mistake, the facts of which you have been informed verbally. One prisoner was taken in bed at Jacob Oats', with arms and uniform lying on the table at his bedside.

Several articles were taken at Mr. Anderson's, a loyal citizen, under circumstances at the time well calculated to brand the parties as rebels, but after the mistake was discovered many of the articles were returned, and the balance will, I trust, be returned soon.

Several other articles were taken at other places, in a cowardly and unsoldierly manner, some by my scouts and some by the men of the column supporting me. Some of the articles so taken I have discovered, and am taking all steps possible to find the rest and punish the guilty parties.

The rebel force above mentioned left for up the Valley on the 10th instant, and the whole country in that vicinity I believe to be free from rebel soldiers.

Cotton yarn seized, 286 bunches (about 5 pounds each); delivered here, 275 bunches (about 5 pounds each). Tobacco seized, 9 boxes (over 100 pounds each); delivered here, 8 boxes (over 100 pounds each).

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. DRAPER,

Second Lieutenant, Twenty-first New York Cavalry,
Commanding Scouts, Headquarters Middle Military Division.

General MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Department.

No. 14.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, of operations March 5–7.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 9, 1865.

General Rosser reports that on the 6th [5th], with a few of his men, he attacked the enemy near Harrisonburg, who were guarding prisoners taken at Waynesborough, and captured a few prisoners.

On morning of 7th again attacked near Rude's Hill. Having detained them for a day and night at the river, he caused them to retire in haste, abandoning the only piece of artillery they had and their ambulance. He annoyed them a great deal, and enabled good many of our men to escape.

R. E. LEE.

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War.

MARCH 3–8, 1865.—Operations about Warrenton, Bealeton Station, Sulphur Springs, Salem, and Centerville, Va.

Report of Capt. Joseph Schneider, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

CAMP SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., March 8, 1865.

Pursuant to orders from regiment headquarters, I left Vienna, Va., with 200 men, at 4 a. m. March 3, 1865, to report to brigade headquarters, where I received instructions to proceed on the road to Centerville, to encamp in a convenient place, and await the arrival of detachment of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. About 8 a. m. this detachment arrived, under command of Captain Russell, who ordered me to take the rear with my detachment. We marched on the Warrenton pike to within one mile of Warrenton, where we encamped for the night. March 4, we marched through Warrenton, Lieutenant Goulding, with his platoon, having the rear guard. In this town the Eighth Illinois Cavalry left the column in scores, spreading themselves all over the place, dismounting, and entering the houses. I had a great deal of work to make them rejoin the column. After getting outside of Warrenton I found one corporal and four men having the extreme of the rear guard; they seemed to be vigilant and had their pistols drawn. They were instructed to allow no stragglers behind them. I then rode to the head of my command, ordering the chiefs of platoons to see that nobody would leave the ranks without orders. Not more than one-half hour had elapsed since my leaving the rear when one of the rear guard reported that about a dozen guerrillas had captured one corporal and three men of Company I, Sixteenth New York Cavalry; one man of Company L had been in advance of the extreme rear and consequently escaped. The guerrillas were dressed in our uniform, and the men mistook them for members of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. There was not a shot fired; they had got into the mountains when I arrived near the rear guard, therefore pursuit would have been useless. We passed Bealeton Station toward the Rappahannock, through Sulphur Springs, three miles beyond which we bivouacked that night. Sunday, March 5, we went through Warrenton, took the pike toward Salem, crossed the Bull Run Mountains, got into the Warrenton pike near New Baltimore, followed it to Centerville, thence to camp.

On this day the Eighth Illinois Cavalry were continually leaving their column, riding as far as one mile from it. I have counted thirty horses dismounted near one house. The Eighth Illinois being apparently permitted by their officers to enter farms, it acted as a bad example on our men, and to stop their following it I threatened my platoon commanders with arrest, telling them I should put sergeants

in command if they could not keep the men in the ranks. Crossing Bull Run Mountains from the Salem pike, the guerrillas again (dressed in our uniform) attacked the rear guard; succeeded in taking one corporal and two men of Company K. Two other men escaped. This time our rear guard exchanged shots with the rebels, and when I arrived at the rear, I saw the rebels on the mountains about 300 yards off. I had given Lieutenant Hoover (commanding rear guard) orders to be from 150 to 200 yards in our rear, to be more than 50 yards from his column. I thought Lieutenant Hoover rather slow in his movements, and instructed him to attack the guerrillas with his rear-guard whenever they appeared, which he had neglected before, as it seemed to me he kept marching on while the extreme rear was fighting. About noon a squadron of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry took the rear, after I had been remonstrating with Captain Russell, who then told me our men were continually falling out. But I convinced him that in nearly every instance his men were the perpetrators, not ours.

To force those men to re-enter their ranks it would have been necessary to engage in a fight with them. One of them passed Captain Baker, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, at the head of our detachment, shouting to one of his comrades, "that son of a b— wanted to arrest me," pointing toward the rear, where I was engaged driving up stragglers. One party of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry left the column, went up to a house, dismounted, and entered it. A party of guerrillas attacked them. This was about a half mile from and in full view of the whole command. Captain Baker and the commanders of my rear guard greatly exerted themselves to prevent our men from straggling.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SCHNEIDER,
Captain, 16th New York Cav., Com. Detach. 16th New York Cav.

MARCH 5–8, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Monroe to Fredericksburg, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Samuel H. Roberts, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Rawley W. Martin, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry.
No. 3.—Capt. Littleburry W. Allen, Twenty-fourth Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Samuel H. Roberts, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION AGAINST FREDERICKSBURG,
Fort Monroe, Va., March 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of my recent operations on the Rappahannock River:

I left Fort Monroe at 5 p. m. March 5. The expedition consisted of five regiments, numbering 1,800 infantry and a detachment of 300 men from the First New York Mounted Rifles, under Col. E. V. Sumner. The army gun-boats Mosswood, Chamberlain, and Jesup accompanied us, under command of Capt. J. M. Durell, of General Graham's staff. At the mouth of the Rappahannock I met Commander Parker, of the Potomac flotilla, who strongly advised me to abandon my proposed

route, and land at some point on the Potomac and march across to Fredericksburg, representing that it would take two days to reach the city by water, even if we escaped the torpedoes supposed to be planted in the channel. On signifying my determination to try the Rappahannock route, he furnished me with the gun-boats Yankee and Commodore Read, under Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Hooker, who gave me every assistance in his power. The army gun-boat Mosswood, Captain Harris, led the way up the river. Opposite Tappahannock the transport Northerner, containing 960 infantry and six days' rations for the command, grounded, but was after several hours' labor got off, and did not delay the rest of the fleet. At the obstructions, six miles below Fredericksburg, the Northerner again grounded, and the Harder, a cavalry transport, was unable to proceed farther. The troops on both vessels were brought up before the next morning. The advance reached the wharf at the city at dusk on the 6th. A squadron of cavalry, under Colonel Sumner, took possession of the town without opposition. Another body of cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, was at once dispatched to the railroad bridge on the Massaponax River, where they succeeded in capturing a train of 27 freight cars, 17 of which were loaded with tobacco and the others with vegetables and corn. A train of 14 army wagons, with 40 mules and sets of harness, was also taken near Hamilton's Cross-Roads. The railroad bridge, a structure 120 feet long and 75 feet high, was burned, and the depot and telegraph office destroyed. A picket of twenty-five men was left to insure the complete destruction of the bridge and to guard the tobacco. The wagons were brought in empty, since the roads were in a very bad state, and as much tobacco was known to be stored in the city as could be brought away on our transports.

The next morning the cars with their contents were burned, and the picket withdrawn. Meanwhile, in the city a thorough search had been made for rebel soldiery. Thirteen were discovered concealed in houses and cellars. At the provost-marshal's office fifty muskets were captured; half of them were Enfield rifles in fine order. The quartermaster's office was broken open, and what few rations were found were issued to the poor. Infantry pickets were established to cover the boats on both sides of the river, and to prevent our soldiers from entering the town to plunder. Cavalry pickets were thrown out on the principal roads to prevent all persons from leaving the city. While posting the latter, Capt. C. S. Masten, of the First New York Mounted Rifles, arrested two rebel soldiers, who fired six shots at him without effect. The two prisoners on being searched were found to be two rebel scouts of Jeff. Davis Legion, by name of Shadburne and Taylor. The former is a notorious guerrilla, and is well known to the Army of the Potomac as a desperado, whose capture has long been desired. It is proper to state that after being taken he offered $3,000 to each of his three guards if they would release him. The names of the guards who refused this tempting bribe are Privates Vandervoort, Holmes, and Glutz, of Troop M, First New York Mounted Rifles. The 7th of March was spent in loading tobacco from the store-houses, and in crowding on whatever other public property could be carried away. The mules were all brought off with their harnesses and eight of the wagons. The other wagons were burned. A small quantity of stores, collected for contraband traffic in the city, were also destroyed. Among these were several barrels of liquor (apple jack) and of tobacco. No private property was molested, and no depredations committed by the troops.

As the water in the river was falling rapidly I did not deem it safe to remain after having accomplished what has already been reported. The force re-embarked at 4 p. m., and left the city, amid the openly expressed regrets of the crowd who witnessed our departure. I brought with me a citizen, Doctor Rose, the consignee of the tobacco which I had captured. I forward him to General Patrick, for the purpose of explaining certain strange statements concerning this property; I would add that his statements were confirmed by common report in the city. Not a casualty occurred in the command. The fleet reached Fort Monroe at 9 p. m. March 8.

Having, in accordance with instructions received from General Grant, turned over the property and prisoners brought with me, I intend, in further obedience to his orders, to start to-morrow morning for the Potomac and the Coan River. Forty-five thousand one hundred pounds of tobacco, 80 bushels of grain, 46 muskets, 15 sabers, 2 horses, and 12 mules were turned over to the proper authorities at Fort Monroe. The other mules and the wagons are retained for further use. A careful estimate of the whole property captured shows its value to be about $700,000 in U. S. currency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. ROBERTS,
Colonel 139th New York Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff of Lieutenant-General Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Rawley W. Martin, Fifty-third Virginia Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES LOWER RAPPAHANNOCK,
Dunnsville, March 6, 1865—9 a. m.

CAPTAIN: Two of the enemy's war steamers, and eleven transports with bow guns, have just passed up the river, and are now six miles above Tappahannock. All the boats are heavily laden, and move up the river rapidly without shelling, except at one or two points. Our artillery was insufficient to keep them back. The mounted reserves are following up the river, and will report any movement on shore. While I write two more boats, with a schooner in tow, are passing. The movement seems to indicate a demonstration into the country, somewhere near Fredericksburg.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. MARTIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding, &c.

Capt. R. H. CATLETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Littleburry W. Allen, Twenty-fourth Virginia Cavalry.

APPLEWOOD, CAROLINE [COUNTY],
March 8, 1865—3 a. m.

COLONEL: Early yesterday morning one of my scouts reported the enemy in Fredericksburg. I went to ascertain the truth of the report.

I proceeded to Fredericksburg, passing by Hamilton's Crossing. At the crossing they burnt everything of value, some thirty cars, seventeen of which were loaded with tobacco. The bridge over the Massaponax was also burned. No other injury to the road. They captured fifty-six mules and burned the wagons. All the colored drivers but one went with them. In the city they took and carried off some 500 boxes of tobacco. The provost-marshal (Captain Doggett), with most of his men, escaped. The expedition consisted of two gun-boats and five transports, conveying one brigade of infantry, under the command of Brigadier-General Roberts, and one regiment of cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sumner.

General Roberts informed Mr. Slaughter (the mayor) that the expedition was fitted out by General Grant to break up the illicit trade in tobacco, which he had heard was carried on in Fredericksburg, and which he was determined to break up. They left at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded down the river. I left the city at 7 o'clock, and am now at home on my way to camp.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. W. ALLEN,
Captain, Co. F, 24th Virginia Cavalry, Comdg. at Taylorsville.

Colonel EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
March 8, 1865.

Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of War for his information.

R. E. LEE,
General.

MARCH 7, 1865.—Skirmish near Flint Hill, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.
No. 2.—Lieut. Olney K. Gault, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.
No. 3.—Sergt. Otto Richter, Company I, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Vienna, March 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit the report of Lieut. O. K. Gault, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, concerning the attack on his party of one sergeant and privates of this regiment, en route from Vienna, Va., to Fairfax Court-House, Va., on the 7th instant; also the report of the sergeant of the party made to the captain of his company and referred to these headquarters.

The officer in charge of the patrol was one in whom I thought caution and forethought concerning the details of the march of a patrol in flankers, &c., were his special recommendations. He has been but

lately appointed a lieutenant, having received his appointment while a prisoner of war, having last summer been captured while on picket. His recommendation was, I understand, made on his steady habits (being of mature age), and his being captured and suffering in a rebel prison. I am, however, led to believe that the lieutenant commanding was confounded by the sudden and unexpected appearance of a body of enemy preparing for attack, and did not, by manner or example, endeavor to inspire the men to meet the attack, to which effort I believe the men would have responded with gallantry and determination. I am of the opinion this conduct of the lieutenant arose from the misfortune of his having no advantage of experience during the war, and not during his previous life having been accustomed to associations tending to prepare him for such circumstances. The report of the affair coming into camp was much exaggerated, also of an advance in force. I had the command under arms, being in command of post; sent 100 men to the scene of the affair, with orders to endeavor to attack the party, and also a reconnaissance to the immediate front of the post. The raiding party, after having made the attack, retreated in great haste, and, separating, it was impossible for the party to overtake them before dark. They returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. SWEITZER,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WICKERSHAM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Separate Brig., Fairfax Court-House, Va.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 10, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

I consider this very disgraceful—an officer, sergeant, and twenty men running away from thirty guerrillas without firing a shot, the lieutenant leading the running away. I respectfully recommend that Lieutenant Gault be sent home, out of the service. I want fighting officers to lead the men in action, same as I do myself.

WM. GAMBLE,
Colonel Commanding Brigade.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Olney K. Gault, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. COMPANY A, SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., March 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, to wit:

That the patrol in my charge proceeded from Vienna to Flint Hill, taking the left of the stockade, through the fields, the road usually traveled by the patrol, passing an old chimney standing in an orchard, between that and the road. We then discovered a body of mounted men coming from the woods on our right; at first sight thought them to be Union troops, as they were most all dressed in blue. As soon as we discovered that they were making for us I commanded front into line, then seeing that they were too strong the men broke, and I ordered them to about face and run. After passing a ditch and striking into

a deep mud many of the horses could hardly run; the enemy soon overtook us and commenced firing and killing one, wounding two, and three supposed captured. We retreated back to Flint Hill stockade. I then sent a man to headquarters to report. We remained at the stockade until the Third Battalion arrived. I then went with Major Bosworth to show him the route they had taken, when I returned back some of patrol with the Third Battalion. Soon after the sergeant-major and three men came up, and said they were going over to Fairfax Court-House. I then fell in what men were left and proceeded to the Court-House in company with the sergeant-major. On our way back to Vienna we overtook two men that were dismounted; their horses were brought into camp.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. K. GAULT,
Second Lieutenant Company A, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

Capt. H. M. GAYLORD,
Acting Adjutant.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., March 8, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

This report must state the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates on patrol; the names of men killed, wounded, and missing; the number of horses killed, wounded, and missing, and the probable number of the enemy attacking.

By order of Col. N. B. Sweitzer:

H. M. GAYLORD,
Captain and Acting Adjutant.

CAMP SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., March 8, 1865.

The above patrol consisted of one second lieutenant, one sergeant, and twenty privates; we were attacked by a party of the enemy numbering about forty or fifty, killing 1 man, Eli Carts, Company A; wounding 2 men, A. Pocorny (fatal), James Hart, both of Company I; missing, Harvey Chambers, Frank Calson, of Company A, Andreas Eichberger, Company I; 1 horse, Company A, wounded, and 2 missing; Company I, 3 horses missing.

O. K. GAULT,
Second Lieutenant, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

Capt. H. M. GAYLORD,
Acting Adjutant.

No. 3.

Report of Sergt. Otto Richter, Company I, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

CAMP SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., March 8, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your directions, I report the transaction of yesterday, in which the patrol of this regiment from Vienna to Fairfax Court-House was attacked by guerrillas.

The patrol left camp for Fairfax Court-House at 1 p. m., under command of Second Lieut. Gault, of Company A, and consisted of one sergeant and twenty privates. About one mile and a half from Flint Hill, and near the Fairfax road, in an open field, we saw about thirty mounted men, approaching us at a distance of 300 or 400 yards. The patrol was marching in column by twos, without an advance guard or flankers. We immediately discovered that the advancing force was the enemy approaching at an easy canter, in scattered ranks. The attention of the lieutenant commanding was called to them, and at my request he ordered the column to form into line, which order he repeated three times hastily. I immediately moved to the right of the line into my proper position, and looking around I was surprised to see the lieutenant galloping from the field to the rear, followed by the men, first from the rear and center. I heard the lieutenant give no other order than that above stated. The men followed the retreating officer.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

OTTO RICHTER,
Sergeant, Company I, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

MARCH 10–11, 1865.—Expedition from Suffolk, Va., to Murfree's Depot, N. C., with skirmish (10th) at South Quay, Va.

Report of Col. George W. Lewis, Third New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Suffolk, Va., March 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance with instructions received from you, I left Suffolk at 5 a. m. March 10, my command consisting of 225 men from the Third New York Cavalry, 225 men from the Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and a section of the Eighth New York Independent Battery. I sent three companies of cavalry in advance to, if possible, capture the ferry-boat at South Quay. On arriving at the Blackwater they discovered the boat on the opposite side. The enemy, although in small force, were very strongly intrenched, and successfully disputed the crossing until my main column came up at 3 p. m. I at once commenced crossing my men in small boats, several hundred feet this side of the ferry, landing them in a densely wooded swamp, intending to work through and get in the enemy's rear. Before, however, a sufficient number of men could be got over darkness set in and I sent two men over in small boats to capture the ferry, which they succeeded in doing although under a severe fire. Having obtained the ferry I set to work crossing my command. Started from the other side toward Murfree's Depot at 8.30 p. m. and arrived there at 10.30 p. m. Found from 40 to 50 bales of cotton and a small lot of corn, all of which I destroyed, together with the depot, warehouse, and other buildings used as barracks by the enemy. Having obeyed my instructions and thereby accomplished the object of the expedition, I returned to the Blackwater and recrossed, arriving on this side at 6 a. m. on the 11th instant. Casualties: 1 man killed, 1 man wounded, and 1 man missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LEWIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. S. L. MCHENRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 11-13, 1865.—Expedition from Fort Monroe into Westmoreland County, Va., and skirmish (12th) near Warsaw, Va.

Report of Col. Samuel H. Roberts, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
ARMY GUN-BOAT CHAMBERLAIN,
Point Lookout, Md., March 13, 1865.

GENERAL: In my report of March 9* I had the honor to state my intention of starting the next morning for the Potomac and the vicinity of Coan River. The Northerner, being too unwieldy for the service required, was exchanged for the Massachusetts and the Pioneer. This change, together with the coaling, delayed me until the 11th instant, at which date the expedition again left Fortress Monroe at 8 a. m. We reached Piney Point, just above the Saint Mary's River, at dusk, and waited there for the slower boats to close up. It was my intention to land at Machodoc Bay and march first on the village of Montrose, but there being no place where troops could be landed rapidly the plan was changed, and 5 a. m. the next day we sailed up the Yeocomico River, and landed at Kinsale. The first boat-load of cavalry was sent out at once, and met the rebel cavalry pickets a mile from the village. The second boat-load of cavalry were hurried out, and at about 10 o'clock were followed by the infantry and ambulances. The route agreed upon was through a place called The Hague, and thence to Warsaw. The rebel cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, of Mosby's command, were constantly hovering about our column, and being splendidly mounted and familiar with the roads, were able to avoid collision with anything more than our advance and rear guard. About a mile from The Hague they made a slight stand, but were driven by our charge and chased into the village. At every cross-road the enemy would separate, each squad taking a different path, until our cavalry found themselves pursuing only three men. These were captured and sent back toward the main column, but were retaken, together with a portion of their guard, on the way. Nothing was found at The Hague of any value. At the point where the skirmish commenced there was a blacksmith's shop and quite an extensive wheelwright's establishment. These, with a granary containing 500 bushels of wheat, were burned. I now decided to return. I could have marched through in any direction, but it seemed unwise to continue the risk of occasionally losing a few men when the damage inflicted on the enemy was so trifling and the results secured so unsubstantial. Four small store-houses, filled with grain, tobacco, and bacon, were destroyed, and twenty-six head of cattle and fifty sheep were driven before us on our march back to Kinsale. Abundant rations of fresh meat were issued to the troops, and at 11 p. m. I ordered a portion of them to re-embark. By 3 o'clock all were on board, and we dropped down to the mouth of the river, the army gun-boats throwing a few shells as a farewell present to the rebels, who were concealed in the background of woods.

* See p. 542.

The casualties, which were all among the cavalry, were 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men wounded. Five cavalrymen were captured from us, including 2 of the wounded, and 2 of the enemy's men were captured and retained by us. Four citizens, of suspicious antecedents, were also taken and brought away. The enemy followed us closely on our return and twice charged our rear guard, but were repulsed. It is not supposed that their loss was equal to ours. My prisoners I have turned over to provost-marshal at Point Lookout, and my force is now on its way to the White House, as ordered.

In closing my report I desire to call to the notice of the lieutenant-general commanding the services of Captain James, assistant quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, who rendered me important aid with the utmost alacrity.

I inclose the report of Captain Harris, of the Mosswood, who was sent to patrol the Rappahannock during our operations on the north side of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. ROBERTS,
Colonel 139th New York Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. ARMY GUN-BOAT MOSSWOOD,
White House, Va., March 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from General Roberts, on the 11th instant, I proceeded up the Rappahannock River as far as Urbana, where I awaited the arrival of the other gun-boats. During the night I picked up a darkey, who informed me that the enemy had three pieces of artillery near Lowry's Point. On the morning of the 12th instant I was signaled by the steamer Morse that she had been attacked by a shore battery. I immediately got under way, steamed up the river, found the Morse out of range of the battery, but continuing a heavy fire with her 100-pounder Parrott. When within three-quarters of a mile from the battery I opened fire, which they returned briskly, their shot going over and far beyond us. After a spirited engagement of one hour and fifteen minutes they were compelled to withdraw. I laid off and on, but finding that they did not reappear I dropped down the river and anchored. The steamer Commodore Read, Lieutenant-Commander Hooker, then came in sight. Captain Hooker requested me to drop down the river and ascertain if there were any guns at Jones' Point, also to communicate with your forces, if possible. During the night I received orders to report at this place, where I arrived at 4 p. m.

I am much indebted to the naval forces for lying by me while my vessel was ashore and assisting me in getting afloat.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

ARNOLD HARRIS,
Commanding.

[Capt. WILLIAM S. HUBBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

MARCH 12, 1865.—Skirmish near Peach Grove, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William Gamble, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Separate Brigade, Department of Washington.

No. 2.—Col. Henry S. Gansevoort, Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William Gamble, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, commanding First Separate Brigade, Department of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., March 12, 1865—6.30 p. m.

COLONEL: The patrol of one officer, sergeant, and twenty men, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, was attacked by guerrillas at 1 p. m. about two miles beyond Vienna, this side of Peach Grove stockade. Lieutenant Cuyler was with the party, and reports by signal from Vienna 2 men killed, 5 wounded, 6 horses killed, and 1 wounded. The balance of the patrol came into Vienna. A detailed report will be sent so soon as received. I have ordered a squadron from Prospect Hill to march through the woods one mile west on the flank of the daily patrol until the cavalry now out returns, when the country in front will be swept by the whole cavalry force at night, and every house examined from here to Bull Run Mountain, at the same time, where the guerrillas stop at night.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Department of Washington.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Henry S. Gansevoort, Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Prospect Hill, Va., March 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report all quiet at this post for the last twenty-four hours. Yesterday Lieutenant Freeman, Company H, Thirteenth New York Cavalry, and twenty men, comprising the escort for Vienna, were attacked near Peach Grove by a force of the enemy in ambush in the pines, estimated from 80 to 100. The escort charged the rebels and were well handled by the officer in command. In the charge the officer escaped, but a corporal and a private were killed and 8 men were severely wounded; 7 (including 3 slightly wounded) were taken prisoners by the enemy, whose loss, further than 1 killed and several wounded, is not known. They left in great haste, dividing into three parties, one known to number sixty men. A report reached me this morning that a large force of the enemy was in front, endeavoring to cut off some of the wood teams. I have just returned with all my available cavalry from near Dranesville, without discovering anything of the enemy. On this account the escort was to-day delayed.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GANSEVOORT,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Separate Brigade.

MARCH 12–14, 1865.—Scout in Loudoun County, Va.

Report of Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., March 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions from brigade headquarters March 10, 1865, I proceeded on the morning of the 12th instant, with 2 staff and 10 line officers and 357 enlisted men, with three days' rations; 6 officers and 157 enlisted men absent under Capt. J. Schneider; left 142 dismounted men in camp and 4 officers, 2 on the sick report; the 142 dismounted men included sick men and men permanently disabled unavailable for efficient mounted duty. Proceeding by the way of Dranesville and Farmwell I reached the vicinity of Leesburg the morning of the 13th. All along the route the reports were that quite a force of White's and Mosby's men were in and about Leesburg.

Making a hasty reconnaissance of Leesburg before entering with the whole command, I found no force there; that White and Mosby had left, White for the Valley of the Shenandoah and Mosby for the country about Vienna, &c. Small parties were seen about Leesburg, but would scatter to the woods when pursued. Thinking I might come upon some of the parties in the direction of Hamilton and Waterford I pushed on, with an extended line of skirmishers and patrols, but found nothing there but small parties ranging from four to fifteen, who kept out of range. Ascertained that no organized force of the rebels was in the country, and that the report of large force was for the purpose of covering the conscripting and impressing going on in Loudoun County and to draw our forces from the lower country to assist marauding parties during their absence.

Moving back to the vicinity of Ball's Mills and Goose Creek, hoping to come upon some of the parties at the fords, on the 14th I returned by the way of Gum Springs and Flint Hill to this post. From the opportunities of perfect information it is difficult to capture these guerrillas except by detachments operating in concert and rapidly, with information as to the locality of the rebels. The force of Mosby and White have been scattered about the county of Loudoun, conscripting and impressing horses and provisions, and between which two parties there is great hostility, from their stealing each other's horses, &c. This conscripting, &c., is growing very unpopular, and I anticipate good results to the Union cause, as it leads to the public moving in self-defense and anxious to assist the Union forces, in which they now do but little. In coming back I endeavored by halting and stationing parties to catch any small parties following my rear, to pick up stragglers, but the enemy was unusually wary. I had one man and one horse wounded during the scout, which comprised all the casualties.

My original plan was to have scouted the country to the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, obtaining a fresh supply of rations, and return over a route near the base of the mountains, but the information of the guerrillas taking advantage of the absence of cavalry in making forays in the vicinity of the post decided my course as decided above.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. SWEITZER,
Colonel Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Capt. CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Separate Brig., Fairfax Court-House, Va.

MARCH 14-16, 1865.—Scout from Philippi to Carrick's Ford, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. George W. Cable, Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

PHILIPPI, W. VA., *March 16, 1865—6 p. m.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions from you, I proceeded on an expedition to Red Creek. Leaving this place at 4 p. m. on the 14th instant I proceeded to Meadowville. After passing through I halted, fed, and rested for two hours, then took up the march for Carrick's Ford, crossing the road from Beverly to Saint George. Arriving at the ford at 8 a. m. on the morning of the 15th, I found the river so swollen and the current so swift that I deemed it dangerous to cross. However, not wishing to give it up without a trial, I selected four men on the best horses, and started them across. As soon as they got into the channel two of the horses were taken off their feet and swept down the stream, and both men and horses were with difficulty saved from drowning. I then went farther up and tried to cross at other fords, but met with no better results. I then returned to Clover Run, where there was forage, and camped for the night, leaving three men to watch and see whether the river fell enough through the night to admit of a crossing the next morning.

Early in the morning of the 16th the men came in and reported the river still rising; also that the cause of the rising was the melting of the snow in the mountains and not the rain that had been pouring down in torrents the previous night and day; therefore, I concluded not to cross, for had I succeeded in doing so, with the addition of the falling rain, I would have become water-bound and had to remain in a country that would not subsist man nor horses. Accordingly I set out on my return, having marched up to this time forty miles and farther, the roads being greatly obstructed by falling timber and slides, which made it very hard traveling, thus making it impossible to have reached Red Creek by the time laid down.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CABLE,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Expedition.

Maj. A. DOTZE,
Commanding Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

MARCH 14-17, 1865.—Scout from New Creek to Moorefield, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Greenfield, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOL. CAVALRY,
New Creek, W. Va., March 18, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, in obedience to orders from your headquarters, I left camp with 250 men, arriving at Moorefield 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. On entering I made such disposition of the command as I thought might intercept and capture any parties that might be occupying the place. I there ascertained, from what I deemed

reliable authority, that all the rebel forces in that vicinity had been ordered to the Valley, there being no organized force at Moorefield, Petersburg, or Franklin. I directed Captain McNulty to proceed with 100 men rapidly up the South Fork eight or ten miles, which he did, dispersing a small party of guerrillas, killing and wounding two, and returning with a few prisoners. The river rising rapidly I was compelled to recross to the west side. Two horses were drowned in fording. Having marched rapidly over sixty miles, I rested until 3 a. m. 16th. The river not being fordable I divided the command, one detachment, 120 men, proceeding via Petersburg and Williamsport, the other detachment returning, via Mill Creek road, to Burlington, the place of rendezvous. Owing to the swollen streams the plans of the general could not be fully carried out. I have the names of a number of prominent rebel citizens who have been arrested and have taken the oath, yet I doubt very much whether they have kept it strictly. I could not, however, obtain sufficient evidence to convict them, therefore did not arrest them. The two detachments, having arrived at Burlington, returned to camp at 5 p. m. 17th, with three prisoners and a number of horses.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. GREENFIELD,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. H. J. JOHNSON,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Infantry Div., Cumberland, Md.

MARCH 18, 1865.—Skirmish near Dranesville, Va.

Report of Col. Henry S. Ganseroort, Thirteenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Camp Lowell, Prospect Hill, Va., March 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report all quiet. Yesterday a party of rebels crossed the front of this line, coming from Vienna. My available cavalry being absent from camp, flanking the Vienna escort, I followed them in person, with about thirty daily duty men, and succeeded in overtaking them between Dranesville and the Potomac. A skirmish ensued, in which fifteen of the enemy charged on eleven men of this regiment under Lieutenant Crawley, but were gallantly charged in turn by him and scattered through the pines. Several of the enemy are known to have been wounded, but escaped—one, evidently the leader, through the body—and several horses killed; one was taken prisoner, named Dowell, who is sent by escort to-day to your headquarters. Lieutenant Crawley received a wound in the left leg. I would respectfully report that the force of cavalry under my command is insufficient for the duties required at this point.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GANSEVOORT,

Colonel Thirteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Capt. C. I. WICKERSHAM,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Separate Brigade.

MARCH 22, 1865.—Skirmish near Patterson's Creek Station, W. Va.

Report of Col. Daniel D. Johnson, Fourteenth West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH WEST VIRGINIA VOL. INFANTRY,
Sir John's Run, W. Va., March 27, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the result of a skirmish which occurred between a detachment of Company H, of this regiment, and a party of rebel cavalry, supposed to be McNeill's old command, on the night of 22d instant, about nine miles and a half from Patterson's Creek Station and at the house of a Mr. Baker.

On the evening of the 22d instant Lieut. G. W. Jolliffe, commanding Company H, sent out Lieutenant Martin and eleven men as a scout. On their arrival at the house of Mr. Baker, Lieutenant Martin posted a sentinel, and entered the house with the remainder of the detachment. After remaining in the house about an hour they were aroused by the firing of the sentinel, and, on rushing from the house, encountered at the fence a party of rebel cavalry, about sixty in number. The rebels made three successive charges upon Lieutenant Martin and men, but were each time repulsed, and at last retreated in confusion, leaving upon the field 2 men killed and 3 wounded. There were also 7 horses wounded and 2 killed. From a subsequent scout Lieutenant Jolliffe has ascertained that the rebels took with them several wounded men when they retreated. None of Lieutenant Martin's men were struck. Lieutenant Martin's detachment was armed with Henry rifles, and it is supposed the rebels thought from the rapid firing that his force was much larger than it really was.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. D. JOHNSON,
Colonel.

Lieut. J. W. OVERTURF,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Infty. Div., Dept. of W. Va.

MARCH 28–APRIL 11, 1865.—Expedition from Deep Bottom, Va., to near Weldon, N. C., with skirmishes.

Report of Col. Edwin V. Sumner, First New York Mounted Rifles.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW YORK MOUNTED RIFLES,
Suffolk, Va., April 11, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command:

On Tuesday, the 28th day of March, the regiment, numbering 700 men, was embarked at Deep Bottom and proceeded to Portsmouth, Va. It was there disembarked and encamped at Getty's Station until Friday, March 31, 1865. March 31, Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh, Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery, reported to me with 300 infantry. This portion of the command, with supplies for both infantry and cavalry, were sent by transports through the canal to Winton, N. C. The cavalry marched from Suffolk Saturday morning, April 1, encamping at night within three miles of Winton. A party was sent down to the crossing to meet the gun-boats and transports. They were not there and did not arrive until the next evening, making a delay of twenty-four hours. This delay was unfortunate, inasmuch as it gave the enemy timely notice, and the necessary preparations to meet us were made. On the

arrival of the ferry boats the cavalry was immediately crossed, taking until daylight next morning to complete the work. Leaving the infantry with the boats, I pushed on immediately with the cavalry on the morning of the 3d, reaching Jackson about 9 p. m. A strong mounted picket of the enemy was stationed here, which my advance pushed through the town toward Weldon, capturing three of the number. I halted at Jackson to rest my horses a few hours. I ascertained while there that there was a sufficient force at Weldon to prevent my gaining the bridge. I therefore determined to leave Weldon on my left and strike the railroad, if possible, between that place and Hicksford.

We left Jackson at 4 a. m. April 4, reaching the Seaboard Railroad at a point about seven miles from Weldon at daylight. I was engaged in tearing up this road when a train with troops on board came in sight from the direction of Margaretsville, in my rear. The troops, infantry, jumped from the cars, formed line, and attacked. My men were prepared for them, and soon drove them back to the train, capturing five enlisted men. This force was said to be between 400 and 500 strong, with one section of artillery, under command of General Whitmore [Colonel Whitford?]. As soon as they were driven back to the cars and were on board, the train pushed rapidly back out of my reach. With this force on the Seaboard road, Weldon, and Hicksford well garrisoned, I did not deem it advisable to go farther toward the Weldon road, and returned the same day to Rich Square. I could hear no favorable news from either of our armies. On the other hand rumors most unfavorable reached us hourly. The force sent out from Suffolk, under command of Colonel Lewis, Third New York Cavalry, composed of 200 cavalry, 100 infantry, and a section of artillery, to co-operate with me, and take and hold the railroad bridge over the Meherrin, had not been successful, and as they were not able to reach the bridge had retired. The infantry and artillery returned to Suffolk. The cavalry, under Colonel Lewis, met me on my return to Winton. The night of April 4 I encamped at Rich Square. This place is and has been a Government depot. A large amount of cotton is collected here and in the surrounding country. It is sent from Rich Square across the Chowan about Edenton, and supplies of all kinds are brought back in return. They have been exchanging from 10,000 to 20,000 pounds per week, at the rate of a pound of cotton for a pound of bacon. From Rich Square I marched, on the 5th instant, to Murfreesborough, communicating there with the gun-boats on the Meherrin River. The transports were brought up to Murfreesborough, and I collected and put on board of them seventy bales of cotton. Negroes to the number of 150 had joined my command; they were furnished transportation and rations. A battalion of North Carolina cavalry was stationed near Murfreesborough. Of their number 1 officer and 5 enlisted men were captured; the rest got out of the way. A few good horses were taken, but my loss is equal to my gain in that respect. The cotton was sent by water to Norfolk, and turned over to Captain Blunt, assistant quartermaster. The infantry under Colonel Walsh also returned to that place. My regiment is now occupying the vacant houses in this town. My horses are in good condition and ready for duty. I respectfully ask that we may not be left unoccupied at this time.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,

Colonel First New York Mounted Rifles, Comdg. Regiment.

[Bvt. Col. EDWARD W. SMITH,]

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia.

MARCH 29–APRIL 9, 1865.—The Appomattox (Virginia) Campaign.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

Mar. 29, 1865.—Engagement at Lewis Farm near Gravelly Run.
Skirmish at junction of the Quaker and Boydton Roads.
Skirmish on the Vaughan Road, near Hatcher's Run.
30, 1865.—Skirmishes on the line of Hatcher's Run and Gravelly Run.
Skirmish near Five Forks.
31, 1865.—Engagement at the White Oak Road, or White Oak Ridge.
Action at Hatcher's Run, or Boydton Road.
Action at Crow's House.
Engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House.
Apr. 1, 1865.—Battle of Five Forks.
Skirmish at the White Oak Road.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, relieves Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren of the command of the Fifth Army Corps.
Apr. 2, 1865.—Engagement at Sutherland's Station, South Side Railroad.
Assault upon and capture of fortified lines in front of Petersburg.
Skirmish at Gravelly Ford, on Hatcher's Run.
Action at Scott's Cross-Roads.
3, 1865.—Occupation of Richmond and Petersburg by the Union forces.
Action at Namozine Church.
4, 1865.—Skirmish at Tabernacle Church, or Beaver Pond Creek.
4–5, 1865.—Skirmish at Amelia Court-House.
5, 1865.—Skirmish at Paine's Cross-Roads.
Engagement at Amelia Springs.
6, 1865.—Engagement at Sailor's Creek.
Skirmish at Flat Creek, near Amelia Springs.
Action near High Bridge.
Engagement at Rice's Station.
7, 1865.—Engagement at High Bridge.
Engagement at Farmville.
Skirmish at Prince Edward Court-House.
8, 1865.—Engagement at Appomattox Station.
9, 1865.—Engagement at Appomattox Court-House.
Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-House (Clover Hill).

REPORTS, ETC.*

No. 1.—Organization of the Union Forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

No. 2.—Return of casualties in the Union Forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, March 29–April 9, 1865.

No. 3.—General summary of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Richmond, Va., under Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, January 1 to April 9, 1865.

No. 4.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

No. 5.—Lieut. Francis H. Parker, U. S. Army, Chief Ordnance Officer.

No. 6.—Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, Medical Director, of operations January 1–June 30.

No. 7.—Surg. John A. Lidell, U. S. Army, Inspector of Medical and Hospital Department.

No. 8.—Surg. George B. Parker, U. S. Army, in charge of Depot Field Hospital, of operations March 27–June 30.

No. 9.—Capt. Charles L. Davis, Chief Signal Officer.

* See also reports of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant (pp. 50–58), Surg. T. Rush Spencer (p. 263), and Journal of Capt. Jed. Hotchkiss (p. 510).

No. 10.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. George N. Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Provost Guard.
No. 11.—Capt. Richard G. Lay, Third U. S. Infantry, commanding Headquarters Guard.
No. 12.—Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.
No. 13.—Bvt. Col. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers.
No. 14.—Bvt. Maj. Franklin Harwood, U. S. Army, commanding Battalion U. S. Engineers.
No. 15.—Bvt. Maj. William H. Paine, Aide-de-Camp.
No. 16.—Bvt. Capt. Charles W. Howell, U. S. Corps of Engineers.
No. 17.—Lieut. Charles B. Phillips, U. S. Corps of Engineers.
No. 18.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 19.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Siege Train, of operations April 1-May 31.
No. 20.—Lieut. William H. Rogers, commanding detachment First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
No. 21.—Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
No. 22.—Surg. Charles Page, U. S. Army, Medical Director.
No. 23.—Asst. Surg. Charles Smart, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, of operations March 1-April 30.
No. 24.—Capt. John G. Pelton, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, Chief of Ambulances.
No. 25.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 26.—Col. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 27.—Capt. Lucius H. Ives, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry.
No. 28.—Lieut. Col. Welcome A. Crafts, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 29.—Capt. Francis R. Humphreys, Second New York Heavy Artillery.
No. 30.—Maj. George W. Schaffer, Sixty-first New York Infantry.
No. 31.—Capt. William A. F. Stockton, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 32.—Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 33.—Capt. Patrick H. Bird, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 34.—Capt. William H. Terwilliger, Sixty-third New York Infantry.
No. 35.—Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 36.—Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 37.—Maj. Seward F. Gould, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.
No. 38.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 39.—Lieut. Col. Anthony Pokorny, Seventh New York Infantry.
No. 40.—Maj. John McE. Hyde, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 41.—Lieut. Col. Henry M. Karples, Fifty-second New York Infantry.
No. 42.—Lieut Col. Lewis W. Husk, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry.
No. 43.—Lieut Col. Joseph Hyde, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Infantry.
No. 44.—Capt. I. Hart Wilder, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 45.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 46.—Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 47.—Capt. Nathaniel P. Lane, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 48.—Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 49.—Capt. John R. Weltner, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 50.—Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 51.—Capt. John F. Sutton, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

No. 52.—Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 53.—Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 54.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 55.—Col. William A. Olmsted, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 56.—Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.
No. 57.—Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 58.—Col. Daniel Woodall, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 59.—Capt. J. Frank Morgan, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 60.—Maj. John T. Dent, First Delaware Infantry.
No. 61.—Maj. Henry F. Chew, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 62.—Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper, Tenth New York Infantry.
No. 63.—Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry.
No. 64.—Capt. Charles McAnally, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 65.—Capt. John H. Gallager, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 66.—Lieut. Col. Francis W. H. Baldwin, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.
No. 67.—Brig. Gen. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 68.—Brig. Gen. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 69.—Col. Russell B. Shepherd, First Maine Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade.
No. 70.—Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 71.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 72.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.
No. 73.—Capt. J. Webb Adams, Tenth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 74.—Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.
No. 75.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.
No. 76.—Asst. Surg. Charles K. Winne, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector.
No. 77.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 78.—Brig. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 79.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 80.—Lieut. Col. Daniel Myers, One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 81.—Lieut. Col. Isaac Doolittle, One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 82.—Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Townsend, One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 83.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 84.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 85.—Capt. George R. Abbott, First Maine Sharpshooters.
No. 86.—Capt. Charles F. Sawyer, First Maine Sharpshooters.
No. 87.—Lieut. Col. Walter G. Morrill, Twentieth Maine Infantry.
No. 88.—Lieut. Col. Eli G. Sellers, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 89.—Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry O'Neill, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 90.—Maj. John A. Cline, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 91.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 92.—Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 93.—Col. David L. Stanton, First Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 172.—Col. Alfred B. McCalmont, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 173.—Col. Joseph A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 174.—Col. Robert C. Cox, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 175.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.
No. 176.—Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Battery Maine Light Artillery.
No. 177.—Bvt. Maj. Charles A. Phillips, Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 178.—Capt. Richard S. Milton, Ninth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 179.—Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 180.—Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright, Fourteenth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 181.—Bvt. Maj. Christian Woerner, Third Battery New Jersey Light Artillery.
No. 182.—Capt. David F. Ritchie, Battery C, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 183.—Capt. Angell Matthewson, Battery E, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 184.—Lieut. George H. Barse, Battery E, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 185.—Capt. Samuel A. McClellan, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 186.—Bvt. Maj. George Breck, Battery L, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 187.—Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth Battery New York Light Artillery.
No. 188.—Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh Battery New York Light Artillery.
No. 189.—Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth Battery New York Light Artillery.
No. 190.—Capt. William McClelland, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 191.—Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 192.—Lieut. Valentine H. Stone, Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 193.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Independent Brigade.
No. 194.—Col. Charles F. Walcott, Sixty-first Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 195.—Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh, Eightieth New York Infantry (Twentieth Militia).
No. 196.—Col. Andrew H. Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 197.—Lieut. Col. Robert E. Winslow, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 198.—Capt. John R. Waterhouse, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 199.—Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry.
No. 200.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of the Shenandoah.
No. 201.—Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 202.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.
No. 203.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 204.—Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 205.—Maj. James Bliss, Eighth New York Cavalry, Second Brigade.
No. 206.—Col. John J. Coppinger, Fifteenth New York Cavalry.
No. 207.—Lieut. Col. Josiah Hall, First Vermont Cavalry.
No. 208.—Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Army of the Potomac.
No. 209.—Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 210.—Maj. Walter R. Robbins, First New Jersey Cavalry.
No. 211.—Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 212.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 213.—Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the James.

No. 214.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Peter S. Michie, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.
No. 215.—Maj. Henry B. Scott, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry (unattached).
No. 216.—Lieut. Joseph H. Lathrop, Adjutant Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.
No. 217.—Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Army, commanding Defenses of Bermuda Hundred.
No. 218.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Infantry Division.
No. 219.—Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps.
No. 220.—Lieut. Frederick J. Amsden, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.
No. 221.—Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 222.—Col. Thomas O. Osborn, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 223.—Capt. Homer A. Plympton, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry.
No. 224.—Col. Alvin C. Voris, Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 225.—Col. James C. Briscoe, One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 226.—Col. George B. Dandy, One hundredth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 227.—Capt. Francis G. Hickerson, Tenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 228.—Capt. Henry C. Adams, Eleventh Maine Infantry.
No. 229.—Capt. Edwin Nichols, One hundredth New York Infantry.
No. 230.—Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 231.—Lieut. Col. Edward A. True, Eighth Maine Infantry.
No. 232.—Capt. Edward H. Reynolds, Eighth Maine Infantry.
No. 233.—Capt. William Dobie, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 234.—Col. John B. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 235.—Lieut. Col. William H. McNary, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 236.—Capt. George H. Hill, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 237.—Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 238.—Capt. George A. Bruce, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Officer of the Pickets.
No. 239.—Maj. Charles Warren, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, First Brigade.
No. 240.—Bvt. Maj. Gen. John W. Turner, U. S. Army, commanding Independent Division.
No. 241.—Lieut. Col. Andrew Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 242.—Lieut. Col. Horace Kellogg, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 243.—Col. William B. Curtis, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 244.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Harris, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 245.—Capt. George T. Anthony, Seventeenth Battery New York Light Artillery.
No. 246.—Capt. Samuel S. Elder, Battery B, First U. S. Artillery.
No. 247.—Lieut. Charles P. Muhlenberg, Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 248.—Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, commanding detachment Army of the James.
No. 249.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Richard H. Jackson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.
No. 250.—Surg. Charles P. Heichhold, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, Surgeon-in-Chief.
No. 251.—Lieut. Dilwyn V. Purington, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.
No. 252.—Capt. Henry F. Hawkes, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.
No. 253.—Col. James Shaw, jr., Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, commanding First Brigade.

No. 254.—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ulysses Doubleday, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 255.—Col. Samuel C. Armstrong, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 256.—Col. Llewellyn F. Haskell, Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 257.—Maj. Theodore C. Glazier, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 258.—Lieut. Col. James Givin, One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops.
No. 259.—Col. William W. Woodward, One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 260.—Brig. Gen. Ranald S. Mackenzie, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 261.—Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, First Brigade.
No. 262.—Maj. J. Stannard Baker, First District of Columbia Cavalry, Second Brigade.
No. 263.—Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry.
No. 264.—Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 265.—Capt. Thornton J. Elliott, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 266.—Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and Section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.
No. 267.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 268.—Organization of the C. S. Forces, commanded by General Robert E. Lee.
No. 269.—Tabular statement of officers and men of the Confederate Army paroled at Appomattox Court-House.
No. 270.—Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 271.—Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army.
No. 272.—Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army.
No. 273.—Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army.
No. 274.—Brig. Gen. William H. Wallace, C. S. Army.
No. 275.—Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army.
No. 276.—Maj. Gen. George W. C. Lee, C. S. Army.
No. 277.—Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

No. 1.

Organization of the Union Forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

ESCORT.

5th U. S. Cavalry, Companies B, F, and K, Capt. Julius W. Mason.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

4th United States, Capt. Joseph B. Collins.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

PROVOST GUARD.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE N. MACY.

1st Indiana Cavalry, Company K, ——— ———.
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Edward A. Flint.
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Company D, Capt. James J. Higginson.
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Col. James W. Walsh.
11th United States, First Battalion, Capt. Alfred E. Latimer.
14th United States, Second Battalion, Capt. William H. Brown.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

3d United States, Capt. Richard G. Lay.

QUARTERMASTER'S GUARD.

Independent Company Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. James E. Jenkins.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.

15th New York (nine companies), Col. Wesley Brainerd.
50th New York, Col. William H. Pettes.*

BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS.

Bvt. Maj. FRANKLIN HARWOOD.

ARTILLERY.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

SIEGE TRAIN.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT.

1st Connecticut Heavy:
Maj. George Ager.
Maj. George B. Cook.†
Connecticut Light, 3d Battery, Capt. Thomas S. Gilbert.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.†

Maine Light, 2d Battery (B), Capt. Charles E. Stubbs.
Maine Light, 3d Battery (C), Capt. Ezekiel R. Mayo.
Maine Light, 4th Battery (D),‡ Capt. Charles W. White.
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F),§ Capt. William H. Rogers.
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E),‖ Bvt. Maj. Charles A. Phillips.
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery,¶ Capt. Richard S. Milton.
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery,¶ Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright.
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery,** Bvt. Maj. Christian Woerner.
1st New York Light, Battery C,‖ Capt. David F. Ritchie.
1st New York Light, Battery E,‖ Lieut. George H. Barse.
1st New York Light, Battery G,** Capt. Samuel A. McClellan.
1st New York Light, Battery L:‖
Lieut. Dewitt M. Perine.
Bvt. Maj. George Breck.
New York Light, 12th Battery,§ Capt. Charles A. Clark.
1st Ohio Light, Battery H,‡ Capt. Stephen W. Dorsey.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B,¶ Capt. William McClelland.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F,§ Lieut. John F. Campbell.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E,‡ Lieut. Ezra K. Parker.
Vermont Light, 3d Battery,‡ Capt. Romeo H. Start.
5th United States, Batteries C and I,** Lieut. Valentine H. Stone.

* Commanding detachment at Washington, D. C., the remainder of regiment serving in the field under Bvt. Col. Ira Spaulding and other subordinate officers.
† In command from April 6.
‡ Attached from Sixth Corps.
§ Attached from Second Corps.
‖ Attached from Fifth Corps and detached with Ninth Corps.
¶ Attached from the Reserve to the Ninth Corps.
** Attached from Second Corps and detached with Ninth Corps.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. SCOTT.

26th Michigan, Capt. Lucius H. Ives.
5th New Hampshire (battalion), Lieut. Col. Welcome A. Crafts.
2d New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Oscar F. Hulser.
61st New York, Maj. George W. Schaffer.
81st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William Wilson.
140th Pennsylvania, Capt. William A. F. Stockton.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT.

28th Massachusetts (five companies), Capt. Patrick H. Bird.
63d New York (six companies), Capt. William H. Terwilliger.
69th New York, Lieut. Col. James J. Smith.
88th New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke.
4th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. Seward F. Gould.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY J. MADILL.*
Bvt. Brig. Gen. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.

7th New York, Lieut. Col. Anthony Pokorny.
39th New York:
Col. Augustus Funk.†
Maj. John McE. Hyde.
52d New York:
Lieut. Col. Henry M. Karples.‡
Maj. Henry P. Ritzius.
Lieut. Col. Henry M. Karples.
111th New York:
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall.
Lieut. Col. Lewis W. Husk.
125th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hyde.
126th New York (battalion):
Capt. John B. Geddis.*
Capt. I. Hart Wilder.

Fourth Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN RAMSEY.

64th New York (battalion), Lieut. Col. William Glenny.
66th New York, Capt. Nathaniel P. Lane.
53d Pennsylvania, Col. William M. Mintzer.
116th Pennsylvania:
Maj. David W. Megraw.†
Capt. John R. Weltner.
145th Pennsylvania, Capt. James H. Hamlin.
148th Pennsylvania:
Capt. Alfred A. Rhinehart.†
Capt. John F. Sutton.
183d Pennsylvania, Col. George T. Egbert.

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* Wounded April 2.
† Wounded March 31.
‡ Temporarily disabled April 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.*
Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. SMYTH.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.†

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM A. OLMSTED.

19th Maine:
Col. Isaac W. Starbird.‡
Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Spaulding.
19th Massachusetts, Capt. Charles S. Palmer.
20th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Curtis.
7th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. La Point.
1st Minnesota (two companies), Capt. Frank Houston.
59th New York, Capt. William Ludgate.
152d New York, Maj. James E. Curtiss.
184th Pennsylvania, Col. John H. Stover.
36th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Clement E. Warner.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES P. McIVOR.

8th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. Joel B. Baker.
155th New York, Capt. Michael Doheny.
164th New York, Capt. Timothy J. Burke.
170th New York, Capt. John Mitchell.
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery), Capt. Robert Heggart.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. SMYTH.§
Col. DANIEL WOODALL.

14th Connecticut, Capt. J. Frank Morgan.
1st Delaware:
Col. Daniel Woodall.
Maj. John T. Dent.
12th New Jersey, Maj. Henry F. Chew.
10th New York (battalion), Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper.
108th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce.
4th Ohio (four companies), Lieut. Col. Charles C. Calahan.
69th Pennsylvania, Capt. Charles McAnally.
106th Pennsylvania (three companies), Capt. John H. Gallager.
7th West Virginia (four companies), Lieut. Col. Francis W. H. Baldwin.

Unattached.

2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters, Lieut. Edward N. Schoff.

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* Assigned to command of Artillery Reserve April 6.
† Assigned April 6.
‡ Wounded April 7.
§ Succeeded General Hays in command of division April 6; was relieved same day by assignment of General Barlow, and resumed command of Third Brigade; was mortally wounded April 7. During the time Smyth commanded the division, Colonel Woodall commanded the Third Brigade, which he resumed April 7, when Smyth was wounded.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.*
Brig. Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.
Col. RUSSELL B. SHEPHERD.

20th Indiana, Capt. John W. Shafer.
1st Maine Heavy Artillery:
Col. Russell B. Shepherd.
Lieut. Col. Zemro A. Smith.
40th New York, Lieut. Col. Madison M. Cannon.
73d New York, Lieut. Col. Michael W. Burns.
86th New York, Lieut. Col. Nathan H. Vincent.
124th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Weygant.
99th Pennsylvania, Capt. Jacob Giller.
110th Pennsylvania, Capt. Franklin B. Stewart.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.

17th Maine:
Lieut. Col. William Hobson.*
Maj. Charles P. Mattocks.
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell.
5th Michigan, Col. John Pulford.
93d New York, Lieut. Col. Haviland Gifford.
57th Pennsylvania, Col. George Zinn.
105th Pennsylvania, Maj. James Miller.
141st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Horton.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ROBERT MCALLISTER.

11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Rivers.
7th New Jersey, Col. Francis Price.
8th New Jersey, Maj. Henry Hartford.
11th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. John Schoonover.
120th New York, Lieut. Col. Abram L. Lockwood.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOHN G. HAZARD.

Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery, Capt. J. Webb Adams.
1st New Hampshire, Battery M, Capt. George K. Dakin.
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
New York Light, 11th Battery, Lieut. James A. Manning.
4th New York Heavy, Company C, Capt. Richard Kennedy.
4th New York Heavy, Company L, Lieut. Frank Seymour.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Lieut. William B. Westcott.
4th United States, Battery K, Bvt. Capt. John W. Roder.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.†

ESCORT.

4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Napoleon J. Horrell.

PROVOST GUARD.

104th New York, Capt. William W. Graham.

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* Wounded April 6.
† In command from April 1.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.*

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.

185th New York, Col. Gustavus Sniper.
198th Pennsylvania:
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Sickel.†
Maj. Edwin A. Glenn.‡
Capt. John Stanton.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. EDGAR M. GREGORY.

187th New York, Lieut. Col. Daniel Myers.
188th New York, Lieut. Col. Isaac Doolittle.
189th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Townsend.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALFRED L. PEARSON.*

1st Maine Sharpshooters, Capt. George R. Abbott.
20th Maine, Lieut. Col. Walter G. Morrill.
32d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. James A. Cunningham.
1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. George Lockley.
16th Michigan,§ Bvt. Col. Benjamin F. Partridge.
83d Pennsylvania, Col. Chauncey P. Rogers.
91st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Eli G. Sellers.
118th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Henry O'Neill.
155th Pennsylvania:
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson.
Maj. John A. Cline.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. FREDERICK WINTHROP.‡
Col. JAMES GRINDLAY.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES.‖

5th New York (veteran):
Capt. Henry Schickhardt.
Lieut. Col. William F. Drum.*
15th New York Heavy Artillery:
Lieut. Col. Michael Wiedrich.¶
Maj. Louis Eiche.
140th New York, Lieut. Col. William S. Grantzynn.
146th New York:
Col. James Grindlay.
Lieut. Henry Loomis.
Col. James Grindlay.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ANDREW W. DENISON.**
Col. RICHARD N. BOWERMAN.¶
Col. DAVID L. STANTON.

1st Maryland:
Col. David L. Stanton.
Maj. Robert Neely.
4th Maryland:
Col. Richard N. Bowerman.
Maj. Harrison Adreon.
7th Maryland:
Lieut. Col. David T. Bennett.**
Maj. Edward M. Mobley.
8th Maryland, Lieut. Col. Ernest F. M. Faehtz.

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* In command from April 1.
† Wounded March 29.
‡ Mortally wounded April 1.
§ Brady's and Jardine's companies Michigan Sharpshooters attached.
‖ In command from April 3.
¶ Wounded April 1.
** Wounded March 31.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES GWYN.

3d Delaware, Capt. John H. Cade.
4th Delaware:
Capt. William H. Maclary.*
Bvt. Lieut. Col. Moses B. Gist.
8th Delaware (three companies), Capt. John N. Richards.
157th Pennsylvania (four companies), 190th Pennsylvania, 191st Pennsylvania, } Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee.
210th Pennsylvania:
Col. William Sergeant.†
Lieut. Col. Edward L. Witman.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN A. KELLOGG.

91st New York, Col. Jonathan Tarbell.
6th Wisconsin:
Lieut. Col. Thomas Kerr.‡
Capt. Edward A. Whaley.§
Capt. Lewis A. Kent.
7th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Hollon Richardson.§

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.

16th Maine, Col. Charles W. Tilden.
39th Massachusetts:
Lieut. Col. Henry M. Tremlett.‡
Capt. Joseph J. Cooper.
97th New York, Lieut. Col. Rouse S. Egelston.‖
11th Pennsylvania, Maj. John B. Overmyer.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. RICHARD COULTER.

94th New York:
Maj. Henry H. Fish.¶
Capt. Albert T. Morgan.**
95th New York, Capt. George D. Knight.
147th New York:
Maj. Dennis B. Dailey.‡
Capt. James A. McKinley.
56th Pennsylvania, 88th Pennsylvania, } Maj. Henry A. Laycock.
121st Pennsylvania,†† Maj. West Funk.
142d Pennsylvania,†† Lieut. Col. Horatio N. Warren.‡

Unattached.

1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters, Capt. Clinton Perry.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.

1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Robert E. Rogers.
1st New York Light, Battery D, Lieut. Deloss M. Johnson.
1st New York Light, Battery H, Bvt. Maj. Charles E. Mink.
15th New York Heavy, Company M, Capt. William D. Dickey.
4th United States, Battery B:
Lieut. John Mitchell.‡‡
Lieut. William P. Vose.
5th United States, Batteries D and G, Lieut. Jacob B. Rawles.

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* Killed April 1.
† Mortally wounded March 31.
‡ Wounded March 31.
§ Wounded April 1.
‖ Wounded April 2.
¶ Wounded March 31 and killed April 1.
** In command from April 3.
†† Consolidated April 1 and commanded by Major Funk.
‡‡ Wounded March 29.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT.

ESCORT.

21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E, Capt. William H. Boyd, jr.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.

1st and 4th New Jersey (battalion), Lieut. Col. Baldwin Hufty.
2d New Jersey (two companies), Capt. Adolphus Weiss.
3d New Jersey (one company), Capt. James H. Comings.
10th New Jersey, Maj. James W. McNeely.
15th New Jersey, Maj. Ebenezer W. Davis.
40th New Jersey, Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.

2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Col. James Hubbard.
65th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisk.
121st New York, Bvt. Col. Egbert Olcott.
95th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Harper.

Third Brigade.

Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.

37th Massachusetts, Capt. Archibald Hopkins.
49th Pennsylvania, Bvt. Col. Baynton J. Hickman.
82d Pennsylvania, Col. Isaac C. Bassett.
119th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark.*
Maj. William C. Gray.
2d Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. Elisha H. Rhodes.
5th Wisconsin, Col. Thomas S. Allen.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. WARNER.

62d New York, Lieut. Col. Theodore B. Hamilton.
93d Pennsylvania:
Col. Charles W. Eckman.
Capt. B. Frank Hean.†
Col. Charles W. Eckman.
98th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. Charles Reen.*
Capt. Bernhard Gessler.
102d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Patchell.
139th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. John G. Parr.
Maj. James McGregor.†
Lieut. Col. John G. Parr.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.*
Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY.
Bvt. Col. CHARLES MUNDEE.†
Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY.
Bvt. Maj. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.

2d Vermont, Lieut. Col. Amasa S. Tracy.
3d Vermont, Bvt. Col. Horace W. Floyd.‡
4th Vermont, Capt. George H. Amidon.
5th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Ronald A. Kennedy.
6th Vermont:
Maj. William J. Sperry.
Lieut. Col. Sumner H. Lincoln.§
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon.

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* Wounded April 2.
† In command part of April 2.
‡ Commanded 3d and 4th Vermont on March 31.
§ In command from April 4.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. HYDE.

1st Maine (veteran), Lieut. Col. Stephen C. Fletcher.
43d New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles A. Milliken.
49th New York (five companies):
Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt.*
Maj. George H. Selkirk.
77th New York (five companies):
Lieut. Col. David J. Caw.†
Capt. Charles E. Stevens.
122d New York, Lieut. Col. Horace H. Walpole.
61st Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. John W. Crosby.‡
Col. George F. Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.

14th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Jacob J. Janeway.
106th New York:
Col. Andrew N. McDonald.
Lieut. Col. Alvah W. Briggs.§
Col. Andrew N. McDonald.
151st New York (five companies), Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus.
87th Pennsylvania, Capt. James Tearney.
10th Vermont, Lieut. Col. George B. Damon.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER.

6th Maryland:
Maj. Clifton K. Prentiss.*
Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hill.
9th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder.
110th Ohio:
Bvt. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
Capt. William D. Shellenberger.‖
Bvt. Col. Otho H. Binkley.
122d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn.
126th Ohio, Col. Benjamin F. Smith.
67th Pennsylvania, Maj. William G. Williams.
138th Pennsylvania, Col. Matthew R. McClennan.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Maj. ANDREW COWAN.

1st New Jersey Light, Battery A, Capt. Augustin N. Parsons.
New York Light, 1st Battery, Bvt. Capt. Orsamus R. Van Etten.
New York Light, 3d Battery, Bvt. Maj. William A. Harn.
9th New York Heavy, Company L, Capt. S. Augustus Howe.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Bvt. Maj. George W. Adams.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H, Capt. Crawford Allen, jr.
5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. John R. Brincklé.
1st Vermont Heavy, Company D, Capt. Charles J. Lewis.

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* Mortally wounded April 2.
† Sick from April 2.
‡ Killed April 2.
§ In command April 2.
‖ Wounded April 2.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.

PROVOST GUARD.

79th New York, Maj. Andrew D. Baird.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN.

8th Michigan, Maj. Richard N. Doyle.
27th Michigan, Col. Charles Waite.
109th New York, Lieut. Col. Colwert K. Pier.
51st Pennsylvania, Col. William J. Bolton.
37th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. John Green.
38th Wisconsin:
Col. James Bintliff.
Maj. Robert N. Roberts.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Col. RALPH ELY.

1st Michigan Sharpshooters:
Lieut. Col. Asahel W. Nichols.*
Maj. Edwin J. Buckbee.
2d Michigan, Capt. John C. Boughton.
20th Michigan, Capt. Albert A. Day.
46th New York, Lieut. Col. Adolph Becker.
60th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Martin P. Avery.
50th Pennsylvania, Maj. Samuel K. Schwenk.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON.
Col. JAMES BINTLIFF.†

3d Maryland (four companies):
Capt. Joseph F. Carter.
Bvt. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson.
29th Massachusetts, Capt. John M. Deane.
57th Massachusetts, Capt. Albert W. Cook.
59th Massachusetts, Maj. Ezra P. Gould.
18th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Clough.
14th New York Heavy Artillery, Maj. George M. Randall.
100th Pennsylvania, Maj. Norman J. Maxwell.

Acting Engineers.

17th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Swift.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER.*
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN I. CURTIN.

35th Massachusetts, Col. Sumner Carruth.
36th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Thaddeus L. Barker.
58th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton.
39th New Jersey, Col. Abram C. Wildrick.
51st New York, Capt. Thomas B. Marsh.
45th Pennsylvania:
Capt. Roland C. Cheeseman.*
Bvt. Col. Theodore Gregg.
48th Pennsylvania:
Col. George W. Gowan.‡
Lieut. Col. Isaac F. Brannon.
7th Rhode Island, Bvt. Col. Percy Daniels.

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* Wounded April 2.
† In command from April 2.
‡ Killed April 2.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.
Col. WALTER HARRIMAN.

31st Maine:
Lieut. Col. Edward L. Getchell.*
Capt. Ebenezer S. Kyes.
2d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Taylor.
56th Massachusetts:
Maj. Zabdiel B. Adams.
Col. Stephen M. Weld, jr.†
6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Phin P. Bixby.
9th New Hampshire, Capt. John B. Cooper.
11th New Hampshire:
Col. Walter Harriman.
Capt. Hollis O. Dudley.
179th New York:
Col. William M. Gregg.*
Maj. Albert A. Terrill.
186th New York:
Col. Bradley Winslow.*
Lieut. Col. E. Jay Marsh.
17th Vermont:
Maj. Lyman E. Knapp.*
Col. Francis V. Randall.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. H. MCCALL.
Col. ALFRED B. MCCALMONT.‡

200th Pennsylvania:
Maj. Jacob Rehrer.
Lieut. Col. William H. H. McCall.
208th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Mish T. Heintzelman.
209th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH A. MATHEWS.

205th Pennsylvania:
Maj. B. Mortimer Morrow.*
Capt. Joseph G. Holmes.
207th Pennsylvania, Col. Robert C. Cox.§
211th Pennsylvania, Col. Levi A. Dodd.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN C. TIDBALL.

Maine Light, 7th Battery (G), Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell.
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Edward J. Jones.
New York Light, 19th Battery, Capt. Edward W. Rogers.
New York Light, 27th Battery, Capt. John B. Eaton.
New York Light, 34th Battery, Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads.

CAVALRY.

2d Pennsylvania, Col. William W. Sanders.

INDEPENDENT BRIGADE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.

1st Massachusetts Cavalry (eight companies), Maj. John Tewksbury.
61st Massachusetts, Col. Charles F. Walcott.
80th New York (20th Militia), Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh.
68th Pennsylvania:
Col. Andrew H. Tippin.‖
Lieut. Col. Robert E. Winslow.
114th Pennsylvania:
Capt. Henry M. Eddy.¶
Capt. John R. Waterhouse.

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* Wounded April 2.
† In command from April 4.
‡ In command from April 3.
§ In command of brigade parts of April 2 and 3.
‖ Disabled April 2.
¶ Mortally wounded April 2.

CAVALRY.

Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

First Brigade.

Col. PETER STAGG.

1st Michigan:
Lieut. Col. George R. Maxwell.*
Capt. Edward L. Negus.
5th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Smith H. Hastings.
6th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Harvey H. Vinton.
7th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George G. Briggs.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES L. FITZHUGH.

6th New York, Maj. Harrison White.
9th New York, Maj. James R. Dinnin.
19th New York (1st Dragoons), Maj. Howard M. Smith.
17th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Coe Durland.
20th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Gabriel Middleton.

Third (Reserve) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED GIBBS.

2d Massachusetts, Col. Casper Crowninshield.
6th Pennsylvania (six companies), Col. Charles L. Leiper.
1st United States, Capt. Richard S. C. Lord.
5th United States:
Capt. Thomas Drummond.†
Lieut. Gustavus Urban.
6th United States, Maj. Robert M. Morris.

Artillery.

4th United States, Batteries C and E, Capt. Marcus P. Miller.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

First Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Connecticut, Col. Brayton Ives.
3d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William P. Robeson, jr.*
2d New York, Col. Alanson M. Randol.
2d Ohio, Capt. Albert Barnitz.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM WELLS.

8th New York, Maj. James Bliss.
15th New York, Col. John J. Coppinger.
1st Vermont, Lieut. Col. Josiah Hall.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY CAPEHART.

1st New York (Lincoln), Lieut. Col. Jenyns C. Battersby.
1st West Virginia:
Maj. Sheeh B. Howe.‡
Lieut. Col. Charles E. Capehart.
2d West Virginia (seven companies), Lieut. Col. James Allen.
3d West Virginia, Maj. John S. Witcher.

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* Wounded April 1.
† Killed April 1.
‡ Killed April 8.

SECOND DIVISION.

(Army of the Potomac.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.

1st New Jersey:
Col. Hugh H. Janeway.*
Maj. Walter R. Robbins.
10th New York, Col. M. Henry Avery.
24th New York:
Col. Walter C. Newberry.†
Lieut. Col. Melzer Richards.‡
Maj. William A. Snyder.
1st Pennsylvania (five companies), Maj. Hampton S. Thomas.§
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. James H. Lord.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. IRVIN GREGG.‖
Col. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

4th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alender P. Duncan.
8th Pennsylvania (eight companies), Lieut. Col. William A. Corrie.
16th Pennsylvania:
Lieut. Col. John K. Robison.¶
Maj. William H. Fry.
21st Pennsylvania, Col. Oliver B. Knowles.
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I,** Lieut. Chandler P. Eakin.

Third Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. SMITH.

1st Maine, Lieut. Col. Jonathan P. Cilley.
2d New York Mounted Rifles:
Maj. Paul Chadbourne.†
Col. John Fisk.††
6th Ohio, Capt. Matthew H. Cryer.
13th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Stephen R. Clark.

[See also Cavalry Division, Army of the James, p. 580.]

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. Edwin A. Evans.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. Osbourn Watteon.

ENGINEERS.

1st New York, Bvt. Brig. Gen. James F. Hall.

PONTONIERS.

3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company I, Capt. John Pickering, jr.

UNATTACHED CAVALRY.

4th Massachusetts, Companies I, L, and M, Col. Francis Washburn.‡‡
5th Massachusetts (colored), Col. Charles F. Adams, jr.
7th New York (1st Mounted Rifles),§§ Col. Edwin V. Sumner.

DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

INFANTRY DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GILBERT H. MCKIBBIN.

41st New York, Lieut. Col. Detleo von Einsiedel.
103d New York, Capt. William Redlick.
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Maj. Benjamin F. Winger.
104th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Theophilus Kephart.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE C. KIBBE.

6th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Stephen Baker.
10th New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. G. de Peyster Arden.

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* Killed April 5.
† Wounded March 31.
‡ Mortally wounded April 5.
§ Wounded April 5.
‖ Captured April 7.
¶ Wounded April 7.
** Detached with Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps.
†† In command from April 3.
‡‡ Mortally wounded April 6.
§§ On expedition into North Carolina.

Artillery.

New York Light, 33d Battery, Capt. Alger M. Wheeler.

ARTILLERY.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT.

13th New York Heavy, Companies A and H, Capt. William Pendrell.
New York Light, 7th Battery, Lieut. Martin V. McIntyre.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy, Company E, Capt. Erskine H. Miles.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy, Company M, Lieut. Sylvester W. Marshall.

SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

FORT POCAHONTAS, VA.

Lieut. Col. ASHBEL W. ANGEL.

38th New Jersey (four companies), Maj. William H. Tantum.
20th New York Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Wayland F. Ford.
16th New York Heavy Artillery, Companies E and H, Capt. Henry C. Thompson.
184th New York, Company I, Capt. George Wetmore.

HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.

Col. WARDWELL G. ROBINSON.

184th New York, Lieut. Col. William P. McKinley.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Horace Hudson.

FORT POWHATAN, VA.

Col. WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

38th New Jersey (six companies), Col. William J. Sewell.
20th New York Cavalry, Company F, Lieut. John E. Pollard.
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment), Lieut. Frederick Grill.
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Charles W. Emerson.

TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.

HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

Capt. CHARLES E. THOMAS.

4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Company F, Capt. Joseph J. Baker.
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Charles E. Thomas.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS O. OSBORN.

39th Illinois, Capt. Homer A. Plympton.
62d Ohio:
Lieut. Col. Henry R. West.*
Maj. Thomas J. Platt.
67th Ohio. Col. Alvin C. Voris.
85th Pennsylvania, Company G, † Lieut. Absalom S. Dial.
199th Pennsylvania, Col. James C. Briscoe.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. DANDY.

10th Connecticut:
Lieut. Col. Ellsworth D. S. Goodyear.‡
Capt. Francis G. Hickerson.
11th Maine:
Lieut. Col. Jonathan A. Hill.
Maj. Charles P. Baldwin.§
Lieut. Col. Jonathan A. Hill.**
Capt. Henry C. Adams.
24th Massachusetts,‖ Capt. Thomas F. Edmands.
100th New York:
Maj. James H. Dandy.¶
Capt. Edwin Nichols.
206th Pennsylvania, Col. Hugh J. Brady.

* Wounded April 6.
† Provost guard at division headquarters.
‡ Wounded April 2.
§ Wounded April 1.
‖ Detached at Bermuda Hundred.
¶ Killed April 2.
** Wounded April 9.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD.

8th Maine:
Lieut. Col. Edward A. True.
Capt. Edward H. Reynolds.*
89th New York:
Maj. Frank W. Tremain.†
Capt. William Dobie.
148th New York, Col. John B. Murray.
158th New York:
Lieut. Col. William H. McNary.
Maj. Hyron Kalt.
55th Pennsylvania, Capt. George H. Hill.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. RIPLEY.

11th Connecticut, Maj. Charles Warren.
13th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Normand Smith.
81st New York, Capt. Matthew T. Betton.
98th New York, Lieut. Col. William Kreutzer.
139th New York, Maj. Theodore Miller.
19th Wisconsin, Maj. Saml. K. Vaughan.

Second Brigade.

Col. MICHAEL T. DONOHOE.

8th Connecticut, Maj. William M. Pratt
5th Maryland, Lieut. Col. William W. Bamberger.
10th New Hampshire, Capt. Warren M. Kelley.
12th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Thomas E. Barker.
96th New York, Maj. George W. Hindes.
118th New York, Lieut. Col. Levi S. Dominy.
9th Vermont, Lieut. Col. Valentine G. Barney.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL H. ROBERTS.

21st Connecticut, Lieut. Col. James F. Brown.
40th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. John Pollack.
2d New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. Joab N. Patterson.
58th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Cecil Clay.
188th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George K. Bowen.

INDEPENDENT DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ANDREW POTTER.

34th Massachusetts, Capt. Frank T. Leach.
116th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Wilbert B. Teters.
123d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Horace Kellogg.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM B. CURTIS.

23d Illinois, Capt. Patrick M. Ryan.
54th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Albert P. Moulton.
12th West Virginia, Capt. Erastus G. Bartlett.

* In command from April 6.
† Killed April 2.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. HARRIS.

10th West Virginia, Capt. Marshal W. Coburn.
11th West Virginia, Maj. Michael A. Ayers.
15th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. John W. Holliday.

ARTILLERY.

Maj. CHARLES C. ABELL.

3d New York Light, Battery E, Capt. George E. Ashby.
3d New York Light, Battery H, Capt. Enoch Jones.
3d New York Light, Battery K, Capt. James R. Angel.
3d New York Light, Battery M, Capt. John H. Howell.
New York Light, 17th Battery, Capt. George T. Anthony.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A, Capt. William Stitt.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F, Lieut. Charles E. Guild.
1st United States, Battery B, Capt. Samuel S. Elder.
4th United States, Battery L, Lieut. Henry C. Hasbrouck.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Charles P. Muhlenberg.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Henry B. Beecher.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL.

PROVOST GUARD.

4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies E and H, Maj. Atherton H. Stevens, jr.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.

First Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALONZO G. DRAPER.

22d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ira C. Terry.
36th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Pratt.
38th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Robert M. Hall.
118th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John C. Moon.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD A. WILD.

29th Connecticut (colored), Col. William B. Wooster.
9th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas Bayley.
115th U. S. Colored Troops,* Col. Robert H. Earnest.
117th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lewis G. Brown.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY G. THOMAS.

19th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Joseph G. Perkins.
23d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Marshall L. Dempcy.
43d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Stephen B. Yeoman.
114th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Thomas D. Sedgwick.

Attached Brigade.†

Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. RUSSELL.

10th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Edward H. Powell.
28th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Logan.

Cavalry.

2d U. S. Colored, Col. George W. Cole.

* Detached from First Brigade, Second Division.
† Detached from Third Brigade, Second Division.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES SHAW, Jr.

7th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Oscar E. Pratt.
109th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orion A. Bartholomew.
116th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. George H. Laird.

Second Brigade.

Col. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY.

8th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Samuel C. Armstrong.
41st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Llewellyn F. Haskell.
45th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Theodore C. Glazier.
127th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. James Givin.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM W. WOODWARD.

29th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Clark E. Royce.
31st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Henry C. Ward.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. LOOMIS L. LANGDON.

Connecticut Light, 1st Battery, Capt. James B. Clinton.
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Charles R. Doane.
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Zenas C. Warren.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Henry Y. Wildey.
3d Rhode Island, Battery C, Capt. Martin S. James.
1st United States, Battery D, Lieut. Redmond Tully.
1st United States, Battery M, Lieut. Egbert W. Olcott.
4th United States, Battery D, Capt. Frederick M. Follett.

CAVALRY DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. RANALD S. MACKENZIE.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. WEST.

20th New York, Company G, Capt. Thomas H. Butler.
5th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Christopher Kleinz.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.†

1st District of Columbia (battalion), Maj. J. Stannard Baker.
1st Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Evans.
11th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton.

Artillery.

Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery, Capt. Dorman L. Noggle.

* Temporarily assigned April 1 to Sheridan's cavalry command.
† Wounded April 1.

No. 2.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, March 29–April 9, 1865.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
ESCORT.							
5th U. S. Cavalry, Companies B, F, and K							
HEADQUARTERS GUARD.							
4th United States							
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE N. MACY.							
1st Indiana Cavalry, Company K							
1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies C and D				1			1
3d Pennsylvania Cavalry		1					1
11th United States, 1st Battalion							
14th United States, 2d Battalion		1					1
Total Provost Guard		2		1			3
HEADQUARTERS GUARD.							
3d United States							
Signal Detachment				1			1
QUARTERMASTER'S GUARD.							
Oneida (New York) Cavalry							
ENGINEER BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY W. BENHAM.							
15th New York (nine companies)							
50th New York							
Total Engineer Brigade							
Battalion U. S. Engineers							
ARTILLERY.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.							
SIEGE TRAIN.							
Col. HENRY L. ABBOT.							
1st Connecticut Heavy		3		11			14
Connecticut Light, 3d Battery							
Total Siege Train		3		11			14
ARTILLERY RESERVE.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.							
Maine Light, 2d Battery (B)							
Maine Light, 3d Battery (C)							
Maine Light, 4th Battery (D)							
Maine Light, 6th Battery (F)							
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)			1	3			4
Massachusetts Light, 9th Battery							
Massachusetts Light, 14th Battery				1			1
New Jersey Light, 3d Battery							
1st New York Light, Battery C		1		2			3
1st New York Light, Battery E				1			1
1st New York Light, Battery G							
1st New York Light, Battery L							
New York Light, 12th Battery							
1st Ohio Light, Battery H							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B		2		2			4

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY RESERVE—continued.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS.							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont Light, 3d Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5th United States, Batteries C and I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Artillery Reserve	.....	3	1	9	.....	.....	13
Total Artillery	.....	6	1	20	.....	.....	27
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.							
Staff	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES.							
First Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE W. SCOTT.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
26th Michigan	.....	6	.....	26	1	12	45
5th New Hampshire (battalion)	1	13	4	62	5	77	162
2d New York Heavy Artillery	.....	6	5	57	3	70	141
61st New York	1	6	1	40	.....	49	97
81st Pennsylvania	2	6	2	26	2	44	82
140th Pennsylvania	2	2	2	21	.....	24	51
Total First Brigade	6	39	15	232	11	276	579
Second Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT NUGENT.							
28th Massachusetts (five companies)	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	6
63d New York (six companies)	1	2	1	6	.....	2	12
69th New York	.....	2	3	18	.....	.....	23
88th New York (five companies)	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
4th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	7	2	92	.....	1	102
Total Second Brigade	1	11	8	124	.....	3	147
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY J. MADILL.*							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. CLINTON D. MACDOUGALL.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
7th New York	1	17	8	78	.....	10	114
39th New York	.....	3	1	32	.....	.....	36
52d New York	3	9	1	48	.....	12	73
111th New York	1	8	3	69	.....	.....	81
125th New York	1	4	.....	24	.....	3	32
126th New York (battalion)	.....	1	3	10	.....	5	19
Total Third Brigade	6	42	17	261	.....	30	356
Fourth Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN RAMSEY.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
64th New York (battalion)	.....	6	2	22	1	10	41
66th New York	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
53d Pennsylvania	.....	17	2	57	.....	.....	76
116th Pennsylvania	1	2	2	22	.....	.....	27
145th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
148th Pennsylvania	1	5	2	35	.....	3	46
183d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Fourth Brigade	2	32	9	157	1	13	214
Total First Division	15	124	49	774	12	322	1,296

* Wounded April 2.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM HAYS. Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. SMYTH. Bvt. Maj. Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM A. OLMSTED.							
19th Maine			2	16			18
19th Massachusetts				1			1
20th Massachusetts							
7th Michigan	1		1				2
1st Minnesota (two companies)							
59th New York		1		1			2
152d New York							
184th Pennsylvania							
36th Wisconsin				3			3
Total First Brigade*	1	1	3	21			26
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES P. MCIVOR.							
8th New York Heavy Artillery			1	4			5
155th New York							
164th New York				2			2
170th New York							
182d New York (69th New York National Guard Artillery)							
Total Second Brigade			1	6			7
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. SMYTH.† Col. DANIEL WOODALL.							
Staff			1				1
14th Connecticut			1	2			3
1st Delaware		2	2	9			13
12th New Jersey				2		1	3
10th New York (battalion)			1	4			5
108th New York				1			1
4th Ohio (four companies)							
69th Pennsylvania							
106th Pennsylvania (three companies)							
7th West Virginia (four companies)			1	4			5
Total Third Brigade		2	6	22		1	31
Unattached.							
2d Company Minnesota Sharpshooters							
Total Second Division	1	3	10	49		1	64
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.‡ Brig. Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. REGIS DE TROBRIAND. Col. RUSSELL B. SHEPHERD.							
20th Indiana			2	11			13
1st Maine Heavy Artillery		3	3	24		1	31
40th New York		3	1	7			11
73d New York				6			6
86th New York		2	1	7			10
124th New York	1	3	1	24		3	32
99th Pennsylvania		11	2	28		16	57
110th Pennsylvania		3	2	15		2	22
Total First Brigade	1	25	12	122		22	182

* Four officers and 91 men captured, were released April 9.

† Mortally wounded April 7.

‡ Wounded April 6.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. BYRON R. PIERCE.							
17th Maine	1	4	4	24	.....	.....	33
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	17
5th Michigan	.....	1	2	7	.....	.....	10
93d New York	1	4	.....	16	.....	.....	21
57th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....	22
105th Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	20	.....	.....	22
141st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
Total Second Brigade	2	13	7	104	.....	1	127
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ROBERT MCALLISTER.							
11th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	13	2	11	27
7th New Jersey	.....	1	1	5	.....	2	9
8th New Jersey	1	8	1	26	.....	2	38
11th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23
120th New York	.....	1	.....	19	.....	32	52
Total Third Brigade	1	11	2	86	2	47	149
Total Third Division	4	49	22	312	2	70	459
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOHN G. HAZARD.							
Massachusetts Light, 10th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New Hampshire, Battery M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New Jersey Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
New York Light, 11th Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th New York Heavy, Company C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th New York Heavy, Company L	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th United States, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	12
Total Second Army Corps	21	176	82	1,146	14	394	1,833
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN. Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
ESCORT.							
4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company C	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	5
PROVOST GUARD.							
104th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN. Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
185th New York	2	30	9	162	.....	6	209
198th Pennsylvania	3	34	10	168	.....	22	237
Total First Brigade	5	64	20	330	.....	28	447
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. EDGAR M. GREGORY.							
187th New York	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
188th New York	.....	4	3	37	.....	.....	44
189th New York	.....	3	2	18	.....	.....	23
Total Second Brigade	.....	7	5	60	.....	.....	72

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT. Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALFRED L. PEARSON.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1st Maine Sharpshooters	.....	4	1	28	.....	5	38
20th Maine	.....	7	2	47	.....	1	57
32d Massachusetts	.....	2	.....	21	.....	2	25
1st Michigan	.....	1	1	19	.....	1	22
16th Michigan	.....	2	1	7	.....	.....	10
83d Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	11
91st Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....	16
118th Pennsylvania	.....	1	2	16	.....	.....	19
155th Pennsylvania	2	9	1	40	.....	.....	52
Total Third Brigade	2	30	9	201	.....	9	251
Total First Division	7	101	34	591	.....	37	770
SECOND DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROMEYN B. AYRES.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. FREDERICK WINTHROP.* Col. JAMES GRINDLAY. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH HAYES.							
5th New York (Veteran)	1	8	1	28	.....	30	68
15th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	12	14	84	.....	122	242
140th New York	.....	6	.....	21	.....	30	57
146th New York	.....	5	4	34	.....	22	65
Total First Brigade	1	31	19	167	.....	214	432
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ANDREW W. DENISON.† Col. RICHARD N. BOWERMAN.‡ Col. DAVID L. STANTON.							
1st Maryland	.....	9	6	42	.....	24	81
4th Maryland	.....	1	1	3	.....	4	9
7th Maryland	.....	7	4	32	.....	30	73
8th Maryland	.....	.....	2	4	.....	7	13
Total Second Brigade	.....	17	13	81	.....	65	176
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JAMES GWYN.							
2d Delaware	.....	1	2	13	.....	8	24
4th Delaware	2	7	1	27	2	9	48
8th Delaware (three companies)	.....	2	1	12	.....	8	23
157th Pennsylvania (four companies)	.....	1	.....	7	.....	7	15
190th Pennsylvania	.....	3	.....	11	.....	4	18
191st Pennsylvania	.....	2	.....	15	.....	9	26
210th Pennsylvania	.....	7	5	77	1	27	117
Total Third Brigade	2	23	9	162	3	72	271
Total Second Division	3	71	41	410	3	351	879
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. SAMUEL W. CRAWFORD.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JOHN A. KELLOGG.							
91st New York	.....	33	6	170	.....	21	230
6th Wisconsin	.....	8	5	74	1	31	119
7th Wisconsin	.....	11	4	55	.....	11	81
Total First Brigade	.....	52	15	299	1	63	430

* Mortally wounded April 1. † Wounded March 31. ‡ Wounded April 1.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY BAXTER.							
16th Maine	.....	2	1	16	2	24	45
39th Massachusetts	.....	2	4	27	.....	5	38
97th New York	.....	2	2	18	.....	7	29
11th Pennsylvania	.....	3	3	48	.....	5	59
107th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	2	13
Total Second Brigade	.....	9	10	120	2	43	184
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. RICHARD COULTER.							
94th New York	2	10	4	45	.....	24	85
95th New York	.....	4	2	61	.....	9	76
147th New York	.....	2	1	28	.....	2	33
56th Pennsylvania	.....	1	2	22	.....	.....	25
88th Pennsylvania	1	.....	2	22	1	9	35
121st Pennsylvania	.....	1	1	6	.....	1	9
142d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	4	8	.....	4	16
Total Third Brigade	3	18	16	192	1	49	279
Unattached.							
1st Battalion New York Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Division	3	79	41	612	4	155	894
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. WAINWRIGHT.							
1st New York Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st New York Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
1st New York Light, Battery H	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
15th New York Heavy, Company M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th United States, Battery B	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	5
5th United States, Batteries D and G	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Total Artillery Brigade	.....	3	1	9	.....	.....	13
Total Fifth Army Corps	13	254	117	1,626	7	544	2,561
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT							
ESCORT.							
21st Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company E	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. PENROSE.							
1st New Jersey, 4th New Jersey Battalion	 1	2 2	1 1	8 18	.....	2 1	13 23
2d New Jersey (two companies)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3d New Jersey (one company)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
15th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	9
40th New Jersey	.....	.....	4	17	.....	.....	21
Total First Brigade	1	4	6	62	.....	3	76

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.							
2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	1	14	.....	.....	15
65th New York	.....	1	1	21	.....	.....	23
121st New York	2	7	1	24	.....	.....	34
95th Pennsylvania	1	8	.....	25	.....	.....	34
Total Second Brigade	3	16	3	84	.....	.....	106
Third Brigade.							
Col. OLIVER EDWARDS.							
37th Massachusetts	.....	13	6	56	.....	.....	75
49th Pennsylvania	1	15	2	48	.....	.....	66
82d Pennsylvania	1	23	8	95	.....	1	128
119th Pennsylvania	1	4	4	29	.....	2	40
2d Rhode Island	2	6	5	44	.....	.....	57
5th Wisconsin	1	27	7	137	.....	.....	172
Total Third Brigade	6	88	32	409	.....	3	538
Total First Division	10	108	41	555	.....	6	720
SECOND DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES M. WARNER.							
62d New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93d Pennsylvania	.....	4	3	32	.....	.....	39
98th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	4	16	.....	6	26
102d Pennsylvania	.....	1	2	21	.....	.....	24
139th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	1	18	.....	.....	19
Total First Brigade	.....	5	10	87	.....	6	108
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.* Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY. Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE. Lieut. Col. AMASA S. TRACY. Bvt. Maj. Gen. LEWIS A. GRANT.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
2d Vermont	1	7	1	32	.....	.....	41
3d Vermont	.....	4	1	19	.....	.....	24
4th Vermont	.....	1	2	9	.....	.....	12
5th Vermont	.....	6	3	31	.....	7	47
6th Vermont	.....	2	.....	19	.....	.....	21
1st Vermont Heavy Artillery	1	4	3	42	.....	.....	50
Total Second Brigade	2	24	11	152	.....	7	196
Third Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS W. HYDE.							
1st Maine (Veteran)	1	2	2	26	.....	.....	31
43d New York (five companies)	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	11
49th New York (five companies)	.....	1	2	3	.....	3	9
77th New York (five companies)	.....	1	4	10	.....	.....	15
122d New York	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	8
61st Pennsylvania	1	2	3	17	.....	.....	23
Total Third Brigade	2	7	13	72	.....	3	97
Total Second Division	4	36	34	311	.....	16	401

* Wounded April 2.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. TRUMAN SEYMOUR.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM S. TRUEX.							
14th New Jersey		3	1	22			26
106th New York		8		40			48
151st New York (five companies)		2	1	15			18
87th Pennsylvania	2	5	2	23		1	33
10th Vermont		2	2	44			48
Total First Brigade	2	19	6	144		1	172
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER.							
6th Maryland		3	6	23		1	33
9th New York Heavy Artillery		5	4	59		4	72
110th Ohio	1	3	2	23			29
122d Ohio				11			11
126th Ohio		2	1	8			11
67th Pennsylvania		4		26		1	31
138th Pennsylvania		3	2	21			26
Total Second Brigade	1	20	15	171		6	213
Total Third Division	3	39	22	315		7	386
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Bvt. Maj ANDREW COWAN.							
1st New Jersey Light, Battery A							
New York Light, 1st Battery				2			2
New York Light, 3d Battery				2			2
9th New York Heavy, Company L							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G			1	2			3
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery H		4		9			13
5th United States, Battery E				2			2
1st Vermont Heavy, Company D							
Total Artillery Brigade		4	1	17			22
Total Sixth Army Corps	17	187	98	1,192		29	1,523
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN G. PARKE.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
79th New York							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
First Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL HARRIMAN.							
8th Michigan		2	5	14		1	22
27th Michigan		2	2	8			12
109th New York		1	2	20			23
51st Pennsylvania		1		1			2
37th Wisconsin	1	8		28			37
38th Wisconsin		12	4	70		7	93
Total First Brigade	1	26	13	141		8	189

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Col. RALPH ELY.							
1st Michigan Sharpshooters	.....	5	5	25	1	12	49
2d Michigan	.....	1	.....	6	.....	3	10
20th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
46th New York	.....	2	2	17	.....	1	22
60th Ohio	.....	3	3	20	.....	1	27
50th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total Second Brigade	.....	12	10	76	1	18	117
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Col. GILBERT P. ROBINSON. Col. JAMES BINTLIFF.							
3d Maryland (four companies)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
57th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
59th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18th New Hampshire	1	2	2	9	.....	.....	14
14th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
100th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade	1	2	2	20	.....	.....	25
Acting Engineers.							
17th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total First Division	2	40	25	239	1	26	333
SECOND DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ROBERT B. POTTER. Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN.							
Staff	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN I. CURTIN.							
35th Massachusetts	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	14
36th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
58th Massachusetts	.....	4	1	17	2	17	41
39th New Jersey	1	16	5	79	.....	1	102
51st New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45th Pennsylvania	.....	5	4	31	1	20	61
48th Pennsylvania	1	12	3	58	.....	25	99
7th Rhode Island	.....	.....	3	11	.....	1	15
Total First Brigade	2	41	16	211	3	64	337
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. SIMON G. GRIFFIN. Col. WALTER HARRIMAN.							
31st Maine	.....	11	3	71	.....	3	88
2d Maryland	.....	5	.....	21	.....	6	32
56th Massachusetts	1	1	2	11	.....	.....	15
6th New Hampshire	.....	3	1	24	.....	3	31
9th New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th New Hampshire	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
179th New York	.....	9	9	34	.....	8	60
186th New York	.....	33	11	127	.....	9	180
17th Vermont	1	8	3	35	.....	2	49
Total Second Brigade	2	70	30	324	.....	31	457
Total Second Division	4	111	48	535	3	95	796

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM H. H. MCCALL. Col. ALFRED B. MCCALMONT.							
200th Pennsylvania		2	1	33		3	39
208th Pennsylvania		7	1	38		1	47
209th Pennsylvania		6	4	49		3	62
Total First Brigade		15	6	120		7	148
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSEPH A. MATHEWS.							
205th Pennsylvania	2	22	6	91		5	126
207th Pennsylvania	1	37	9	130	1	7	185
211th Pennsylvania	4	17	4	89		21	135
Total Second Brigade	7	76	19	310	1	33	446
Total Third Division	7	91	26	430	1	40	595
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. JOHN C. TIDBALL.							
Maine Light, 7th Battery (G)							
Massachusetts Light, 11th Battery							
New York Light, 19th Battery							
New York Light, 27th Battery							
New York Light, 34th Battery							
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D							
Total Artillery Brigade*							
CAVALRY.							
2d Pennsylvania							
Total Ninth Army Corps	13	242	99	1,204	5	161	1,724
INDEPENDENT BRIGADE.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS.							
1st Massachusetts Cavalry (eight companies)							
61st Massachusetts	1	4	1	28			34
80th New York (20th Militia)				13			13
68th Pennsylvania		1	2	2			5
114th Pennsylvania	2	3	3	25			33
Total Independent Brigade	3	8	6	68			85

RECAPITULATION.

Provost Guard		2		1			3
Signal Detachment				1			1
Artillery		6	1	20			27
Second Army Corps	21	176	82	1,146	14	394	1,833
Fifth Army Corps	13	254	117	1,626	7	544	2,561
Sixth Army Corps	17	187	98	1,198		29	1,529
Ninth Army Corps	13	242	99	1,204	5	161	1,724
Independent Brigade	3	8	6	68			85
Total Army of the Potomac	67	875	403	5,264	26	1,128	7,763

* See also explanatory foot-notes ‖, ¶, and **, p. 565.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
CAVALRY.							
Maj. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.							
ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. WESLEY MERRITT.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. DEVIN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. PETER STAGG.							
1st Michigan	1	8	4	30	.....	.....	43
5th Michigan	.....	1	2	15	.....	.....	18
6th Michigan	.....	2	2	18	.....	.....	22
7th Michigan	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
Total First Brigade	1	11	8	79	.....	.....	99
Second Brigade.							
Col. CHARLES L. FITZHUGH.							
6th New York	.....	.....	2	6	1	3	12
9th New York	.....	2	3	8	.....	.....	13
19th New York (1st Dragoons)	.....	1	4	15	.....	1	21
17th Pennsylvania	.....	3	6	13	1	3	26
20th Pennsylvania	1	4	1	14	.....	1	21
Total Second Brigade	1	10	16	56	2	8	93
Third (Reserve) Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED GIBBS.							
2d Massachusetts	1	1	3	15	1	4	25
6th Pennsylvania (six companies)	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	5
1st United States	.....	2	2	11	.....	.....	15
5th United States	1	2	1	8	1	9	22
6th United States	.....	1	.....	7	1	18	27
Total Third (Reserve) Brigade	3	6	7	44	3	31	94
Artillery.							
4th United States, Batteries C and E	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total First Division	5	27	31	183	5	39	290
THIRD DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. GEORGE A. CUSTER.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALEXANDER C. M. PENNINGTON.							
1st Connecticut	1	6	.....	15	.....	.....	22
2d New Jersey	1	2	7	25	.....	7	42
2d New York	.....	9	8	36	.....	.....	53
2d Ohio	1	6	5	31	.....	1	44
Total First Brigade	3	23	20	107	.....	8	161
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM WELLS.							
8th New York	1	4	2	22	.....	.....	29
15th New York	1	8	2	35	1	4	51
1st Vermont	.....	2	2	16	.....	1	21
Total Second Brigade	2	14	6	73	1	5	101

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. HENRY CAPEHART.							
1st New York (Lincoln)	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	13
1st West Virginia	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	9
2d West Virginia (seven companies)	.....	7	4	46	.....	3	60
3d West Virginia	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	11
Total Third Brigade	1	7	7	75	.....	3	93
Total Third Division	6	44	33	255	1	16	355
Total Army of the Shenandoah	11	71	64	438	6	55	645
SECOND DIVISION. (Army of the Potomac.)							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY E. DAVIES, Jr.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
1st New Jersey	2	9	7	36	4	30	88
10th New York	.....	14	6	38	.....	14	72
24th New York	1	4	4	30	1	33	73
1st Pennsylvania (five companies)	.....	2	1	6	.....	1	10
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Brigade	3	29	19	111	5	78	245
Second Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. IRVIN GREGG.* Col. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.							
4th Pennsylvania	2	7	4	37	.....	7	57
8th Pennsylvania (eight companies)	.....	9	2	45	1	5	62
16th Pennsylvania	.....	9	5	38	1	4	57
21st Pennsylvania	.....	4	1	24	3	69	101
1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	2	29	12	144	5	85	277
Third Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES H. SMITH.							
1st Maine	2	21	7	100	.....	12	142
2d New York Mounted Rifles	.....	5	4	24	1	28	62
6th Ohio	.....	3	1	16	.....	3	23
13th Ohio	2	4	3	43	1	25	78
Total Third Brigade	4	33	15	183	2	68	305
Total Second Division, Army of the Potomac.	9	91	46	438	12	231	827
Total Cavalry	20	162	110	876	18	286	1,472
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.							
Staff	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
HEADQUARTERS GUARD.							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Company I	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Captured April 7.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ENGINEERS.							
1st New York (eight companies)							
PONTONIERS.							
3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company I							
UNATTACHED CAVALRY.							
4th Massachusetts, Companies I, L, and M	3	2	5	5	5	60	80
5th Massachusetts (colored)							
Total Unattached Cavalry	3	2	5	5	5	60	80
DEFENSES BERMUDA HUNDRED.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.							
INFANTRY DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. GILBERT H. MCKIBBIN.							
41st New York							
103d New York							
2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery							
104th Pennsylvania							
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE C. KIBBE.							
6th New York Heavy Artillery							
10th New York Heavy Artillery		2	2	36	1	43	84
Total Second Brigade		2	2	36	1	43	84
Artillery.							
New York Light, 33d Battery							
Total Infantry Division		2	2	36	1	43	84
ARTILLERY.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT.							
13th New York Heavy, Companies A and H							
New York Light, 7th Battery							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy, Company E							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy, Company M							
Total Defenses Bermuda Hundred		2	2	36	1	43	84
SEPARATE BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.							
38th New Jersey							
20th New York Cavalry, Companies D and F							
16th New York Heavy Artillery, Companies E and H.							
184th New York							
3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery (detachment).							
1st U. S. Colored Cavalry, Companies E and I							

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.							
Sharpshooters				16		3	21
HEADQUARTERS GUARD.							
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies F and K		1					1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. FOSTER.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
85th Pennsylvania (detachment)							
First Brigade.							
Col. THOMAS O. OSBORN.							
39th Illinois	1	19	2	50			72
62d Ohio		4	1	56	2	38	101
67th Ohio		8	2	63			73
199th Pennsylvania	2	20	6	86		1	115
Total First Brigade	3	51	11	255	2	39	361
Third Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE B. DANDY.							
10th Connecticut	1	12	8	83			104
11th Maine		9	4	65	2	32	112
24th Massachusetts							
100th New York	1	11	2	45			59
206th Pennsylvania				7	1	1	9
Total Third Brigade	2	32	14	200	3	33	284
Fourth Brigade.							
Col. HARRISON S. FAIRCHILD.							
8th Maine		3	2	9			14
89th New York	1	4	1	21			27
148th New York	1	1	1	8			11
158th New York	1	10	2	42			55
55th Pennsylvania	1	4	2	29			36
Total Fourth Brigade	4	22	8	109			143
Total First Division	9	105	33	564	5	72	788
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD H. RIPLEY.							
11th Connecticut							
13th New Hampshire							
81st New York							
98th New York							
139th New York							
19th Wisconsin							

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade.							
Col. MICHAEL T. DONOHOE.							
8th Connecticut							
5th Maryland							
10th New Hampshire							
12th New Hampshire							
96th New York							
118th New York							
9th Vermont							
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL H. ROBERTS.							
21st Connecticut							
40th Massachusetts							
2d New Hampshire							
58th Pennsylvania							
188th Pennsylvania							
INDEPENDENT DIVISION.							
Brt. Maj. Gen. JOHN W. TURNER.							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. ANDREW POTTER.							
34th Massachusetts		5	2	47			54
116th Ohio	1	9	1	55			66
123d Ohio		4	2	37			43
Total First Brigade	1	18	5	139			163
Second Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM B. CURTIS.							
23d Illinois		2	1	24			27
54th Pennsylvania	2	5		50			57
12th West Virginia	1	9	1	16			27
Total Second Brigade	3	16	2	90			111
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. HARRIS.							
10th West Virginia		4	1	24			29
11th West Virginia		5	4	57			66
15th West Virginia		1	1	29			31
Total Third Brigade		10	6	110			126
Total Independent Division	4	44	13	339			400
ARTILLERY.							
Maj. CHARLES C. ABELL.							
3d New York Light, Battery E							
3d New York Light, Battery H							
3d New York Light, Battery K							
3d New York Light, Battery M							
New York Light, 17th Battery							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery F							
1st United States, Battery B		1		1			2
4th United States, Battery L							
5th United States, Battery A							
5th United States, Battery F							
Total Artillery		1		1			2
Total Twenty-fourth Army Corps	13	151	46	922	5	75	1,212

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL.							
PROVOST GUARD.							
4th Massachusetts Cavalry, Companies E and H							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Bvt. Maj. Gen. AUGUST V. KAUTZ.							
First Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. ALONZO G. DRAPER.							
22d U. S. Colored Troops							
36th U. S. Colored Troops							
38th U. S. Colored Troops							
118th U. S. Colored Troops							
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD A. WILD.							
29th Connecticut (colored)							
9th U. S. Colored Troops							
115th U. S. Colored Troops							
117th U. S. Colored Troops							
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HENRY G. THOMAS.							
19th U. S. Colored Troops							
23d U. S. Colored Troops							
43d U. S. Colored Troops							
114th U. S. Colored Troops							
Attached Brigade.							
Bvt. Brig. Gen. CHARLES S. RUSSELL.							
10th U. S. Colored Troops							
28th U. S. Colored Troops							
Cavalry.							
2d U. S. Colored							
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BIRNEY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES SHAW, Jr.							
7th U. S. Colored Troops							
109th U. S. Colored Troops							
116th U. S. Colored Troops							
Second Brigade.							
Col. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY.							
8th U. S. Colored Troops							
41st U. S. Colored Troops							
45th U. S. Colored Troops							
127th U. S. Colored Troops							
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM W. WOODWARD.							
29th U. S. Colored Troops							
31st U. S. Colored Troops							

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.							
Capt. LOOMIS L. LANGDON.							
Connecticut Light, 1st Battery							
New Jersey Light, 4th Battery							
New Jersey Light, 5th Battery							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery E							
3d Rhode Island Light, Battery C							
1st United States, Battery D							
1st United States, Battery M							
4th United States, Battery D							
Total Twenty-fifth Army Corps*		10	1	39		40	90
CAVALRY DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. RANALD S. MACKENZIE.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ROBERT M. WEST.							
20th New York, Company G				3			3
5th Pennsylvania		1		10		1	12
Total First Brigade		1		13		1	15
Second Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL P. SPEAR.							
1st District Columbia (battalion)			1	2		2	5
1st Maryland		2	1	15		20	38
11th Pennsylvania	3	4	1	8	1	3	20
Total Second Brigade	3	6	3	25	1	25	63
Artillery.							
Wisconsin Light, 4th Battery							
Total Cavalry Division	3	7	3	38	1	26	78

RECAPITULATION.

Staff	1						1
Unattached Cavalry	3	2	5	5	5	60	80
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred		2	2	36	1	43	84
Twenty-fourth Army Corps	13	151	46	922	5	75	1,212
Twenty-fifth Army Corps		10	1	39		40	90
Cavalry Division	3	7	3	38	1	26	78
Total Army of the James	20	172	57	1,040	12	244	1,545

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Army of the Potomac	67	875	403	5,204	26	1,128	7,763
Army of the James	20	172	57	1,040	12	244	1,545
Cavalry (Sheridan)	20	162	110	876	18	286	1,472
Grand total	107	1,209	570	7,180	56	1,658	10,780

* Losses not reported in detail.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

OFFICERS KILLED OR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Uriah N. Parmelee, 1st Cavalry.
Capt. Brainerd Smith, 10th Infantry.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Lorenzo D. Wilson, 3d Infantry.
Capt. William H. Maclary, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Alpheus Wilson, 4th Infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Lieut. William M. Lamb, 39th Infantry.

MAINE.

Capt. John A. Heald, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Leander M. Comins, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. James E. Stayner, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Alvin A. Messer, 1st Veteran Infantry.
Lieut. Jerome B. Ireland, 11th Infantry.
Lieut. Schollay G. Usher, 17th Infantry.

MARYLAND.

Capt. Thomas Ocker, 6th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel W. Angel, 6th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Lewis Munger, 2d Cavalry.
Col. Francis Washburn, 4th Cavalry.
Capt. John D. B. Goddard, 4th Cavalry.
Capt. William T. Hodges, 4th Cavalry.
Lieut. George F. Davis, 4th Cavalry.
Capt. Isaac H. Boyd, 19th Infantry.
Capt. Willard C. Kinsley, 39th Infantry.
Capt. Ansel B. Randall, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas B. Hart, 61st Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Lieut. George C. Whitney, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Solon H. Finney, 6th Cavalry.
Lieut. Stephen Patterson, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry B. Burritt, 8th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Capt. William Collins, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Warren Ryder, 5th Infantry.
Maj. William I. Brown, 18th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Col. Hugh H. Janeway, 1st Cavalry.
Maj. James H. Hart, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. John S. Hough, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. Lewis M. Thompson, 1st Veteran Battalion Infantry.
Lieut. William S. Ackley, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Wellington Bird, 8th Infantry.
Capt. Gustavus Dupuis, 39th Infantry.
Capt. George W. Harrison, 39th Infantry
Lieut. Joseph W. Nason, 39th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Edwin F. Savacool, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Joseph Walter, 1st Cavalry.
Maj. Joseph O'Keefe, 2d Cavalry.
Capt. Asa L. Goodrich, 8th Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Augustus I. Root, 15th Cavalry.
Lieut. Col. Melzer Richards, 24th Cavalry.
Maj. James E. Doran, 24th Cavalry.
Lieut. Charles P. Williams, 24th Cavalry.
Capt. Eli Morse, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Lieut. Peter Pichler, 2d Heavy Artillery.
Lieut. Charles H. Burghardt, 4th Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Thomas Low, 8th Heavy Artillery.
Maj. Emil Duysing, 15th Heavy Artillery.
Bvt. Brig. Gen. Frederick Winthrop, 5th Veteran Infantry.
Capt. Joseph Turkington, 5th Veteran Infantry.
Lieut. Erich Bartels, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Hermann Elmeier, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Erastus D. Holt, 49th Infantry.
Lieut. John Burke, 52d Infantry.
Lieut. Max Klingenberg, 52d Infantry.
Lieut. Paul Schreiber, 52d Infantry.
Lieut. William Malcolm, 61st Infantry.
Capt. Edward B. Carroll, 63d Infantry.
Capt. Henry H. Darby, 64th Infantry.
Lieut. William Byron, 65th Infantry.
Maj. Frank W. Tremain, 89th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles H. Danford, 93d Infantry.
Maj. Henry H. Fish, 94th Infantry.
Capt. George French, 94th Infantry.
Maj. James H. Dandy, 100th Infantry.
Lieut. Silas W. Belding, 111th Infantry.
Capt. Ten Eyck C. Howland, 121st Infantry.
Lieut. John T. Morton, 121st Infantry.
Capt. Edward J. Cormick, 124th Infantry.
Capt. John Quay, 125th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas A. Wilson, 146th Infantry.
Lieut. Caleb G. Jackson, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward Reilly, 158th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. Franklin B. Doty, 179th Infantry.
Lieut. Ephraim F. Bander, 185th Infantry.
Lieut. Hiram Clark, 185th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel Minier, 185th Infantry.
Lieut. William Meehan, 188th Infantry.

Return of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

OHIO.

Capt. Warner Newton, 2d Cavalry.
Lieut. Joseph L. Stearns, 2d Cavalry.
Capt. Benjamin F. Metcalf, 13th Cavalry.
Lieut. Edward F. Cooper, 13th Cavalry.
Capt. Henry H. Stevens, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Bush, 116th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. William B. Mays, 4th Cavalry.
Lieut. Clement Engelman, 4th Cavalry.
Lieut. Charles E. Nugent, 4th Cavalry.
Lieut. John A Welton, 4th Cavalry.
Lieut. James Magee, 6th Cavalry.
Capt. John S. Howard, 8th Cavalry.
Maj. Robert S. Monroe, 11th Cavalry.
Capt. William Lancaster, 11th Cavalry.
Lieut. Oscar S. Mathews, 11th Cavalry.
Capt. James Ham, 17th Cavalry.
Lieut. Albert S. Ely, 20th Cavalry.
Lieut. Henry Lebo, 20th Cavalry.
Lieut. Levi R. Robb, 45th Infantry.
Col. George W. Gowan, 48th Infantry.
Lieut. George E. Hachenberg, 49th Infantry.
Maj. Nathan Davis, 54th Infantry.
Lieut. Cyrus Patton, 54th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel Moorhead, 55th Infantry.
Capt. Lemuel Shaw, 56th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John W. Crosby, 61st Infantry.
Capt. John C. Gallagher, 68th Infantry.
Capt. John Bond, 81st Infantry.
Capt. Charles Wilson, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Myers, 82d Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel W. Keasey, 87th Infantry.
Lieut. Peter Nickel, 87th Infantry.
Capt. Thomas J. Koch, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel J. Lehman, 88th Infantry.
Capt. James J. Carroll, 95th Infantry.
Lieut. Herman Solbrig, 98th Infantry.
Lieut. Harrison Y. Clifton, 99th Infantry.
Capt. Andrew J. Cunningham, 114th Infantry.
Capt. Henry M. Eddy, 114th Infantry.
Lieut. Edward T. Marion, 114th Infantry.
Lieut. Eugene Brady, 116th Infantry.
Lieut. John D. Mercer, 119th Infantry.
Capt. Samuel S. Kerr, 140th Infantry.
Lieut. William J. Cunningham, 140th Infantry.
Lieut. William D. Lank, 140th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel Everhart, 148th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas B. Dunn, 155th Infantry.
Lieut. James Strong, 155th Infantry.
Maj. Edwin A. Glenn, 198th Infantry.
Maj. Charles I. Macenen, 198th Infantry.
Capt. George W. Mulfrey, 198th Infantry.
Capt. Isaac Schroeder, 198th Infantry.
Lieut. Andrew A. Pomeroy, 198th Infantry.
Capt. Patrick O'Murphy, 199th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert McMillan, 199th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel L. Hughes, 205th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry A. Lower, 205th Infantry.
Lieut. David B. Roberts, 205th Infantry.
Capt. James A. Carothers, 207th Infantry.
Lieut. Alonzo R. Case, 207th Infantry.
Lieut. Allen G. Dodd, 207th Infantry.
Capt. James P. McCullough, 209th Infantry.
Col. William Sergeant, 210th Infantry.
Capt. John N. Hughes, 210th Infantry.
Lieut. Morris Shlesinger, 210th Infantry.
Capt. Elias B. Lee, 211th Infantry.
Capt. Charles McLain, 211th Infantry.
Lieut. Albert Alexander, 211th Infantry.
Lieut. John M. Pelton, 211th Infantry.
Lieut. Andrew J. Sparks, 211th Infantry.
Lieut. John P. Tarr, 211th Infantry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Capt. Charles W. Gleason, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. William H. Perry, 2d Infantry.
Capt. Peleg E. Peckham, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Albert A. Bolles, 7th Infantry.

U. S. ARMY.

Capt. Thomas Drummond, 5th Cavalry.

U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

Capt. John W. Falconer, 41st Infantry.

U. S. VOLUNTEERS.

Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth.
Capt. Charles J. Mills, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general.

VERMONT.

Lieut. George O. French, 1st Heavy Artillery.
Capt. Charles C. Morey, 2d Infantry.
Lieut. James M. Read, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. J. Edwin Henry, 17th Infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Maj. Sheeb B. Howe, 1st Cavalry.
Lieut. Joseph Caldwell, 12th Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

Capt. John B. Doughty, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles H. Mayer, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Augustus M. Hubbard, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Meredith M. Whitt, 37th Infantry.

No. 3.

General summary of casualties in the Union Forces operating against Richmond, Va., under Lieut. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, January 1 to April 9, 1865.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

JANUARY.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Artillery (Hunt)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	.....	1	2	6	.....	54	63
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	.....	5	1	25	.....	.....	31
Cavalry (Gregg)	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Total Army of the Potomac	1	8	3	37	.....	54	103
ARMY OF THE JAMES.*							
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.							
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gibbon)	.....	2	.....	8	.....	20	30
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	.....	1	1	9	.....	5	16
Cavalry (Kautz)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Ferrero)	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Total Army of the James	.....	4	1	21	.....	31	57
Grand total for January, 1865	1	12	4	58	.....	85	160

FEBRUARY.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Provost Guard (Macy)	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	3	23	9	96	.....	27	158
Fifth Army Corps (Warren)	13	121	56	942	7	323	1,462
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	.....	1	.....	25	.....	8	34
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	1	12	1	42	.....	.....	56
Cavalry (Gregg)	2	14	11	87	.....	15	129
Total Army of the Potomac†	19	173	77	1,194	7	373	1,843
ARMY OF THE JAMES.*							
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.							
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gibbon)	.....	3	.....	11	.....	7	21
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	1	2	.....	9	.....	3	15
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Ferrero)	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Cavalry (Kautz)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Total Army of the James	1	6	.....	25	.....	15	47
Grand total for February, 1865	20	179	77	1,219	7	388	1,890

* Records defective, and losses probably not fully reported.

† For the losses, in detail, at Hatcher's Run, see p. 63.

General summary of casualties in the Union Forces, &c.—Continued.

MARCH 1-APRIL 9.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
Provost Guard (Macy)	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Artillery (Hunt)	1	12	2	27	.....	48	90
Signal Corps	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Second Army Corps (Humphreys)	24	234	106	1,609	25	747	2,745
Fifth Army Corps (Warren and Griffin)	14	265	119	1,654	9	580	2,641
Sixth Army Corps (Wright)	22	241	120	1,582	1	122	2,088
Ninth Army Corps (Parke)	21	341	148	1,660	24	678	2,872
Cavalry (Gregg and Crook)	.....	10	9	45	3	74	141
Independent Brigade (Collis)	3	8	6	68	.....	.....	85
Total Army of the Potomac	85	1,113	510	6,647	62	2,249	10,666
Sheridan's Cavalry*	20	152	101	831	15	212	1,331
ARMY OF THE JAMES.							
Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.							
Staff	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Twenty-fourth Army Corps (Gibbon)	13	161	47	1,000	5	75	1,301
Twenty-fifth Army Corps (Weitzel)	.....	10	1	41	.....	46	98
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred (Hartsuff)	.....	2	2	36	1	43	84
Cavalry Division (Mackenzie)	3	7	3	38	1	29	81
Unattached Cavalry	3	2	5	5	5	60	80
Total Army of the James	20	182	58	1,120	12	253	1,645
Grand total March 1 to April 9†	125	1,447	669	8,598	89	2,714	13,642
Grand aggregate January 1 to April 9	146	1,638	750	9,785	96	3,187	15,602

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 30, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith a succinct report of the operations of this army in the recent campaign, resulting in the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg and terminating in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

On the 29th ultimo, in pursuance of orders received from the lieutenant-general commanding, the Second and Fifth Corps were moved across Hatcher's Run, the former by the Vaughan road, the latter by the old stage-road crossing at Perkins'. The Second Corps, holding the extreme left of the line before Petersburg prior to moving, was relieved by Major-General Gibbon, commanding two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps, was directed, after crossing Hatcher's Run, to take position, with his right resting

* Includes Crook's (formerly Gregg's) division for April only; the losses of that division in March are counted with the Army of the Potomac.

† For losses, in detail, at Fort Stedman, and in the Appomattox campaign, see pp. 70, 581.

on Hatcher's Run, and his left extending to the Quaker road. Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, was directed at first to take position at the intersection of the Vaughan and Quaker roads, and subsequently, about noon of the 29th, he was ordered to move up the Quaker road beyond Gravelly Run.

These orders were duly executed, and by evening Major-General Humphreys was in position, his right resting near Dabney's Mill and his left near Gravelly Meeting-House, on the Quaker road. In taking this position Major-General Humphreys encountered but little opposition, meeting only a small force in a line of rifle-pits, who were quickly driven out. Major-General Warren was delayed in his movement by having to rebuild the bridge over Gravelly Run. The advance of his column, Brigadier-General Griffin's division, was attacked about 4 p. m., when about a mile and a half beyond Gravelly Run, by Bushrod Johnson's division. A spirited engagement ensued, in which Griffin handsomely repulsed and drove the enemy, capturing over 100 prisoners.

On the 30th Major-General Humphreys again advanced, driving the enemy into his main line of works, and by night occupying a line from the Crow house, on Hatcher's Run, to the intersection of the Dabney's Mill and Boydton plank roads.

Major-General Warren during this day advanced on the Quaker road to its intersection with the Boydton plank, and pushed Ayres' division in a northwesterly direction over to the White Oak road. No fighting of any consequence occurred this day, except picket skirmishing and exchange of artillery shots from the respective lines, now close to each other.

During the night of the 30th Major-General Humphreys, who had intrenched his line, was directed to relieve Griffin's division, Fifth Corps, by Miles' division, and Major-General Warren was ordered to move both Crawford and Griffin within supporting distance of Ayres, whose position on the extreme left was considered likely to invite attack.

On the 31st, about 10 a. m., Ayres, under General Warren's orders, advanced to dislodge the enemy in position on the White Oak road. Ayres' attack was unsuccessful, and was followed by such a vigorous attack of the enemy that Ayres was compelled to fall back upon Crawford, who, in turn, was so strongly pressed by the enemy as to force both divisions back in considerable disorder to the position occupied by Griffin, when the pursuit of the enemy ceased. Immediately on ascertaining the condition of affairs Major-General Humphreys was ordered to move to Warren's support, and that officer promptly sent Miles' division to attack in flank the force operating against Warren.

This movement was handsomely executed by Miles, who, attacking the enemy vigorously, drove him back to his former position on the White Oak road, capturing several colors and many prisoners.

In the meantime Warren advanced with Griffin's division, supported by such portions of Ayres' and Crawford's divisions as could be rallied, and regaining the position held by Ayres in the morning, Griffin attacked with Chamberlain's brigade, driving the enemy and securing a lodgment on the White Oak road.

These operations over, hearing heavy firing to the left and rear, which was presumed to be the cavalry moving up from Dinwiddie Court-House, Warren was directed to send a brigade down the White Oak road to co-operate with the cavalry. This brigade by night reached the crossing of Gravelly Run, by the road leading through J. Boisseau's, where, not meeting any enemy, it bivouacked.

During the night, having been directed to send support to Major-General Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court-House, Major-General Warren was ordered to move with his whole corps, two divisions by the White Oak road and one by the Boydton plank road. Major-General Humphreys was ordered to extend his left as far as practicable consistent with its security.

During the foregoing operations the Sixth and Ninth Corps remained in the lines in front of Petersburg, with orders to watch the enemy closely, and, in the event of the lines in their front being weakened, to attack.

On April 1, after consultation with the lieutenant-general commanding, believing from the operations on his right that the enemy's lines on his left must be thinly held, orders were sent to Major-Generals Wright and Parke to attack the next morning at 4. About 7 p. m., intelligence having been received of the brilliant success of the cavalry and Fifth Corps at Five Forks, orders were sent to Generals Parke and Wright to open their batteries and press the enemy's picket-line. At the same time Miles' division, Second Corps, was detached to the support of Major-General Sheridan, and Major-General Humphreys advised of the intended attacks of the Twenty-fourth, Sixth, and Fifth Corps, and directed to hold his two remaining divisions ready to co-operate in the same, should they prove successful.

On the 2d of April Major-General Wright attacked at 4 a. m., carrying everything before him, taking possession of the enemy's strong line of works, and capturing many guns and prisoners. After carrying the enemy's line in his front, and reaching the Boydton plank road, Major-General Wright turned to his left and swept down the enemy's line of intrenchments till near Hatcher's Run, where, meeting the head of the Twenty-fourth Corps, General Wright retraced his steps and advanced on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg, encountering the enemy in an inner line of works immediately around the city. Major-General Wright deployed his corps confronting their works, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth and part of the Second Corps.

Major-General Parke's attack at 4 a. m. was also successful, carrying the enemy's lines, capturing guns and prisoners, but the position of the Ninth Corps confronting that portion of the enemy's line the longest held and most strongly fortified, it was found he held a second and inner line, which Major-General Parke was unable to carry. Receiving a dispatch during the morning from Major-General Parke, reporting his being pressed by the enemy, the troops left in City Point defenses, under Brigadier General Benham and Brevet Brigadier-General Collis, were ordered up to General Parke's support, their prompt arrival enabling them to render material assistance to General Parke in holding his lines.

So soon as Major-General Wright's success was reported Major-General Humphreys was ordered to advance with the remaining divisions of his corps—Hays, on the right, advanced and captured a redoubt in front of the Crow house, taking a gun and over 100 prisoners; Mott, on the left, on advancing on the Boydton plank road, found the enemy's line evacuated. Hays and Mott pushed forward and joined the Sixth Corps, confronting the enemy. Early in the morning Miles, reporting his return to his position on the White Oak road, was ordered to advance on the Clairborne road simultaneously with Mott and Hays. Miles, perceiving the enemy were moving to his right, pursued and overtook him at Sutherland's Station, where a sharp engagement took place, Miles handling his single division with great skill and gallantry, capturing

several guns and many prisoners. On receiving intelligence of Miles being engaged, Hays was sent to his support, but did not reach the field till the action was over.

At 3 a. m. of the 2d [3d] of April Major-Generals Parke and Wright reported no enemy in their front, when, on advancing, it was ascertained Petersburg was evacuated. Willcox's division, Ninth Corps, was ordered to occupy the town, and the Second, Sixth, and Ninth Corps immediately moved up the river, reaching that night the vicinity of Sutherland's Station.

The next three days—the 3d, 4th, and 5th—the pursuit was continued along the River and Namozine roads, the Fifth Corps following the cavalry, and the Second and Sixth following the Fifth, the Ninth having been detached to guard the South Side Railroad. The progress of the troops was greatly impeded by the bad character of the road, the presence of the supply trains of the Fifth Corps and cavalry, and by the frequent changes of position of the cavalry, to whom the right of way was given. On the night of the 4th, receiving a dispatch from Major-General Sheridan that his army was in position at Amelia Court-House, immediate orders were given for the resumption of the march by the troops of the Second and Sixth Corps, reaching Jetersville between 4 and 5 p. m. [5th], where the Fifth Corps was found intrenched expecting an attack. No attack being made, on the morning of the 6th of April the three corps were moved in the direction of Amelia Court-House, with the intention of attacking the enemy if found there; but soon after moving intelligence was received that Lee had moved from Amelia Court-House toward Farmville. The directions of the corps were changed, and the Sixth Corps moved from the right to the left; the Second Corps was ordered to move on Deatonsville, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps to move in parallel direction on the right and left, respectively.

The Second Corps soon came up with the enemy and commenced a rear-guard fight, which continued all day till evening, when the enemy was so crowded in attempting to cross Sailor's Creek, that he had to abandon a large train. Guns, colors, and prisoners were taken in these successful operations of the Second Corps.

The Sixth Corps, on the left of the Second, came up with the enemy posted on Sailor's Creek. Major-General Wright attacked with two divisions and completely routed the enemy. In this attack the cavalry, under Major-General Sheridan, was operating on the left of the Sixth Corps, while Humphreys was pressing on the right. The result of the combined operations was the capture of Lieutenant-General Ewell and four other general officers, with most of Ewell's corps.

The next day, the 7th of April, the Fifth Corps was moved to the left toward Prince Edward Court-House. The Second Corps resumed the direct pursuit of the enemy, coming up with him at High Bridge, over the Appomattox. Here the enemy made a feeble stand with his rear guard, attempting to burn the railroad and common bridge. Being driven off by Humphreys he succeeded in burning three spans of the railroad bridge, but the common bridge was saved, which Humphreys immediately crossed in pursuit, the enemy abandoning eighteen guns at this point. Humphreys came up with the enemy at the intersection of the High Bridge and Farmville roads, where he was found intrenched behind rail breast-works, evidently making a stand to cover the withdrawal of his trains. Before reaching this point Humphreys had detached Barlow's division to the left toward Farmville. Near Farmville Barlow found the enemy, who was about evacu-

ating the place, which operation was hastened by a successful attack of Barlow's.

When Humphreys ascertained the position of the enemy, Barlow was recalled, but did not reach Humphreys till evening, and after an unsuccessful assault had been made by part of Miles' division.

The Sixth Corps moved early in the morning toward Farmville, but finding the road occupied, first by the cavalry and subsequently by the Twenty-fourth Corps, it was too late in the afternoon before it reached that place, where it was found the enemy had destroyed the bridge. On learning the position of Humphreys, orders were sent to Wright to cross and attack in support. By great exertions a bridge for infantry was constructed, over which Wright crossed, but it was night-fall before this could be effected.

The next day, April 8, the pursuit was continued on the Lynchburg stage road. On the 9th, at 12 m., the head of the Second Corps, when within three miles of Appomattox Court-House, came up with the enemy. At the same time I received a letter from General Lee asking for a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for surrender. Soon after receiving this letter Brigadier-General Forsyth, of General Sheridan's staff, came through the enemy's lines and notified me a truce had been made by Major-General Ord, commanding the troops on the other side of Appomattox Court-House. In consequence of this I replied to General Lee that I should suspend hostilities for two hours. At the expiration of that time I received the instructions of the lieutenant-general commanding to continue the armistice until further orders, and about 4 p. m. I received the welcome intelligence of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It has been impossible in the foregoing brief outline of operations to do full justice to the several corps engaged. For this purpose reference must be had to the reports of corps and division commanders, which will be forwarded as soon as received. At the same time I would call attention to the handsome repulse of the enemy by Griffin's division, Fifth Corps, on the 29th ultimo; to the important part taken by the Fifth Corps in the battle of Five Forks; to the gallant assault, on the 2d instant, by the Sixth Corps—in my judgment, the decisive movement of the campaign; to the successful attack of the Sixth Corps in the battle of Sailor's Creek; to the gallant assault, on the 2d instant, of the Ninth Corps, and the firmness and tenacity with which the advantages then gained were held against all assaults of the enemy; to the brilliant attack of Miles' division, Second Corps, at Sutherland's Station; to the energetic pursuit and attack of the enemy by the Second Corps on the 6th instant, terminating in the battle of Sailor's Creek, and to the prompt pursuit the next day, with Barlow's and Miles' attacks—as all evincing the fact that this army, officers and men, all nobly did their duty and deserve the thanks of the country. Nothing could exceed the cheerfulness with which all submitted to fatigue and privations to secure the coveted prize—the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The absence of official reports precludes my forwarding any statement of casualties or lists of the captures of guns, colors, and prisoners. To my staff, general and personal, I am indebted, as I ever have been, for the most zealous and faithful discharge of their duties.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 29, 1865.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Armies of the United States:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a map* of the operations of this army from the 29th of March, 1865, to the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, prepared since the rendition of my report, and intended to be appended to it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 30, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 16, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., War Department, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I send herewith fifteen flags, fourteen of which were captured from the enemy by the following named officers and men of the Second Corps:

At Sailor's Creek, April 6: One each by Lieut. G. W. Ford, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers; Second Lieut. R. Riddell, Sixty-first New York Volunteers; Private John Simmons, Company D, Second New York Artillery; Private Thomas Davis, Company C, Second New York Artillery; Private Asel Haggerty, Company A, Sixty-first New York Volunteers; Private L. F. Brest, Company D, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private John Chapman, First Maine Heavy Artillery; Corpl. Walter L. Mundell, Fifth Michigan Volunteers; Private Henry Kline, Fortieth New York Volunteers; Private Orren Bennett, One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. J. W. Menter, Fifth Michigan Volunteers; Corpl. A. F. Haynes, Company H, Seventeenth Maine Volunteers. Near Amelia Springs, April 6: One by Lieutenant Newman, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers. At Sutherland's Station, April 2: One by Private Josiah Phillips, Company E, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.†

Leaves of absence and furloughs for thirty days have been granted to each of these officers and men, excepting Lieutenant Newman, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, who did not desire to avail himself of the indulgence. These officers and men, with the exception noted, accompany the flags. The party is under charge of Lieut. G. W. Ford, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers. I respectfully request that medals of honor may be presented to each of them. The remaining flag, which completes the number of fifteen, will be presented by Lieut. A. H. Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp to Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister. He says that he was moving in advance of his brigade, as it charged, and that he found the flag on the ground, near the wagon train, where he thinks it was

* See Plate LXXVI, Map 5 of the Atlas.
† The above-mentioned officers and men were each awarded a Medal of Honor.

abandoned by the enemy. As it is a new artillery flag, and as there was no artillery at the point where it was found, it is General Humphreys' opinion that it had fallen or been pulled from some wagon of the train. A leave of absence has been given him, but a medal of honor is not, under the circumstances stated, recommended.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 5.

Report of Lieut. Francis H. Parker, U. S. Army, Chief Ordnance Officer.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of ordnance property received at the depot at City Point, Va., captured from and surrendered by the enemy in the late campaign. The few articles reported are accounted for by the fact that captured property and much of the surrendered ammunition was destroyed on the spot for want of transportation:

Field gun carriages, 108; siege gun carriages, 2; mortar beds (Coehorn), 7; limbers, 36; caissons, 19. Field ammunition, 4,440 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. PARKER,
Lieutenant and Chief Ordnance Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

Report of Surg. Thomas A. McParlin, U. S. Army, Medical Director, of operations January 1–June 30.

No. 209 G STREET,
Washington, D. C., August 21, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit tabular report of the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac from January 1, 1865, and other accompanying reports relative to the operations of the medical department since that period.

In January this army was composed of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Corps, the Second Cavalry Division, and independent commands, viz: Artillery Reserve, Provost-Marshal General's Brigade, Engineer Brigade and Battalion, and Signal Corps. The troops were comfortably quartered for the season, so far as compatible with their duties and position in the lines and works investing Petersburg and confronting the Army of Northern Virginia. In the month no important movement occurred.

In December, 1864, the supply of fresh vegetables had ceased. This deprivation continued so long that in March the subject was brought to the attention of the commanding general.

April 29, the medical inspector, Second Corps, specially reported on the supply as inadequate to preserve a proper standard of health in the command, citing the prevalence of diarrhoea of an obstinate and exhausting character as attributable thereto.

January 13, recommendation was made that cooking by companies be enforced and attention be reinvited to existing orders requiring it.

Vide, General Orders, No. 52, headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 15, 1863.* It should be remarked that the deficiencies of fresh vegetables was attributed by the subsistence department to want of transportation.

The rebel fleet came down from Richmond to the lower end of Dutch Gap Canal January 24, but after suffering the loss of one of its vessels, exploded by a shell from our batteries on the right bank of the James River, the fleet steamed back.

I had taken measures from the original occupancy of the depot to have the supplies of the medical purveyor kept afloat and ready for movement should any contingency require it.

Preparations for a military operation were made early in February, and the clearance of the field hospitals and commands of men unable to participate in it became necessary. Over 2,000 were sent down to the Depot Field Hospital at City Point, in thirty-six hours, chiefly at night, the railroad conducting its ordinary business in the meantime.

On the 5th of February the movement to Dabney's Mill and Hatcher's Run began. The Second Cavalry Division, moving by Reams' Station and Rowanty Creek, made a demonstration toward Dinwiddie Court-House, but returned back by Rowanty and the Boydton and Vaughan roads, and guarded the extreme left of our line, which had been advanced by the Second Corps and extended by the Fifth Corps, co-operating on the left of the Second. Two divisions of the Sixth Corps were in reserve and ready to support where required. A train of eighteen wagons were captured by the cavalry. I have no data by which to detail the operations, and will briefly state that the Second Corps and the Fifth were attacked by the enemy (troops of Hill, Gordon, Mahone and Pegram). The Fifth Corps lost some of the ground over which it had advanced, but a permanent lodgment and advance was maintained, and the line (extended by two or three miles) permanently added on the left of the army.

The roads were corduroyed and the surface railroad extended, corresponding to the left. The wounded were not very far from their established division hospitals and trains, and, after receiving necessary surgical attention, were sent from Patrick's Station, very promptly, by rail to City Point.

The following number of wounded were admitted to field hospitals, afterward sent to Depot Field Hospital, from this movement, from February 5 to 9:

	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Second Division Cavalry.	Total.
In field hospital of corps:					
February 5, 1865	12	4	.....	5	21
February 6, 1865	63	513	.....	1	577
February 7, 1865	5	164	10	71	250
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	848
In depot field hospital at City Point from field hospitals:					
February 7, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	241
February 8, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	441
February 9, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	828

*See Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 491.

In March orders were given requiring the division hospitals to be kept clear of wounded and sick who would be in the way in case immediate movement was directed. In answer to my application hospital cars were procured by the chief quartermaster and superintendent of military railroad, to the great improvement of the mode of transportation of sick and wounded to City Point.

In view of the importance and magnitude of the approaching operations and possible co-operative movements by several armies, the attention of the commanding general was invited, in February, to the propriety of having a reserve train of ambulances kept by the quartermaster's department, from which deficiencies in the corps might be promptly filled, and to be subject to my order whenever emergency might demand. The application did not receive favorable action. A material reduction was unexpectedly announced at this time in the number of army wagons authorized for the medical and hospital department. Considerable property was turned in before the campaign commenced, but it became necessary afterward to throw out and abandon many articles, as the rains of March 29 and 30, for a time, made the roads impassable for heavily laden wagons.

The proper subsistence of officers in field hospitals, and of their servants, in a manner least likely to lead to abuse had attracted my attention, and some diversity of management was tolerated for a few months in order to ascertain a correct system. I became convinced, however, that no charges should be made against wounded officers, and that their admission and continuance in field hospitals should be encouraged; at the same time they should be required to furnish a ration which recent legislation and orders had authorized and facilitated. The circular of March 24 was therefore issued.*

In March I caused the regimental surgeons and assistants to be returned to their regiments in the field from duty in the depot hospitals at City Point, their duties devolving upon contract physicians, who were sent to me by the Surgeon-General.

Although the able-bodied men of the line had been superseded at the depot hospital by musicians, their commanders still made frequent application for relief of their detailed bandmen, drummers, buglers, &c. It became, therefore, desirable to have the services of hired nurses or members of the Veteran Reserve Corps for duty as a hospital corps. After consultation with the assistant adjutant-general the subject was brought to the attention of the Surgeon-General; but reliable contract nurses were difficult to obtain, and the great demand for nurses, cooks, &c., from the Reserve Corps for general hospitals precluded any detail for our field hospital at City Point. Had a hospital corps been properly organized during the war, I am persuaded that good material would have been attracted to it and the public service have been greatly benefited thereby. They would have been eligible for duties in the general hospitals, in field and depot hospitals, and the transport steamers of the medical department. The sick and wounded need seldom have passed out of the hands of the medical department until they reached the depot of the army again, and many thousands who entered the convalescent camps and rendezvous (to be detained, and, in many cases, lost to the fighting force) could have, to a great extent, been directly returned by the medical transports to their commands for duty.

At 4.30 a. m. of the 25th of March the enemy, under Gordon, assaulted the front of the Ninth Corps in force, moving in three columns—one

* See p. 616.

sweeping to the left toward Battery 9, one to the right on Fort Haskell, while the third moved forward directly toward Fort Stedman. Asst. Surg. S. Adams, U. S. Army, in a report to me of March 31, describes the affair, and I invite attention to his paper for details and the operations of the medical department connected therewith.*

Mahone's (rebel) division attacked at the same time the front of General Miles (Second Corps), but was repulsed. The casualties in Second Corps was 444 wounded. The wounded had been attended to and forwarded to depot hospital, City Point, by noon of the following day.

After the repulse and disaster inflicted upon the enemy in the Fort Stedman affair comparative quiet obtained, but for a very brief period. After three days of preparations, in which the troops from the Army of the James (three divisions) were brought over in co-operation and the Second Division of Cavalry had been detached from us to report to General Sheridan, the grand campaign of 1865 was inaugurated. The operations of the medical department of the cavalry, from January 1 to the 28th of March, are described in the accompanying report of the surgeon-in-chief, E. J. Marsh, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.†

The position of the several corps March 29 was as follows: Extending westward from the Appomattox, the Ninth Corps, the Sixth Corps, the newly joined Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, and First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, from the Army of the James, then the Second Corps, and Fifth Corps. The Cavalry Corps, under General Sheridan, were operating near Dinwiddie Court-House, on the extreme left. The Depot Hospital at City Point was accessible by surface railroad as far west as Humphreys' Station, near the Second and Fifth Corps camps and field hospitals, and convenient by intermediate stations with all the other corps. The medical purveying department maintained a constant battle-field supply, in thirty-six wagons, at the front, which parked and advanced with the headquarters train.

The subjoined memorandum of dates and occurrences, as an outline of the campaign, may be referred to in connection with the accompanying detailed descriptions and report:

March 29, Fifth Corps engaged on the Quaker road. March 30, Fifth Corps engaged on the White Oak road; Second Corps advancing shortens and straightens the lines. General Sheridan's cavalry engage the enemy near Dinwiddie Court-House. March 31, Fifth Corps and Miles' division, Second Corps, engaged the enemy in the afternoon. In the morning it rained very heavily.

April 1, cavalry of General Sheridan and Fifth Corps (detached from Army of the Potomac) defeat the enemy at Five Forks. April 2, general assault before daylight of the enemy's lines and works defending Petersburg; the Sixth and Ninth Corps break the lines, making Petersburg untenable; Petersburg and Richmond evacuated at night. April 3, pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia, retreating toward Danville. April 4, pursuit continued by Army of Potomac corps, the divisions from the Army of the James, and the cavalry. April 5, pursuit continued; at Jetersville the cavalry had a slight affair, holding the enemy; the Second and Sixth Corps come up and take position for attack; the enemy withdraw in the night. April 6, battle of Sailor's Creek (cavalry and Sixth Corps), resulting in the surrender of Ewell and other Confederate generals and several thousand prisoners. April 7, pursuit and skirmishes with the enemy toward High Bridge, Farmville, and beyond. April 8, enemy retreating toward Lynchburg

* See p. 320. † See p. 618.

on the road from Farmville to Appomattox Court-House; is checked in front on the 9th of April by the Army of the James divisions (General Ord), the Fifth Corps (General Griffin), and cavalry, General Sheridan in chief command. General Meade, having the Second and Sixth Corps massed and pressing against the enemy's rear for attack, received a request for cessation of hostilities with a view to surrender. Terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant arranged and announced in the afternoon. The campaign ended.

The reports of the medical directors of the Second and Fifth Corps and of the medical inspectors Second, Fifth, and Ninth Corps, the ambulance officer Second Corps, and the inspector at army headquarters, Surg. J. A. Lidell, describes in so full and interesting a manner the character of the campaign relative to the medical department, that it is unnecessary for me to do more than to refer to the papers themselves. Reports from all the corps and commands have not been received as called for; should they be rendered hereafter I will request that they be appended to this report.

After the capture of Petersburg the chief medical officer of Depot Hospital was ordered to push forward, to the most advanced depot of the army to which railroad facilities were extended, a sub-depot field hospital, to receive and care for wounded until they could be transported to City Point. For this purpose a train, ordered on the 3d, was started on the 7th of April with 25 medical officers, 200 hospital tent flies, with dressings, food for four days for 2,500 wounded, 3 hospital stewards, and 100 detailed men accompanied it, taking also axes, spades, cooking utensils, necessary articles for organizing a movable depot hospital, designed more especially to afford temporary food, shelter, medical supplies, and attendance of wounded who were to be sent away while the army corps might be moving. It was my design to have this advance hospital move with the railroad and general depot at the front, but the brevity and decisive character of the campaign made it unnecessary to carry it beyond Burke's Station, where it was discontinued April 30, after an existence there of eighteen days. The chief medical officer at City Point had been instructed, March 28, to be prepared to expand his hospitals to their utmost capacity at short notice; to send off in hospital transports as many of the cases as were proper for general hospital, and upon the contingency of a great battle to telegraph to the Surgeon-General for additional facilities for transferring them.

The wounded of the Fifth and Second Corps from the extension of our lines to the left, March 29, 30, 31 (1,400), received attention on the field at Spain's house, Quaker Church, and the Chimneys, and at the division hospitals, near the Cummings house. The regular division hospitals of the Sixth and Ninth Corps were not moved until after the army had captured Petersburg and started west in pursuit of the Army of Northern Virginia.

In the action around Dinwiddie and Five Forks the wounded of the cavalry and Fifth Corps were sent to the Methodist Church field hospital (382) April 1, and thence by ambulances and wagons, in a great part, to Humphreys' Station, surface railroad; the remainder accompanied the Fifth Corps, and were sent to Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad, ten miles from Petersburg.

At the personal request of the medical director of the cavalry I directed that the wounded of General Sheridan's command should be received in the Cavalry Corps hospital, under direction of the chief medical officer depot field hospital Army of the Potomac, at City

Point, and subsequently also gave authority for the admission of wounded from the cavalry into any of the infantry corps field hospitals at the front. I believe that in this way the cavalry was disencumbered and its movements facilitated under the arrangements already made. While the system in use enabled me readily to accord the facilities desired, it could have been expanded beyond such requirements.

The wounded in the general assault (1,972), April 2, upon the forts and works before Petersburg were received in the regular division hospitals of Sixth and Ninth Corps, long established and connected by railroad with City Point. The 272 wounded of General Miles' division, Second Corps, on that day were received at Moody's house, near Five Forks. The rebel wounded found in Petersburg April 3 were continued in Confederate general hospital, under the charge of their surgeons, and generally throughout the campaign they were moved as little as possible until they were able to be sent paroled toward their homes. I desired, for many reasons, to have United States wounded kept out of Petersburg, and as ample accommodations and comforts were prepared at City Point they were ordered to be sent there without delay, whence also they could soon be transferred northward and near their friends.

Several days elapsed before the railroad was available from City Point beyond Petersburg, and it was necessary to repair the South Side Railroad and change its gauge from Petersburg toward Danville. When it was complete as far as Wilson's Station the sub-depot hospital was moved there from City Point, April 7, and received several hundred wounded from that vicinity (chiefly from the cavalry of General Sheridan). The wounded from the operations around Jetersville, Amelia Springs, Sailor's Creek, High Bridge, Farmville, and beyond, were sent from those places and from the Brooks and Vaughan houses and Appomattox to Burke's Station after April 6. The presence of the Ninth Corps at that place made it convenient and proper to receive the wounded at the division hospitals of that corps, established as a depot for wounded until the sub-depot hospital could be brought up. This was then at Wilson's Station, miles distant. The medical purveyor's train was at Burke's Station, and ready to supply whatever was required at the depot or at the front; for this last purpose it passed on to Farmville April 9.

About 2,000 wounded and 500 sick were received at Burke's depot from the different corps. The sub-depot hospital established by Surgeon Bendell received, from April 9 to 30, 660 sick and 192 wounded; of these 5 died and 838 were sent by railroad to the principal hospital, City Point.

The ambulance train of the Ninth Corps and the captured ambulances and empty wagons were used, in addition to the three ambulance trains, in the collection and transfer of wounded from battle-fields, of which Burke's Station was the depot.

After the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia several hundred Confederate wounded, and those of the United States whom it was improper to move at Farmville, were cared for in a most comfortable general hospital established there. Surgeon Blackwood, Surgeon Evans, and Surgeon Wolf, U. S. Volunteers, acted as chief medical officers. The latter remained after the Army of the Potomac had marched toward Alexandria.

The wounded of all corps and services were received and thoroughly cared for. The last of our wounded were sent down from Burke's Station to City Point April 13, although scattering cases continued to be received until April 20.

April 30, I ordered the assistant medical purveyor to discontinue his sub-depot at Burke's Station, and proceed with train and supplies to City Point and report to Medical Purveyor Brinton. The Sixth Corps was then at Danville, where it remained some time. Other corps of the army marched for Alexandria early in May.

The depot hospital Army of the Potomac, at City Point, was ordered to be reduced 2,500 beds April 30, and to be moved to Alexandria May 4, and again to be finally discontinued May 25. After the cases had been properly disposed of (by transfer to general hospital in Washington, and to Alexandria for discharge from service) the establishment ceased to exist. The purveying department, which was reduced in May, was terminated and the property turned in at Washington in June. The contracts of acting assistant and acting staff surgeons were canceled on the breaking up of the army. On the 30th of June, 1865, the Army of the Potomac ceased to exist as an organization.

The non-receipt of many sub-reports makes this necessarily incomplete. As I may be unable hereafter to give proper attention to the subject, I deem it advisable not to delay rendering what is now available.

Of the hospital fund in my hands, accruing from tax on the sales of newspapers in the Army of the Potomac, I have applied to the purchase of luxuries for the hospitals and necessary articles for the transactions of the business of the medical department since last report, $5,070.35. The amount received from such tax since June 1, 1865, has been $6,384. On hand December 31, 1864, last report, $9,025.04. The balance remaining in my hands upon breaking up of the Army of the Potomac, June 29, 1865, $10,339.04. This balance, pursuant to proceedings and recommendations of the Board appointed by Special Orders, No. 163, headquarters Army of the Potomac, approved by the commanding general, was turned over by me July 1, 1865, to the Surgeon-General, in trust, to be made a donation from the Army of the Potomac to the National Asylum, created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865. (See appendix.)

The strength of medical department and ambulance corps for the period embraced in the report has been as follows:

Date.	Medical Department.			Ambulance Corps.			
				Present.		Absent.	
	Medical officers.	Medical cadets.	Hospital stewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1865.							
January 31	504	.....	39	43	1,907	4	93
February 28	522	.....	40	44	1,681	4	107
March 31	510	2	42	44	1,689	7	111
April 30	421	2	36	33	1,415	3	70
May 31	409	2	36	34	1,330	.....	73
June 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The accompanying reports of ambulance officers afford additional information.*

*Omitted.

and responsibilities, lightened by their labors, have now ceased in the success of military operations, and I experience the pride of past membership with them in the veteran army.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

THS. A. McPARLIN,

Brt. Col. and Surg. U. S. A., Late Med. Dir. Army of the Potomac.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Atlantic, Philadelphia, Pa.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CIRCULAR, No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
March 24, 1865.

SIR: You are directed to instruct the surgeons in charge of hospitals to require officers treated therein to furnish their own subsistence and that of their servants, if present in hospital. No other charge will be exacted from these officers. General Orders, No. 26, Army of the Potomac, series of 1864, published in Special Orders, 44, of June 28, 1864, from the headquarters Army of the United States, authorized officers of this army to draw two rations in kind per day, subsistence for them to be drawn as for troops, but on separate returns. Attention is invited to the provisions of paragraph 2, War Department General Orders, No. 13, of February 6, 1865, which authorized officers actually in the field, who are without the means of paying for subsistence stores and have over one month's pay due, to draw from the commissary for themselves and servants one regular army ration per day, on ordinary ration returns.

It is believed that the authority above given provides all that is necessary to enable the surgeons to take care of sick and wounded officers.

THS. A. McPARLIN,

Surg. U. S. Army, Col. and Medical Director Army of the Potomac.

(To medical directors of corps and chief medical officers of independent commands.)

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Consolidated statement of wounds in the Army of the Potomac.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

Location of injury.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Second Division, Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Head and face	13	53	2	.....	6	74
Neck	3	12	.....	.....	.....	15
Shoulder	7	34	.....	.....	2	43
Thorax	8	42	2	.....	8	60
Abdomen	8	25	2	.....	4	39
Back and hips	7	39	.....	.....	3	49
Perineum and genitals	1	2	.....	.....	1	4
Superior extremities	19	326	10	.....	31	386
Inferior extremities	16	114	4	.....	8	142
Total	82	647	20	.....	63	812

Consolidated statement of wounds in the Army of the Potomac—Continued.

FEBRUARY, 1865—Continued.

Location of injury.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Second Division, Cavalry Corps.	Total.
Deaths in field hospitals	9	16	.....	.....	1	26
Shell wounds	5	11	2	.....	1	19
Bullet wounds	81	668	19	.....	64	832
Amputations in field hospitals	2	50	3	.....	4	59
Excisions in field hospitals	2	11	.....	.....	.....	13
Aggregate strength present	22,607	18,131	5,985	.....	9,287	56,010
Medical officers present	73	60	16	.....	29	167
Killed *a*	25	115	1	.....	13	154
Wounded *a*	117	870	24	.....	91	1,102
Missing *a*	3	174	6	.....	9	192
Total killed, wounded, and missing.	145	1,159	31	.....	113	1,448

a According to regimental reports.

REMARKS.—No report received from Ninth Corps for February.

MARCH, 1865.

Location of injury.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Total.
Head and face	84	112	41	65	302
Neck	11	14	8	9	42
Shoulder	37	81	22	24	164
Thorax	66	61	19	30	176
Abdomen	35	61	10	37	143
Back and hips	54	98	30	29	211
Perineum and genitals	2	7	.....	16	25
Superior extremities	360	488	145	119	1,112
Inferior extremities	108	243	70	35	456
Total	747	1,165	345	354	2,631
Deaths in field hospitals	25	26	6	50	107
Shell wounds	45	10	72	18	143
Cannon-shot wounds	1	4	2	1	8
Bullet wounds	707	1,157	285	434	3,583
Bayonet wounds	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sword wounds	.....	.....	1	1	2
Amputation in field hospitals	47	98	37	43	225
Excisions in field hospitals	3	1	5	4	13
Aggregate strength present	23,425	22,459	17,257	21,578	84,719
Medical officers present	111	53	45	101	310
Killed *a*	63	201	45	.....	309
Wounded *a*	459	1,082	391	.....	1,932
Missing *a*	137	873	16	.....	1,026
Total killed, wounded, and missing	659	3,156	452	.....	4,267

a According to regimental reports.

REMARKS.—The Second Cavalry Division joined its corps on the 27th, and the surgeon-in-chief rendered his report to the medical director of the corps. The Ninth Corps failed to render any reports of aggregate strength, &c., for this month.

APRIL, 1865.

Location of injury.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Total.
Head and face	107	49	119	34	309
Neck	18	6	22	7	51
Shoulder	72	13	71	17	173
Thorax	56	30	63	17	166
Abdomen	38	21	48	20	127
Back and hips	54	23	83	34	194

Consolidated statement of wounds in the Army of the Potomac—Continued.

APRIL, 1865—Continued.

Location of injury.	Second Corps.	Fifth Corps.	Sixth Corps.	Ninth Corps.	Total.
Perineum and genitals	3	1	15	4	43
Superior extremities	397	196	532	109	1,223
Inferior extremities	177	58	222	87	544
Total	922	397	1,175	229	2,821
Deaths in field hospitals	22	10	27	9	68
Shell wounds	82	2	89	34	207
Cannon wounds	3	.....	5	1	9
Bullet wounds	813	387	962	282	2,444
Bayonet wounds	.....	1	1	.....	2
Amputations in field hospitals	56	26	88	16	186
Excisions in field hospitals	5	1	12	2	20
Aggregate strength	21,598	14,313	21,079	.....	56,990
Medical officers	105	62	84	.....	251
Killed *a*	180	79	230	.....	498
Wounded *a*	1,186	505	1,268	.....	2,959
Missing *a*	318	63	198	.....	579
Total killed, wounded, and missing	1,693	647	1,696	.....	4,036

a According to regimental reports.

REMARKS.—The Second and Fifth Corps have taken up the wounded of March 30 and 31 on this report. The Ninth Corps is represented only by the Third Division.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
Medical Director's Office, June 10, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to render the following report of the operations of the medical and hospital department and ambulance service of the Second Cavalry Division from January 1, 1865, to March 28, 1865:

On January 1, 1865, the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, under command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, was composed of the following troops:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies: First Pennsylvania, First New Jersey, First Massachusetts, Tenth New York, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, and Horse Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery; aggregate, 2,658. Second Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. I. Gregg: Second, Fourth, Eighth, Thirteenth, and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Horse Battery I, Second U. S. Artillery; aggregate strength, 2,802. Third Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Smith: First Maine, Twenty-first Pennsylvania, Second New York Mounted Rifles, Sixth Ohio, and Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry; aggregate strength, 2,982.

There was also a cavalry depot and dismounted camp for all recruits and convalescents from Northern hospitals, and dismounted men from camps. They remained here until they could be mounted and equipped. There were several vacancies of regimental medical officers, but more than one present to each regiment. The surgeons-in-chief were as follows:

First Brigade, Surg. C. L. George, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry; Second Brigade, Surg. F. Le Moyne, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Third Brigade, Surg. W. Howard King, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry; in charge of hospital, Act. Staff Surg. G. W. Lovejoy.

The division hospital was located near the division in a central and convenient position. It was formed of hospital tents, had beds for 120 patients, with a surgeon in charge, three assistant medical officers, two hospital stewards, and twenty-seven attendants. The total number of medical officers present for duty on January 1 was twenty-six. Absent with leave, two; absent sick, three. The ambulance corps was in charge of Lieut. John R. West, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, division ambulance officer. There were two brigade officers only, a vacancy existing in the Second Brigade. There was a full complement of men, wagons, and ambulances, three medicine wagons, fifteen army wagons, and twenty-six ambulances. The ambulances were not very good ones, being mostly old, but in good repair and serviceable. On January 24, by permission of the acting medical director of the army, I issued a circular directing the surgeons-in-chief to turn over the medical property in the ambulances to the surgeon in charge of hospital and placing upon him the responsibility of keeping the boxes filled. I did this because the ambulance property is used exclusively in the field hospitals over which the surgeons-in-chief of brigades have no control, and confusion of accounts often arises from the fact of several officers being responsible for property in the same hospital. The division was camped on the Jerusalem plank road beyond the rear line of earth-works and near the crossing of the Blackwater. The situation of all the camps was good. They were well laid out, with excellent huts for the troops, and all proper sanitary regulations generally observed. During the month the division remained in camp, having merely the ordinary picket duty to perform, and there was no general movement of any kind. The condition of the camps continued good, weekly inspections being made by a medical officer in each brigade. The issue of fresh vegetables during the month was very scant, but still no signs of a scorbutic condition were observed. The health of the command was remarkably good, as the troops were well sheltered, had abundant food, and were well clothed. There were some obstinate and serious cases of chronic diarrhea, a few severe cases of fever, but not as many cases of diseases of the respiratory organs as might have been anticipated from the frequent rain-storms and the extreme and rapid variations of the temperature.

The following table will indicate the general summary of the sick and wounded during the month of January, 1865:

		First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Third Brigade.	Artillery.	Cavalry Depot.	Total.
Remaining at last report.	Sick	69	50	58	5	75	257
	Wounded	3	16	13	1	5	38
	Total	72	66	71	6	80	295
Taken sick or wounded during month.	Sick	136	163	157	24	36	516
	Wounded	9	26	14	9	8	66
	Total	145	189	171	33	44	582
Aggregate		217	255	242	39	124	877
Results	Returned to duty	144	179	157	17	29	526
	Sent to general hospital	6	12	4	.....	5	27
	Furloughed	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
	Discharged	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
	Died	3	3	4	.....	.....	10

		First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Third Brigade.	Artillery.	Cavalry Depot.	Total.
Remaining	Sick	55	50	65	13	81	264
	Wounded	7	11	11	9	8	46
	Total	62	61	76	22	89	310
Main strength		2,334	2,428	2,550	269	944	8,525
Average on sick report daily	In hospital	14	23	17½	5	10	69½
	In quarters	40	35	39½	8	75	197½
	Total	54	58	57	13	85	267
Percentage on sick report daily		2.31	2.39	2.23	4.83	9.00	3.13
Percentage of taken sick and wounded		6.21	7.78	6.70	12.26	4.66	6.82

The following table will give the number of cases of the most prevalent diseases:

Diseases.	First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Third Brigade.	Artillery.	Cavalry Depot.	Total.
Typho-malarial fever	2					2
Remittent fever	6	15	5		1	27
Intermittent fever	18	16	27		2	63
Diarrhea, acute	30	36	32	6	4	108
Diarrhea, chronic	12	4	18	2	4	40
Erysipelas	3			1		4
Small-pox and varioloid			1			1
Syphilis and gonorrhea	5	3	1	3	1	13
Dysentery, acute	3	2	2			7
Dysentery, chronic	1		1	3		5
Rheumatism, acute	6	7	2			15
Rheumatism, chronic	4	6	7	1	4	22
Bronchitis, acute	11	21	12	1	1	46
Bronchitis, chronic			5			5
Inflammation of the lungs	1		1		4	6
Inflammation of pleura	1	2	3			6
Boil and whitlow	1	14	9			24
Gunshot wounds	1	6	1		6	14

By these tables the remarkably good health of the command will be seen, the daily percentage on sick report being a little above 3. Abdominal diseases were most numerous as usual, next malarial fevers, and next diseases of the respiratory organs.

On February 1 I received orders from the medical director to send off all the sick and wounded who would be unable to accompany the command in case of a move. At 3 p. m. I sent off 181 patients to City Point; a few, however, did not arrive from one of the regiments in time to be sent and were placed in hospital. We remained quiet until February 4, when we received orders to move at 3 a. m. the next morning. I was directed to take fourteen ambulances, but no wagons were allowed owing to the condition of the roads. Surgeon Lovejoy was to take charge of the field hospital with half the attendants of division hospital. He was directed to take such shelter, food, and dressings as could be carried in one of the ambulances. As the hospital was to remain standing I left Assistant Surgeon Durgin, First Massachusetts Cavalry, in charge with forty-seven patients who had been admitted since February 1.

On Monday, February 5, at 3 a. m. the division moved from camp and proceeded by the Jerusalem plank road and Gary's Church to

Reams' Station. After a short halt we proceeded by the Halifax and Malone road to Malone's Bridge over the Rowanty. Here we found a small force of the enemy on the opposite side of the creek, and after a short skirmish they were driven from their line of breast-works and several prisoners captured. We lost one man, killed, and two wounded. We then proceeded by some country by-roads to Dinwiddie Court-House. We met no force of the enemy at this place. We then sent parties up and down the Boydton plank road; these captured a number of wagons and prisoners. We remained here some time and attempted to communicate with General Warren on the Vaughan road, but unsuccessfully, as a force of the enemy was found between the two forces. We then returned by the same road by which we had advanced to Malone's Bridge. In the afternoon, however, we communicated with General Warren by a cross-road, and here General Davies, just returning from leave of absence, joined us and took command of his brigade.

During the day the weather was mild and pleasant; the roads were very muddy, especially the wood and field roads by which we had advanced. In returning they were almost impassable, and several of our captured wagons had to be burned and abandoned. The traveling was extremely hard on the horses, and it was impossible to keep the command in closed line of march. We reached the Rowanty about dark; one brigade only crossed, and the others camped on the south side. At 12.30 a. m. we again started on the road to join General Warren at the crossing of the Vaughan and Quaker roads. After dark the weather became cold, and by this hour the roads were completely frozen and we suffered greatly from the cold. On joining General Warren we found his command marching to Hatcher's Run, and we followed in his rear. We were ordered to mass in some open fields before crossing the run, and then put out skirmishers, expecting the enemy to follow. The Fifth Corps was posted on both sides of the run awaiting the enemy's approach. As we were expecting an engagement, I sent Surgeon Abbott, First Massachusetts Cavalry, back to the Cummings house, on the Vaughan road, to select a place for the hospital in case it should become necessary to establish one. After some time the enemy appeared in our rear, and some skirmishing ensued. There was not much fighting, however, until afternoon, when they attacked in some force. They were easily repulsed, however, though we had several officers and men killed and wounded, among others Colonel Janeway, First New Jersey Cavalry. From prisoners captured it was ascertained that the forces in front of us consisted of Pegram's division, of Gordon's corps. The wounded were temporarily dressed on the field and sent back in ambulances to the hospital at the Cummings house. A brigade of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, was sent up in the morning as a support to the cavalry in case the enemy should attack in force. They formed line in rear of our division. The First and Third Brigades were dismounted and had their horses sent across Hatcher's Run. About 2 o'clock the Fifth Corps was ordered to advance, one column proceeding by the Dabney Mill road; at the same time the Second Brigade of this cavialry division was ordered to drive the enemy down the Vaughan road and across Gravelly Run, if possible.

On the extreme left the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania charged, the former regiment capturing about thirty prisoners and a stand of colors. The Fourth Pennsylvania charged down and to the right of the Vaughan road, but the enemy advanced from the woods and drove them back. This brought on a general engagement along

our line. The brigade of infantry, and a second one which had been ordered up, formed line and charged, and together we drove the enemy from their rifle-pits back into the woods for some distance. The firing was quite heavy and we lost a number killed and wounded; among the latter were Generals Davies and J. I. Gregg, slightly, Lieutenant-Colonels Beaumont and Tremain, severely. At the same time the Fifth Corps became engaged on the Dabney Mill road on our right. The wounded were dressed temporarily as far as possible and removed rapidly to the hospital. The ambulance corps did remarkably well, all the officers were active and energetic, and the men worked hard in bringing the wounded off the field. The ambulances were brought as far to the front as possible, and two ambulance horses were wounded by bullets. After driving the enemy from the field we held our position until dark. As soon as the fighting was over and all the wounded removed from the field I went back to the hospital. Here I found about fifty-five wounded. Surgeon Lovejoy had taken some out-houses, and also put up tent flies, procured straw for bedding, and had fed all the patients. The wounds were mostly dressed, and some operations were performed. The latter were continued until midnight. In the evening I received orders from Surgeon Page, U. S. Army, acting medical director of the army, to send off as many as were dressed and could be carried in the ambulances. They were to be taken to Patrick's Station where cars would be ready to receive them at 12 m. About thirty were sent off and the rest made comfortable for the night. The next morning some more operations were performed, and all the remainder of the wounded except four or five were then sent to the railroad.

On Tuesday, February 7, the First and Third Brigades were ordered to the junction of the Halifax and Wyatt roads. They reached there in the afternoon and went into camp. The brigade remained at Hatcher's Run, and, as there was some little skirmishing, some ambulances and dressings were left with them. The weather had been cloudy and chilly on Monday, and during the night some snow fell. On Tuesday morning it rained hard and continued to do so nearly all day. On Wednesday it was clear, and the First and Third Brigades were ordered back to their old camps at the Jerusalem plank road. The Second Brigade was ordered to the Halifax and Wyatt roads, and on Wednesday also returned to camp. I broke up the hospitals at the Cummings house and took the few remaining wounded to the division hospital. During the expedition from February 5 to 7 inclusive the number admitted into division hospital was sixty-four. The total number of casualties, according to regimental reports, was 13 killed, 91 wounded, 9 missing; total, 113. The total number of medical officers present for duty was twenty-two. On February 10 Brevet Brigadier-General Gregg left the division, his resignation from the army having been accepted by the President

The whole division regretted his loss, as they had confidence in and esteem and affection for him. He was in all cases regardful of the wants of the sick and wounded and liberal toward the medical department, taking every possible precaution to insure the safety and comfort of the wounded in battle. On February 13 Actg. Staff Surg. G. W. Colby, late surgeon First Maine Cavalry, was ordered to report to me by the medical director of the army, and I assigned him to the charge of the hospital, relieving Acting Staff Surgeon Lovejoy. I assigned Surgeon Colby to this position because he had been for many years associated with the division and had organized the hospital during the previous summer. During the remainder of the month the division

remained in camp, the picket duty was increased by the recent lengthening of the line toward the left. The health of the command was very good and the admissions into hospitals very few. Unfortunately but very few vegetables could be issued, and in the latter part of the month the patients admitted showed spongy gums and a few cases of scurvy appeared. The condition of the camps was good and attention was generally paid to policing. On February 24 the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was detached from the division and ordered to Wilmington, N. C. The Twenty-first Pennsylvania was transferred from Third to Second Brigade. This necessitated a change of surgeons-in-chief of Third Brigade, Surg. R. T. Paine, Second New York Mounted Rifles, succeeding Surgeon King, Twenty-first Pennsylvania, in the Third Brigade, the latter going with his regiment to the Second Brigade. The following table will indicate the general summary of the sick and wounded during the month of February:

		First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Third Brigade.	Artillery.	Cavalry Depot.	Total.
Remaining at last report	Sick	55	38	65	13	81	252
	Wounded	7	11	11	9	8	46
	Total	62	49	76	22	89	298
Taken sick or wounded	Sick	153	149	144	14	36	496
	Wounded	44	68	39	4	5	160
	Total	197	217	183	18	41	656
Aggregate		259	266	259	40	130	954
Results	Returned to duty	122	156	118	13	19	428
	Sent to general hospital	81	59	88	23	22	273
	Furloughed						
	Discharged			3	1		4
	Died		1	3		3	7
Remaining	Sick	41	42	39	3	76	201
	Wounded	15	8	8		10	41
	Total	56	50	47	3	86	242
Mean strength		2,480	1,935	2,580	237	1,380	8,560
Average on sick report, daily.	In hospital	14	14	19	1	10	56
	In quarters	25	34	23	3	85	170
	Total	37	48	42	4	95	226
Percentage on sick report daily		1.48	2.48	1.62	1.68	7.15	2.62
Percentage of taken sick and wounded		7.94	11.21	7.09	7.60	3.08	7.66

The following table will give the number of cases of the most prevalent and important diseases:

Diseases.	First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Third Brigade.	Artillery.	Cavalry Depot.	Total.
Typhoid fever	1					1
Typho-malarial fever						
Remittent fever	18	21	4		1	44
Intermittent fever	19	13	16			48
Diarrhea, acute	30	33	33		1	97
Diarrhea, chronic	5	5	9		2	21
Dysentery, acute	8	4	1		1	14
Dysentery, chronic				2		2
Erysipelas	3					3
Small-pox and varioloid	1	1			3	5

Diseases	First Brigade.	Second Brigade.	Third Brigade.	Artillery.	Cavalry Depot.	Total.
Measles	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Syphilis and gonorrhea	7	.....	3	.....	7	17
Rheumatism, acute	11	9	5	1	.....	26
Rheumatism, chronic	1	1	10	2	2	16
Bronchitis, acute	11	22	3	.....	3	39
Bronchitis, chronic	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Inflammation of the lungs	2	.....	1	.....	3	6
Inflammation of pleura	1	4	.....	1	1	7
Boils and whitlow	.....	11	2	1	.....	14
Gunshot wounds	19	41	13	.....	1	74

By comparing these tables with those for January it will be seen that the health of the command was about the same as for that month. The total number of cases treated during February was larger owing to the wounded at the battle of Hatcher's Run. The number taken sick was nearly the same. The percentage on sick report daily was smaller owing to the fact that all our sick were sent to hospital on the 1st of the month. From February 7 to 28 the number of cases admitted into division hospital was only 57. The character of the diseases were the same as in the last month, zymotic diseases furnishing the greatest number; acute rheumatism showing an increase, while the diseases of the respiratory organs remained about the same.

About the middle of January a case of varioloid occurred in the Thirteenth Ohio in the case of a soldier who had just returned from furlough. He was isolated at once from the rest of the command, and vaccination throughout the regiment at once effected. It was also ordered throughout the whole division, but was not entirely completed until the end of February. In the first week of February two other cases occurred, one in the Eighth Pennsylvania and one in the First New Jersey, both in men recently returned from furlough. By this time a small-pox hospital had been established, to which the men were at once removed, and no new cases occurred. In the latter part of February one case of measles occurred in a soldier of the Sixth Ohio. He was taken to the hospital and placed in a tent by himself. During the greater part of the month of March the division remained encamped in winter quarters. The health of the troops continued good. The rations were good and abundant, except in fresh vegetables, of which there was a great deficiency, so that many cases admitted to hospital exhibited a scorbutic tendency, and a few marked cases of scurvy appeared. On March 14 orders were received to send all sick to City Point depot hospital. This was accordingly done, and nearly all the hospital tents, &c., were taken down and packed preparatory to a move. Two wards were left standing to admit cases until the command actually moved. On March 17 the First Massachusetts Cavalry was detached from the division and ordered to the defenses of City Point.

On March 28 the remainder of the sick were sent off, and everything completely packed for a movement of the army. On this day the division was detached from the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Major-General Sheridan.

Very respectfully,

E. J. MARSH,

Bvt. Maj. and Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, Med. Dir. Cav. Corps, late Surgeon in-Chief Second Cav. Div., Army of the Potomac.

Col. T. A. MCPARLIN,

Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 7.

Report of Surg. John A. Lidell, U. S. Army, Inspector of Medical and Hospital Department.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 24, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to present the following report upon the operations of the medical department of this army during the recent brilliant campaign, which commenced March 29 and accomplished the capture of Petersburg, the evacuation of Richmond, and the surrender of General Lee with the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court House, April 9:

Your wise foresight and rigid enforcement of existing orders have caused this army to be amply provided, as far as your department was concerned, with everything that the exigencies of the campaign might demand.

On the 26th of March the Depot Field Hospital at City Point, which already had a capacity of 5,935 beds, was ordered to be enlarged 1,000 beds, making it capable of accommodating, in round numbers, 7,000 members. On the 28th a medical purveyor's train of thirty-six wagons, loaded with extra battle supplies, such as stimulants, nutricents, dressings for wounded, anodynes, &c., in charge of Asst. Surg. D. R. Beaver, One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was brought up from City Point to the headquarters Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of accompanying the reserve train of this army, and then be at hand to supply any unexpected drain upon the resources of the division and brigade supplies during the progress of the campaign about to commence. Besides this and the Depot Field Hospital above mentioned the medical purveyor at City Point, Asst. Surg. J. B. Brinton, U. S. Army, was directed to keep constantly on hand at that place all the medical and hospital supplies which would be needed by 10,000 or 12,000 wounded thrown unexpectedly on our hands. Due attention had also been paid to the subject of transportation, as the following extract from the consolidated return of the Ambulance Corps will help to show:

Ambulances	525
Army wagons	154
Medicine	55
Forage	16
Horses	1,666
Mules	994
Stretchers	979
Officers of Ambulance Corps	44
Enlisted men of Ambulance Corps	1,868
Regiments	217
Batteries	40

It may be added here that the condition and discipline of the ambulance service was efficient and satisfactory in every respect.

On March 28 all the sick and wounded in the division hospitals and all the men present with their commands who were unable to march were sent to the Depot Field Hospital at City Point. In the evening the evacuation of all the field hospitals was completed, the camps of those belonging to the Second and Fifth Corps, together with their medical and hospital supplies, were loaded up and ready for the march. The hospitals of the Sixth and Ninth Corps were not struck at that time, as no material change in the position of those corps had been directed.

On Wednesday, the 29th, the campaign began. At an early hour the Fifth Corps moved down to the Rowanty Creek (formed by the junction

of Hatcher's and Gravelly Runs), near by the Perkins house; laid a pontoon bridge, also built a log bridge; crossed over said Rowanty Creek, the head of column moving over at 8 a. m.; passed up the old stage road to its junction with the Vaughan road; thence along the Vaughan road to the point of its intersection with the Quaker road. Griffin's division (First) followed the Vaughan road one mile and a half farther, while Ayres' division (Second), which had been the leading division all the morning, proceeded up the Quaker road a short distance to the neighborhood of the Vaughan road. The Second Corps moved at a later hour than the Fifth Corps, for their projected line of march was much shorter; crossed Hatcher's Run by the Vaughan road bridge; passed down the Vaughan road, and established connection with the Fifth Corps a little before noon. Both of these corps were in light marching order; they were accompanied by only one-half of their ambulances, one medicine wagon, and one army wagon for each division, the remainder of them being parked with the reserve train Army of the Potomac, by General Meade's order, each division of the Fifth Corps to be closely followed by ten ambulances. The remainder of the ambulances allowed to move with each of these corps accompanied the artillery and ammunition trains in the rear of each corps. Shortly after noon Griffin's division moved up the Quaker road, passed the old Quaker burying-ground, and continuing on that road met the enemy near the Spain house, when a sharp combat ensued. The firing began at 4.35 p. m. and lasted about twenty minutes. The action was maintained principally by infantry, at close quarters; the enemy used no artillery. Griffin drove the enemy. The ambulances were brought quickly to the front; the division hospital was established at the Spain house, near the Quaker road, and about half a mile in rear of the place of combat; 287 wounded, including 14 rebels, were promptly brought to it.

I noticed that many of the wounds were severe, involving bones or some of the articulations, and that a larger proportion than usual required capital operations. After the combat Griffin's division, supported by Ayres' and Crawford's, pushed forward to the Boydton plank road. At night the position of our troops was, viz: the Fifth Corps on the left, holding Boydton road, then going to the right; the Second Corps connecting with it, and stretching across the intervening space to Hatcher's Run, then extending from the opposite bank of Hatcher's Run; a part of the Army of the James—two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps and one division of the Twenty-fifth Corps (colored)—under General Ord, held the old line of the Second Corps, having been brought up for that purpose the day before; proceeding still farther to the right, the Sixth Corps remained in its old position, having on its right the Ninth Corps, also in its old position, and stretching round to the Appomattox River below Petersburg. It was understood that the cavalry, under General Sheridan, were operating in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House. The wounded were promptly cared for that night, food and restoratives were administered, their wounds dressed and the necessary operations performed, and all of them were on the way in ambulances for Humphreys' Station before 7.30 o'clock the next morning, to be transferred from that place in railroad cars to the Depot Field Hospital at City Point without delay, as the chief quartermaster had, on advising with the medical director, made ample arrangements for that purpose. The ambulance transportation from the division field hospitals to Humphreys' Station was a distance of about six miles, over roads which were practicable, but by no means

good ones. The Second Corps did not become engaged with the enemy that day. The reserve train of the Army of the Potomac, including the medical purveyor's train already mentioned, was moved to the neighborhood of the Perkins house, near Rowanty Creek. General Meade's headquarters were established that night on the Vaughan road, near Gravelly Run. The weather had been pleasant all day, but about midnight it began to rain.

Thursday, March 30, proved dark and rainy; the roads became muddy, and almost impassable for wagons in many places. The dead of yesterday's combat were here buried, 50 of our men and 150 of the rebels, reported. During the day the Fifth Corps advanced some distance beyond the Boydton plank road; no serious opposition was offered by the enemy, but forty-six wounded, including one rebel, were brought into the field hospital. All the hospitals of the Fifth Corps were established together at the Spain house to-day. The Second Corps also advanced in line, maintaining its connection with the Fifth Corps on the left, with its right resting on Hatcher's Run. This movement was effected without bringing on an engagement. Our line now extended out from Hatcher's Run to the left in front of Dabney's Mill, obliquely across the Boydton road to a considerable distance beyond it. The position of the troops on the other bank of Hatcher's Run, *i. e.*, the Army of the James, the Sixth and the Ninth Corps, was understood to be not materially changed; it was also reported that General Sheridan, with the Cavalry Corps, was operating in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House in such a way as to cover effectually the left flank of the combined army. In the evening the weather became clear.

Friday, March 31. It began to rain at daylight this morning; the roads were now in a terrible condition from the mud; toward noon the rain ceased, and the weather became fair. About this time the Fifth Corps became warmly engaged with the enemy. The First Division of the Second Corps (Miles) also participated actively in the affair before it was over. The loss was considerable; 778 wounded, including 9 rebels, were brought to the division hospital of the Fifth Corps at the Spain house. I had on this occasion an excellent opportunity to see the practical working of the ambulance system, including the stretcher-bearers on the field, the ambulances at the most advanced posts, and the ambulances in motion between these and the division hospital, about two miles in the rear. The removal of the wounded from the field to these hospitals was accomplished with great expedition, so much so, indeed, that they were all brought in and refreshed with food and other restoratives, had their wounds dressed and the necessary operations performed, at an early hour in the evening, without the appearance of hurry or confusion, although most of the loss had occurred in the afternoon. This fact speaks well for the efficiency of the officers of the ambulance corps and for the conduct of the medical officers both on the field and at the division hospitals; and I must be permitted here to record my unqualified admiration of the manner in which the ambulance and hospital service of the Fifth Corps was managed that day by all concerned. In this affair the Second Corps lost 387 wounded, of whom 294 belonged to the First Division (General Miles), 17 to the Second Division (General Hays), 74 to the Third Division (General Mott), and 2 to the Artillery Brigade. The Second Division hospital remained near the Chimneys, on the Vaughan road, where it had been previously established; but the First and Third Division hospitals were moved up and located on the Gravelly Run road in a position convenient to those divisions. The wounded of this corps were brought in promptly and cared for in every

respect. Our line was advanced to-day to the White Oak road; General Grant moved his headquarters up to Dabney's Mill. General Sheridan was heavily engaged with the enemy late in the afternoon near Dinwiddie Court-House; in the evening it was reported that he had several hundred wounded for whom he had no transportation. General Meade ordered the Sixth Corps ambulance train to proceed to Dinwiddie Court-House and bring them in to Humphreys' Station. At this time the ambulances were very much needed to remove the wounded of the Fifth Corps from the Spain house to Humphreys' Station, since nearly all of the corps had been ordered to proceed at once to the assistance of Sheridan's cavalry, and we were thus made to feel sadly the want of the reserve train for which the medical director had applied in vain before the opening of the campaign. Another lamentable consequence of this want of a reserve ambulance train was that a considerable number of the Fifth Corps wounded had to be transported in army wagons, over very rough roads, about six miles, to Humphreys' Station, whereby their sufferings were much increased and the chances of recovery for many of them seriously diminished as compared with the result which transportation in ambulances would have afforded them.

Saturday, April 1, the weather was clear and pleasant. All of the Fifth Corps, except one brigade, was detached from the Army of the Potomac and sent to report to General Sheridan last night and this morning; this left the constitution of our line west of Hatcher's Run as follows, viz: one brigade of Crawford's (Third) division, Fifth Corps; next Miles' (First) division, Second Corps; next to that Mott's (Third) division, Second Corps; and last Hays' (Second), of the same corps, its right resting on Hatcher's Run. Throughout the day nothing transpired on this line beyond a small amount of picket-firing; at the field hospitals of the Second and Fifth Corps, however, they were busy getting off our wounded to Humphreys' Station, en route for the Depot Field Hospital at City Point. In the morning the roads were still so muddy, and cut up into holes and ruts, that transportation of the wounded over them was much retarded, slow, and difficult; but during the day the roads dried rapidly, and before evening a great improvement had taken place. During the day thirty cars, loaded with wounded (there were also a few sick), left Humphreys' Station for City Point. At 4 p.m. a train of fifteen cars, loaded in the same way, was sent to the same destination. About 6 p. m. the Sixth Corps ambulance train, which had been sent out to Dinwiddie Court-House to bring in Sheridan's wounded of yesterday's fight, got back to Humphreys' Station. In the meantime, at the instance of the medical director, the chief quartermaster Army of the Potomac had ordered forty additional cars to come up to Humphreys' Station for hospital uses. Before night all the wounded had been conveyed from our division hospitals to Humphreys' Station in ambulances or in army wagons. The distances from these hospitals to that place were estimated as follows: From Second Division hospital, Second Corps, two miles and a half; from First and Third Divisions hospital, four miles and a half; from division hospitals of Fifth Corps, all loaded at the Spain house, on the Quaker road, six miles. The crossing of Hatcher's Run was by the Vaughan road bridge in the ambulance transportation from all of these hospitals. The headquarters Army of the Potomac were moved up to the neighborhood of General Grant's, at Dabney's Mill. In the evening it was reported that Sheridan's operations this day had been eminently successful; that, aided by the Fifth Corps, he had smashed the enemy, capturing two brigade trains, several pieces of artillery, and 3,000 or 4,000 prisoners.

But twenty-five wounded were reported as admitted to the Fifth Corps hospital this day. During that night the sullen roar of artillery was heard at intervals along the whole of our line, which extended from the Appomattox River below Petersburg, across the Boydton plank road and well out toward the South Side Railroad, a distance of about twenty-five miles; but the fire was much the heaviest and most continuous in front of the Ninth Corps, which as already stated held the right of the line.

Sunday, April 2, at 4 a. m. the Sixth and Ninth Corps fiercely assaulted the enemy's works in front of their respective positions. The Sixth Corps (General Wright) quickly carried the strongly fortified line of the enemy's works near Fort Fisher in gallant style, and then rapidly pushed its way across the intervening space to the Appomattox River, a short distance above Petersburg, in doing which it had to cross the Boydton plank road, the Cox road, and the South Side Railroad. By this movement the center of the enemy's lines of defenses of Petersburg was pierced, and the town itself completely cut off on the west side from the rest. That day 858 wounded, including 54 rebels, were brought to the Sixth Corps hospitals, which still occupied their old position; nearly all of them had fallen in the assault of the works. The medical director of the corps (Holman) reported that his observations convinced him that the ratio of killed, in comparison to the number wounded, was decidedly below the average, so that the loss was very small, considering the magnitude and character of the results achieved. The wounded were sent to the Depot Field Hospital by railroad the next day. At 4 a. m. the Ninth Corps (General Parke) also assaulted the enemy's works in front of Fort Hell, or Sedgwick, captured the main line, although it was very strongly fortified, and successfully maintained their lodgment therein against several desperate attempts of the enemy to drive them back. The loss of this corps was materially increased by the difficult character of the enterprise assigned to it. There were brought to the division hospitals of the Ninth Corps from the scene of this assault 1,114 wounded, including 21 rebels. They were promptly conveyed to the Depot Field Hospital at City Point by railroad. During the day General Sheridan's command, to which the Fifth was now temporarily added, was operating far out on the left. The Fifth Corps sustained considerable loss, and 382 wounded, including 72 rebels, were admitted to its division hospitals. Soon after the successful assaults of the defenses of Petersburg by the Sixth and Ninth Corps the enemy abandoned all their works west of the Sixth Corps. Two divisions of the Twenty fourth Corps, Army of the James, were also sent forward to a position on the right of that occupied by the Sixth Corps. The First Division of the Second Corps (General Miles) was sent to co-operate with Sheridan. He came across two divisions of the enemy trying to escape across the Appomattox River, and had a sharp fight with them. Two hundred and seventy-two wounded were cared for at the division hospitals of the Second Corps; of these, 212 belonged to the First Division alone. Its hospitals were established at the Moody house, near the Five Forks. General Meade's headquarters were established at the Robinson house, just in the rear of the Sixth Corps, that night.

Monday, April 3, weather warm and pleasant. During last night the enemy evacuated the town of Petersburg, and it was occupied by our troops at dawn this morning. The enemy left 149 of his badly wounded in a well-appointed hospital located in the suburbs, and known as the "C. S. Hospital," with two medical officers. The surgeon in charge

was directed to report to the provost-marshal of Petersburg, in order to obtain rations and any other supplies that might be needed. The medical director ordered that no houses in Petersburg should be used for hospital purposes or even for the temporary accommodation of the wounded belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and that in all cases they must be sent to the Depot Field Hospital at City Point without delay. The same order was reiterated in the evening by General Meade. Thus all the hospital accommodation at Petersburg was available for the sick and wounded rebels. A large number of men were put to work on the old line of railroad from Petersburg to City Point in order to reopen it as soon as possible. During the day the wounded of the Second Corps in the combats of yesterday were brought to Petersburg in ambulances for transportation to City Point by railroad. A portion of the wounded belonging to the Fifth Corps also were brought into Petersburg for the same purpose, and the balance of them, numbering about 150 men, were sent to Sutherland's Station in the evening, supplied with shelter, three days' rations, and with medical attendance, there to await the reopening of railroad communication with Petersburg, a distance of ten miles. The headquarters of General Meade were established near Sutherland's Station that night, and but a short distance from General Grant's. It was reported in the evening that the cars had commenced running into Petersburg from City Point. The reported evacuation of Richmond was also confirmed.

Tuesday, April 4, the weather continued pleasant. We moved at dawn, continuing our line of march up the River road, in a westerly direction, with the Second and Sixth Corps. The Ninth Corps was left behind at Petersburg, and the Fifth was still with General Sheridan. The medical director of the Sixth Corps (Holman) reported that the ambulance horses of that corps were very much jaded from overwork, that ten of them had been completely used up recently, and shot on that account. It will be remembered that this ambulance train had been sent on the previous Saturday out to Dinwiddie Court-House to bring in the wounded of Sheridan's command; and it will thus be perceived that this train was overworked, not in the service of the Army of the Potomac, but in that commanded by General Sheridan. We made a long march to-day over horrible and almost impassable roads. At night General Meade's headquarters were established at the house of W. W. Jones, near Deep Creek, about twenty-five miles from the place of departure in the morning; the Second Corps headquarters were at the same place. The country had now become rolling, well watered, well timbered, exhibiting many fine farms and beautiful locations. For two days the enemy had not opposed our progress.

Wednesday, April 5, the weather still continued pleasant. We moved at an early hour in the direction of Jetersville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, then distant about fifteen miles. We struck the railroad at that place in the afternoon, and found General Sheridan there with the cavalry and the Fifth Corps. Late in the day the enemy demonstrated in force on our front. He appeared to be on his way from Richmond to Burke's Station, and we had unexpectedly intercepted him with three infantry corps supporting our cavalry. During the night he maneuvered to gain an opportunity to pass around our left in the direction of Farmville. The Army of the Potomac did not become engaged to-day. At night General Meade's headquarters were established at a house used by the cavalry for hospital purposes, about half a mile from General Sheridan's headquarters. The country here was fruitful, high, rolling, and well watered with living streams.

Thursday, April 6, the day opened dark, with a misty rain, which, however, ceased about noon. The pursuit of General Lee's army was resumed with great activity. The Second Corps moved on the road to Amelia Springs, as the leading column; the Fifth Corps advanced on the right flank, and the Sixth Corps on the left, in supporting distance. The Second Corps struck the enemy near Amelia Springs, and pushed him forward along the Deatonsville road. The pursuit was not relaxed, and as the enemy offered resistance at every fitting opportunity this corps was more or less engaged the remainder of the day, mostly, however, in the way of heavy skirmishing. The loss, however, was not large, viz: First Division, 41 wounded; Third Division, 150; total, 191 wounded. Early in the day the First Division hospital was established at the Vaughan house, two miles and a half west of the Springs, in the direction of Deatonsville. The wounded of the Third Division were subsequently conveyed to Burke's Station by the Ninth Corps ambulances from the Vaughan house; those of the First Division were carried to Burke's Station, on the 7th, by way of Rice's Station, in ambulances. The Sixth Corps, advancing on the left of the Second Corps, became heavily engaged with the enemy toward evening at Sailor's Creek, in conjunction with the cavalry of Sheridan. The enemy were routed and many prisoners captured, including General Ewell and several other general officers. Four hundred and eighty-one wounded, including 161 rebels, were admitted to the division hospitals of that corps. It is understood that they were established at Harper's farm. These wounded were sent to Burke's Station the next day in the Sixth Corps ambulances. The Fifth Corps did not become engaged to-day. The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac were established on the road from Deatonsville to Farmville, about two miles from the former place.

Friday, April 7, the Second Corps, continuing the pursuit of the fleeing enemy, crossed the Appomattox at High Bridge, where a slight skirmish ensued, and advanced to the heights northeast of Farmville, where the enemy were found established. All the division hospitals of this corps were established at the Brooks house late in the afternoon, and received during the day and night, viz: First Division, 147; Second Division, 24; Third Division, 41; total, 212 wounded. They were sent to Burke's Station the next morning, 8th, and the hospitals ordered forward to join the corps, which had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, who had fallen back during the night. After the combat of the Second Corps above mentioned, the Army of the Potomac did not engage the enemy during the campaign. General Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-House on Sunday, the 9th. On the morning of April 7 I proceeded to Burke's Station, under orders, for the purpose of assisting to perfect the arrangements for the reception and care of the wounded and sick at that place until such time as the railroad to Petersburg could be put in running order. The general commanding having designated Burke's Station, on the night of the 6th, as the prospective depot for the Army of the Potomac, the medical director ordered arrangements to be made immediately for the suitable reception of 2,500 wounded at that place. It was expected that we would be compelled to provide for all the wounded in the operations west of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, including those of Sheridan's cavalry command, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James, of the prisoners of war to considerable extent, as well as those of the Army of the Potomac. The estimates were based upon this expectation, and the sequel showed it to be well founded. Having

reached Burke's Station, I soon found Lieutenant-Colonel Dalton, medical director Ninth Army Corps, who had come up from Nottoway Court-House that morning on the same business. He stated that the hospitals of the Second and Third Divisions of the Ninth Corps were on their way up to Burke's Station, and would arrive in the afternoon, together with the ambulance trains of those divisions. I also learned that the railroad was opened only as far up as Wilson's Station, twenty-seven miles distant, and that several days must elapse before the cars could get up to Burke's Station. In the meantime shelter, food, and medical attendance must be provided for a large number of wounded at that place. It was also known that several hundred were then on their way there in the ambulance trains of the Second and Sixth Corps, and that they would arrive by evening. The hotel buildings at Burke's Station had been in use for a considerable time as a rebel hospital, and they were already filled to overflowing with rebels who were unable to be moved when their forces retreated, and with sick and wounded belonging to the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James, and to the Cavalry Corps, under General Sheridan's command, who had been recently brought there. In the afternoon the hospitals of the Second and Third Divisions were pitched on good ground, convenient to the railroad, and made ready for the reception of the wounded. All the vacant warehouse room at the railroad depot was also taken possession of, and made ready for the same purpose without delay. In the evening about 750 wounded from the Second and Sixth Corps arrived, and were promptly cared for; indeed, we had the satisfaction of knowing that the suppers of a large part of them had been prepared for them previous to their arrival. The ambulance train of the Second and Third Divisions of the Ninth Corps came up in the afternoon, and was at once sent forward to the front with orders to report for duty to the medical director Army of the Potomac, in bringing in the wounded.

Saturday, April 8, the warehouses at the depot and the hospitals of the Ninth Corps, including that of the First Division, now on the way up to Burke's Station, were capable of sheltering 1,600 wounded, and this entirely independent of the rebel hospital above mentioned and of the dwelling-houses in the neighborhood used by the cavalry for the reception of the wounded. Capt. J. H. Alley, hospital commissary Ninth Corps, sent up a foraging train to-day, under suitable escort, to obtain subsistence for the wounded and sick; it gathered up and brought in three wagon-loads of provisions, consisting of flour, meal, potatoes, ham, and bacon. Captain Alley also sent to City Point for enough sugar, coffee, and candles to last 4,000 men eight days (32,000 rations of each), in order to be ready for possible contingencies. He also began to repair the large oven of the hotel, with a view to issue soft bread without delay, and placing a safeguard upon a neighboring grist mill, he set it to grinding flour and meal. The medical purveyor's train being also at Burke's Station, medical and hospital supplies were drawn from it sufficient to last 2,000 wounded eight days; they were drawn by the surgeons in charge of the Second and Third Division hospitals of the Ninth Corps, in addition to the supplies they already had on hand. Afterward the medical purveyor's train started for Farmville, seventeen miles distant, toward Lynchburg. Foraging wagons were sent out for straw. During the day and evening about 550 wounded and sick arrived.

Sunday, April 9, Captain Alley foraged successfully again to-day for provisions and straw. About 260 wounded and sick were brought in to-day.

Monday, April 10, the bakery began to turn out soft bread of first-rate quality last night, and to-day was worked at the rate of 2,000 rations per diem. Provisions and straw were again obtained by foraging. If subsistence could not have been obtained by foraging, the sick and wounded must have suffered very much with hunger for a few days. This evening the Ninth Corps ambulances returned from the front, bringing about 200 wounded and sick; 150 hospital tent flies had arrived in wagons from Wilson's Station, so that we now felt easy on the subject of shelter.

Tuesday, April 11. There were now about 2,200 wounded and sick at Burke's Station, of whom about 1,600 belonged to the Army of the Potomac, about 220 to the Army of the James, about 180 to the Cavalry Corps, and about 200 were prisoners of war; all of them were well taken care of. The Confederate surgeons told me that their wounded were well cared for, and all of whom I inquired (and the number was considerable) uniformly told me, even in the warehouses, that they had experienced good care and satisfactory attention to their wants. The railroad cars came up to Burke's Station this morning for the first time, and preparations were immediately made to load them with wounded on their return to City Point. In this way about 1,450 wounded and sick were sent to the Depot Field Hospital at City Point to-day. The last train started at 5 p. m. The cars for the wounded were well bedded with straw, two days' rations were provided for the wounded, with attendants at the ratio of two per car, and an ample supply of medical officers to accompany them through to City Point. The Ninth Corps ambulance train was sent out to Harper's farm for some wounded cavalrymen who were reported to be there suffering for the want of the necessaries of life; it was accompanied by a wagon loaded with provisions.

Wednesday, April 12, sent away by railroad, at noon, about 600 sick and wounded to the Depot Field Hospital at City Point, provided for the same as those sent yesterday. This evacuated Burke's Station of all the wounded and the sick except about 150 rebels. They also would have been sent if the transportation by rail had been sufficient to do it. During the latter part of the day the Cavalry Corps ambulances arrived, and the Ninth Corps ambulances returned. They brought, altogether, about 250 wounded and sick; most of them were rebels. A number of sick and wounded were also received from other sources. The headquarters of the Army of the Potomac came down to Burke's Station about 3 p. m., and were established in its vicinity.

Thursday, April 13, sent to City Point to-day 450 wounded and sick, a majority of whom were rebels. This relieved us of all the sick and wounded then on hand who could be safely transported. Surg. H. Bendell, Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, in charge of sub-depot field hospital, organized pursuant to the orders of the medical director dated April 3, 1865, arrived at Burke's Station this morning, accompanied by twenty-four assistant surgeons, with attendants, shelter, and ample supplies. In the course of the day he established his hospital, and put it in operation as an advanced post of the Depot Field Hospital at City Point, and communicating with it daily by railroad. Since the cars began to run to Burke's Station up to this time, about 2,500 wounded and sick, belonging to the armies of the Potomac and James, to the Cavalry Corps, and to the enemy, were sent to City Point by railroad; of this number it was estimated that 500 were sick and 2,000 wounded. These men had been promptly received and provided for at Burke's Station by the medical department alone, without bustle

or confusion and without officious interference on the part of any individuals or irresponsible associations. Lieut. Col. E. B. Dalton, surgeon U. S. Volunteers, chief medical officer, and Capt. J. H. Alley, hospital commissary Ninth Corps, deserve special mention.

During this brief campaign, commencing March 29, the total losses of wounded in the various engagements were distributed as follows: Second Corps, 1,100; Fifth Corps, 1,436; Sixth Corps, 1,127; Ninth Corps, 1,160; total, 4,823 wounded in action. This estimate does not embrace those wounded by accident or by picket-firing, and is founded on the admissions to the division hospitals reported in connection with engagements. It also appears that 335 wounded rebels were brought to our division hospitals on such occasions.

Before concluding this report one remark is called for in regard to the operations of the ambulance department of the Army of the Potomac. I watched it attentively throughout the campaign, and now take pleasure in recording that on all occasions, whether in removing the wounded from the field of battle or in conveying them to the hospitals at the rear, the duty was discharged with a promptitude and zeal which reflects much credit upon the system itself and those concerned in its administration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. LIDELL,

Surg., U. S. Vols., Insp. of Medical and Hospital Department, Army of the Potomac.

Col. T. A. McPARLIN,
Medical Director.

No. 8.

Report of Surg. George B. Parker, U. S. Army, in charge of Depot Field Hospital, of operations March 27–June 30.

WASHINGTON D. C., *July 25, 1865.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Depot Field Hospital of the Army of the Potomac from March 27, 1865, to June 30, 1865:

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 77, paragraph 4, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 25, 1865, I assumed, on the 27th day of March following, the duties of acting chief medical officer of the Depot Field Hospital at City Point, Va. The hospital consisted of 90 stockade pavilions and 452 tents, and then embraced and included the hospitals of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, and Cavalry Corps, belonging to the Army of the Potomac, and the capacity of the hospital was 5,414 beds. Its railroad communication extended to Burkeville, Va., and afterward to Danville, Va., and patients were received direct from these points.

On the 28th day of March, 1865, the medical director of the Army of the Potomac ordered the hospital to be increased to its utmost capacity, and additional tents were erected and the capacity of the hospital increased to 8,800 beds.

Pursuant to telegraphic order from the medical director, supplies for 2,500 patients for ten days and 25 medical officers were forwarded to Burkeville, Va., and a receiving depot established there. This subdivision of the Depot Field Hospital was intended for the reception of patients unable to travel, and for whom immediate transportation could

not be furnished, and was ready for the treatment of patients April 7, 1865. During its continuance 1,173 patients were received and transferred to City Point, Va.

In consequence of the detachment of the Ninth Army Corps from the Army of the Potomac, after the campaign had terminated, the hospitals of that corps belonging to the Depot Field Hospital were closed on the 24th of April, 1865.

On the 4th day of May, 1865, the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac ordered the removal of the Depot Field Hospital to Alexandria, Va., and medical officers and requisite supplies were sent forward, and a hospital with a capacity of 2,000 beds established at that place in advance of the arrival of the returning armies.

The Depot Field Hospital was finally broken up on the 30th day of June, 1865.

Patients belonging to the Army of the Potomac treated in Depot Field Hospital, from March 27, 1865, to June 30, 1865	21,561
Transferred to general hospital	11,920
Returned to duty	7,881
Belonging to the other corps turned over to provost-marshal	1,073
Furloughed and deserted	371
Deaths	316
Total	21,561

A large number of men not belonging to the Army of the Potomac were received at the Depot Field Hospital, Virginia, and sent forward immediately to Point of Rocks, Va., by transports, but, in consequence of the great number of these patients and their rapid arrival and departure, the surgeons in charge of the corps hospitals failed to register their names, and they are not borne upon the records of the depot hospital.

The number of patients treated in the hospital after the removal to Alexandria, Va., amounted to 1,446.

The supply of water for the depot hospital at City Point, Va., was received from flowing springs found under the bluffs of the Appomattox. The water was raised to a reservoir, at a proper elevation, by two stationary engines, conveyed by pipes to the respective corps hospitals, some of which were half a mile distant, and an abundant supply kept constantly on hand. The general sanitary condition of the hospitals was invariably good; neither gangrene or any epidemic appeared; good order, discipline, and cleanliness were constantly maintained. There was ever an ample supply of all medical and hospital stores, and every luxury and comfort required by the sick and wounded was furnished by the medical department with the least possible delay, and in concluding it is proper to refer to the efficiency of the following-named surgeons in charge of the respective corps: Actg. Staff Surg. John Aiken, Second Army Corps; W. L. Faxon, surgeon Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Fifth Army Corps; Asst. Surg. J. Sykes, esq., U. S. Volunteers, Sixth Army Corps; W. O. McDonald, surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Ninth Army Corps; C. A. McCall, U. S. Army, Cavalry Corps; H. Bendell, surgeon Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, in charge sub-depot at Burkeville, Va.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. PARKER,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

Col. T. A. MCPARLIN, U. S. Army,
Medical Director Army of the Potomac, Washington, D. C.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. Charles L. Davis, Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, SIGNAL DEPARTMENT,
April 22, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with paragraph 9 of Special Orders, No. 94, headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 14, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the signal corps of this army from the 29th ultimo to the 9th instant:

During this period the disposition of the corps was as follows: One officer and from seven to ten men with each army corps, one officer and forty men with the depot camp, five officers and sixty men with the reserve party, and two officers and seven men with these headquarters. The parties with army corps had general instructions to make themselves familiar with the position of the troops, and, by keeping themselves and their men on the flanks and front of the corps to which they were attached, to gather for the corps commander such information, by means of telescopic observations, as they were able to obtain of the movements of the enemy; also to be ever watchful for opportunities to open communication by signals with these headquarters, especially when such communication would be important; they were also instructed to make themselves useful as aides-de-camp, when the nature of the country or the movements of the troops prevented the performance of their legitimate duties. The reserve detachment was at all times, weather and movements of the troops favoring, distributed along the front and flanks of the army, with the same general instructions. A small portion of this detachment, however, was always kept in hand for the purpose of opening any lines of signal communication or establishing any stations of observation that the occasion might require.

At the date of the commencement of this campaign (March 29) the stations occupied by the reserve party in front of Petersburg were almost identically those occupied during the past winter, viz:

No. 1, at the Walthall house, on the road leading from the City Point Railroad to Point of Rocks, and bearing north 45° east from the central part of Petersburg. This station commanded a view of parts of the city of Petersburg, portions of country south and southeast of Petersburg, points on the Richmond and Petersburg road north of Pocahontas, a point on same road near Port Walthall Junction, and three of the enemy's signal stations on the left bank of the Appomattox River, and all signals used on the enemy's stations were intercepted and interpreted.

No. 2, on a hickory tree, on a knoll of ground near the Gibbon or Friend house, bearing north 70° east from the central part of Petersburg, commanding a partial view of the city, the military roads on the northeast and northwest slopes of Cemetery Hill, a road leading north from Pocahontas, and the enemy's batteries on left bank of the Appomattox.

No. 3, at the Avery house, commanding a plain view of the enemy's lines of works on the east slope of Cemetery Hill from the crater to the lead-works, a road running north from Pocahontas (same as seen from No. 2), a point on the Cox road a short distance west of the city, and a point on the South Side Railroad three miles west of the city.

No. 4, on a pine tree, in Fort Davis, commanding a view of the enemy's works from the Jerusalem plank road to the Halifax road, and a clear view of the roads in the vicinity of the lead-works.

No. 5, on a pine tree, near the picket-line, half a mile north of Fort Howard, commanding a very close view of the enemy's works from his Fort New Orleans to Fort Lee (Battery 41), the Boydton road near the lead-works, and a point on the Cox road a short distance west of the city.

No. 6 was a small tower near the Aiken house, and was used entirely as a station of communication, communicating by signals with all the stations along our front, and being located near these headquarters placed them all in communication with this point.

No. 7 was a tower, 145 feet high, on Peebles' farm, near Fort Fisher, and commanded an extensive and clear view of the roads, camps, and works of the enemy south of the Appomattox and west of Battery 45, on the Boydton road, and extending around to Spain's house, on the Boydton road, and the enemy's Battery 54.

These stations were all in successful operation on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and all connected by signals with a station at the deserted house, headquarters of Major-General Parke, who was in command of the line of works from our right to the vicinity of the tower on Peebles' farm, and a telegraph line had been run to this tower, thus connecting all with these headquarters in the field.

At this point I beg leave to take from my daily record a synopsis of operations of the corps and the movements reported to the commanding general.

March 29, the army moved to-day, crossing Hatcher's Run and moving toward the Boydton plank road. No special changes observed in the enemy's lines in the morning. Working parties larger than usual. At 5 p. m. a column of cavalry, estimated at 2,500, and one of infantry, estimated at 4,000, both followed by large wagon trains, came from north side of Appomattox, and moved along Boydton road toward our left.

March 30, stormy day. Difficult to see into enemy's lines. A small body of infantry moved toward our left, on Boydton road, at 4 p. m.

March 31, much activity in enemy's lines. Some changes made in the artillery in their forts by changing from one fort to another. Indications of a larger force than usual in front of the Ninth Corps. Troops deployed along their works behind the entire line. Heavy wagon trains moving west on Cox and Boydton roads, coming from north side of Appomattox.

April 1, established stations of observation in tree-tops near picket-line, in front of Crow's house, south of Hatcher's Run, and on Boydton road, south of Burgess' Mill. Continued passage of wagon trains and artillery on roads seen from stations on right, going mainly toward our left. One hundred of our men, under guard, seen going toward Petersburg, on Boydton road. Intercepted signals of the enemy furnish no important information.

April 2, the Sixth Corps broke through enemy's lines in front of Fort Gregg before daylight, and during day swept around to the Appomattox, thus surrounding the city. Reports of movements seen from stations on the right, affecting mainly that portion of the line under General Parke, were made direct to him by Lieutenant Dillingham, serving with the Ninth Corps. Station of communication and observation established by Lieutenant Dillingham in Fort Rice, headquarters of General Parke, placing him in communication with his telegraph office at the deserted house. All the stations in front of Ninth Corps busily employed on observation and communication duty for the benefit of General Parke. Signal communication opened from headquarters

Generals Meade and Grant, at the Harmon house, on the Boydton road, to the tower on Peebles' farm; also with headquarters of Generals Wright and Gibbon, moving on the field, and numerous dispatches transmitted (a telegraph office being at the tower). Report of the movements of a battery of artillery on the flank of the Sixth Corps signaled to General Wright, which resulted in the capture of part of it. Large fires in Petersburg burning all day. Heavy wagon trains moving on north side of Appomattox, going north, and a long column of troops moving north toward city, from direction of lead-works, in the afternoon. Re-enforcements to the enemy of infantry, coming from the north side of Appomattox, also reported about noon. Established stations of obser vation at the Turnbull and Whitworth houses, near the junction of Cox and River roads, just before dark, and minor movements of the enemy seen from them reported to General Wright.

April 3, Petersburg was evacuated by the enemy last night, and our troops entered the city at 4 a. m., driving out the rear guard of the enemy. Upon the occupation of the city by our troops signal communication was opened from the Methodist church, in Petersburg, to headquarters Ninth Corps, and dispatches from General Parke to General Willcox transmitted. Established a station on the custom house and endeavored to open signal communication with the tower at Cobb's Hill, for the purpose of getting a report of the movements of the enemy seen from that point, but unsuccessful. Occasional puffs of smoke noticed on line of Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, indicating that the enemy was probably damaging the road. All stations around Petersburg abandoned, and reserve party marched with the troops.

April 5, established a station of observation on a house at Jetersville. About 3,000 of enemy's cavalry bivouacked at a point north 30° west and about three miles distant. A hasty observation made from a tree-top half a mile north of Jetersville revealed the fact that a large force of the enemy was bivouacked about three miles north of that point, but the near approach of the enemy's cavalry compelled the abandonment of this point of observation.

April 6, stationed at Jetersville. Made frequent reports of the movement of the enemy's wagon trains, guarded by cavalry and infantry, on the Paineville and Deatonsville road, near Deatonsville, and soon after that point was struck by our cavalry communication was opened by signals from that point to the headquarters of Generals Meade and Grant, at Jetersville, and dispatches transmitted from and to Generals Grant, Humphreys, and Meade.

April 7, the line of signal communication from Deatonsville to Jetersville abandoned. Endeavored to open a line from Rice's Station to Prince Edward Court-House, but, as an intermediate point necessary to be occupied to open this line was not accessible for some hours after it was desirable, this effort was not a success. Signal communication opened from High Bridge (headquarters of General Meade) with the advancing column of General Wright, moving toward Farmville, and dispatches transmitted to and from Generals Grant, Meade, and Wright. At a later hour communication opened from the same point to the vicinity of the Second Corps, and one dispatch to General Humphreys transmitted. These stations were abandoned at dark.

April 8, terms of surrender offered to the rebel Army of Northern Virginia. No lines of communication opened nor movements of the enemy reported to-day. A signal party sent to Appomattox Mountain, but arrived there too late in the day to make any observations, but

reported indications of that point having been used by the enemy as a station of observation a few hours previous, and the capture of a marine glass left at that point by the enemy.

April 9, on the occupation of Appomattox Mountain, at daylight, by a signal party our advance was found some miles beyond it, and no indications of the enemy seen within the view from that point, and the station was abandoned.

But one casualty occurred during the campaign, viz, one private slightly wounded.

One signal flag of the enemy was captured by Second-Class Private Henry Greenwood, on the morning of the 3d of April, from an abandoned station of the enemy in Petersburg, Va.

The flag of the rebel gun-boat Nansemond was taken from the person of an enlisted man (whom he captured) by Second-Class Private Morgan D. Lane,* on the morning of the 6th of April, in advance of the Fifth Corps, near Jetersville, Va.

I have endeavored to give above a synopsis of the service performed by the signal corps in the recent short and successful campaign.

Officers and men were ever ready and willing to perform any duty I required of them, and feeling that the campaign must terminate in success, seemed to vie with each other in the effort to render good service. The officers serving with army corps were particularly zealous.

I take pleasure in testifying to the energy and efficiency of Lieut. C. Stickney, serving with General Humphreys; Lieut. L. A. Dillingham, serving with General Parke, and Lieut. T. H. Fearey, serving with General Wright. Lieutenant Fearey allowed no opportunity for usefulness to pass unimproved. Lieuts. A. M. Thayer, E. H. Wardwell, E. S. Moffatt, and Charles Herzog, of the reserve party, and Lieut. F. S. Benson, my adjutant at these headquarters, deserve mention for the zeal and fidelity with which they discharged their duties.

I cannot give special mention to the non-commissioned officers without mentioning all of them; all performed their duty faithfully and intelligently.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. DAVIS,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 10.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George N. Macy, Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Provost Guard.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.
April 18, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 94, April 14, 1865, the following operations of this command, composed at present of the Third, Eleventh, and First and Second Bat-

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

talions, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and squadron First Massachusetts Cavalry, escort of the major-general commanding:

The duties performed by these commands have been of a detached nature, none of them having been under fire. The Third Infantry has followed the headquarters train, and the First Massachusetts Cavalry, with a small detachment of the First Indiana Cavalry (temporarily attached), have acted as the escort of the major-general commanding.

The First Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry, did not arrive at City Point until the 4th instant, and did not leave that post until the 9th. The Second Battalion, Fourteenth Infantry, and Eleventh Infantry moved from Parke's Station with the headquarters train. Were then put in charge of some 4,000 prisoners of war at Humphreys' Station, on the 1st instant, with directions to take them to City Point. Upon their arrival there they received conflicting orders from General Patrick, provost-marshal-general, Armies operating against Richmond, from Brevet Brigadier-General Collis, and from Captain and Brevet Major Hudson, Fourteenth Infantry, so that these two regiments had not returned to headquarters Army of the Potomac on the 9th instant, thereby causing a great deal of trouble and necessitating a call for troops from commands then actively engaged with the enemy. These regiments at that date were, however, on their way, and have since reported.

The operations of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry have been most varied in guarding prisoners, escorting them to the rear, furnishing safeguards, guarding roads and crossings, and driving up stragglers. So much of the regiment not on duty of this kind has been daily with the headquarters Army of the Potomac.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. N. MACY,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Provost-Marshal-General.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Capt. Richard G. Lay, Third U. S. Infantry, commanding Headquarters Guard.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD U. S. INFANTRY,
Camp near Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Virginia,
April 15, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that this regiment left camp near Parke's Station, Va., on the 29th day of March, as guard for headquarters Army of the Potomac, and continued to perform said duty to 9th day of April, 1865, inclusive.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. LAY,
Captain, Third U. S. Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

No. 12.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry W. Benham, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Burkeville, Va., April 22, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of Special Orders, No. 94, current series, to report the operations of the troops under my command from the 29th of March to the 9th instant, I have the honor to state that on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of March my especial command was, as for some time previous, in the defenses of City Point.

Upon the 2d of April, by the direction of General Grant, I early in the morning placed all the troops available on the outer lines of defense there, and, at a little after 10 a. m., I there received a telegram from General Parke asking the number of troops I could send him, and at the same time an order from General Meade to move my whole command to his support. This I did at once, ordering the troops of General Collis' command, under Colonel Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania (as I had not been able to find the general that morning), to move up by regiments as rapidly as possible to Meade's Station, while I directed Colonel Brainerd (commanding a provisional brigade of the Fifteenth Engineers and the dismounted cavalry) to collect these men from their stations and at the forts along the lines and follow the infantry up as rapidly as possible to Meade's Station, while I preceded the whole to that point to receive the orders of General Parke.

The infantry command—the Twentieth* New York, One hundred and fourteenth and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, and the Sixty-first Massachusetts—reported to me by Colonel Tippin as comprising in all about 900 men, reached the front in excellent trim, when they were met by General Collis, and at soon after 1 p. m. I left the leading regiment, the One hundred and fourteenth, to report the command to General Parke at his station at Fort Sedgwick; but I found him a few minutes after at Fort Rice, on reaching which the infantry brigade was ordered at once to the advanced captured work on the left, and they appear to have arrived at the most critical moment to save these works from recapture, these regiments running up, as I saw, to them, while our men by hundreds were retiring from them after having so bravely held them for many hours previously. As this command was placed at once under the directions of Brigadier-General Griffin it is presumed these services will be specially reported by him also. The provisional brigade, under Colonel Brainerd, consisting of about 950 men of the Fifteenth New York Engineers, and about 750 cavalry, one-third unmounted, I was ordered to hold in readiness to support General Willcox on the right, and during the ensuing night, upon his call for assistance, they were so ordered to his support.

Upon entering Petersburg early in the morning with General Willcox I found the three or four principal bridges destroyed or in flames, and sent at once for the Fifteenth Engineer Regiment to reconstruct them, and during the day, before 4 p. m., Colonel Brainerd, with most praiseworthy activity, had almost entirely rebuilt the principal bridge, ready for the passage of artillery, and repaired the railroad bridge, for the rapid passage of infantry, and by early the next morning, as General Grant had directed, a third temporary bridge at the upper

*Militia, or Eightieth Volunteers.

part of the city had been thrown across the river at a most difficult point. These duties completed, the regiment returned to City Point the next day, remaining there until I received your order to move to this place upon the 9th instant.

Upon the 3d instant, however, being present when General Grant read the dispatch announcing the capture of Richmond, I suggested that as there was the probability that the bridges would be burnt there also, I should be authorized to send or take pontoon bridges at once up to that place from City Point, which being approved by General Grant, I sent in by courier to my staff officer at City Point to have pontoon rafts and a steamer ready, and to the officer in command of the pickets at Bailey's Creek to take off 100 of the men from the picket to man those rafts, and the bridges were started under Captain O'Keefe that evening, arriving the next afternoon as early as it was considered safe from the torpedoes to pass up the river. This bridge was laid the next day and proved, as I was informed, of great importance to the troops, as well as to the suffering inhabitants of Manchester.

Upon the 9th instant the order was received to move forward my command to join the headquarters Army of the Potomac, except a guard to be left in charge of the trains, bridges, &c., at City Point, in compliance with which order the command started the next morning, as previously reported upon the 13th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BENHAM,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

P. S.—The reports of Brevet Colonel Spaulding and Brevet Major Harwood were called for by me, in compliance with your order, and as I do not know of their having been called for or sent otherwise, they are herewith inclosed.

Respectfully,

H. W. B.

No. 13.

Report of Bvt. Col. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 50TH NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Fort Berry, near Washington, June 14, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of engineering operations of this command from the commencement of the campaign in March last to the arrival of the army near Washington:

On the morning of the 29th of March I left my winter camp near Petersburg with all of my command except one company, Capt. Arthur M. Jackson commanding, left to guard the trains, one company, Bvt. Maj. M. Van Brocklin commanding, previously sent to report to General Warren with a pontoon train of twelve boats, and one company, Lieutenant Taylor commanding, previously sent to report to General Humphreys with a pontoon train of eighteen boats. I marched my command to the W. Perkins house, repairing roads and bridges on the way. At the crossing of Hatcher's Run I found a pontoon bridge had

been built by Major Van Brocklin, and also a log bridge for the passage of trains. The crossing at Hatcher's Run was found to be in a very bad condition, the stream rising rapidly and the roads almost impassable. All my troops were immediately set at work upon the crossing and upon the old stage road, repairing the worst places and assisting the trains. At midnight they were permitted to bivouac for a short rest, and at 4 o'clock the next morning the work was recommenced. The stream rose so rapidly at the crossing of Hatcher's Run as to render the log bridge unserviceable. It became necessary to raise the abutments of the pontoon bridge about four feet and to build a corduroy bridge, nearly 100 yards in length, to the hill on the south side. It rained incessantly, and it was only by the constant and severe labor of my men that the road was kept passable for the trains.

On the morning of the 30th, by your orders, I moved my command and trains from the W. Perkins house to near general headquarters, on the Vaughan road, making my own road for nearly the whole distance and repairing roads for the passage of other trains. At 11 p. m. I was ordered to cross with my trains to the north side of Gravelly Run as a safer position against an apprehensive attack of the enemy.

During the 1st and 2d of April my whole command was, by your direction, engaged in building a double corduroy track on the Vaughan road from the old stage road to Hatcher's Run. During the whole of this time Major Van Brocklin had a pontoon bridge over Hatcher's Run, near the W. Perkins house, and also one over Gravelly Run, near the Friends' Meeting-House. He was ordered to keep these bridges in use until the whole of the trains on the route of the old stage road had passed. In the meantime he was engaged, with his company, in building and repairing roads in the vicinity.

At 5 p. m. on the 2d I was started with my command for the Boydton plank road, via Fort Fisher, sending at the same time an order for Major Van Brocklin to join with his train, and also to Captain Jackson to join me with his company and the pontoon train left in my old camp, together with the train of siege materials and intrenching tools. During the night all my troops and trains, except Lieutenant Taylor's pontoon train, with General Humphreys, were concentrated near general headquarters, on the Boydton plank road. The wooden pontoon trains which I had left at City Point arrived at headquarters the same evening, but, by your direction, they were immediately sent back to City Point.

On the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th I moved my command and trains, via the Boydton plank road, the River road, Cox's road, the Epps house, and Nottoway Court House, toward Burkeville, encamping on the 6th within two miles of Burkeville. During the whole of this march my men were engaged in repairing old and opening new roads for the passage of army trains and troops.

On the morning of the 7th I moved my command to Burkeville and went into camp. At 10 p. m. of the 7th I received an order from you to take a pontoon train of eighteen boats to Farmville, with sufficient troops to throw the bridge. At 10.45 I started with three companies and the pontoon train, accompanied by Major Folwell, leaving Major McDonald in command of the troops and trains left at Burkeville. From Rice's Station to Farmville the roads were very bad indeed and required a large amount of work to provide for the passage of our own and other trains.

At 9.30 on the morning of the 8th my trains reached the Appomattox at Farmville, and Major Van Brocklin immediately built a pontoon

bridge across the river to take the place of one that had been in use belonging to the Twenty-fourth Corps. At the same time I sent an order back to Major McDonald, at Burkeville, to join me with the balance of my command and trains, and he reached my camp at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th. Leaving a detachment in charge of the bridge at Farmville, I marched the balance of my train at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 9th toward Appomattox Court-House, and late in the evening the main portion of my pontoon trains were within about one mile of army headquarters, and I reported to you in person. There I first learned of General Lee's surrender.

During the whole march, from leaving my winter camp on the 29th of March until the 9th of April, the labors of the men in my command, in building and repairing roads and bridges, had been incessant, and in addition to their arms, accouterments, knapsacks, and rations, the necessary axes, picks, and shovels. Major Van Brocklin marched his company and train thirty-three miles in less than twenty-four hours, doing considerable work to the roads on the way. The energy and zeal displayed by the officers and the promptness and cheerfulness of the men in the performance of their severe labors were beyond all praise.

On the afternoon of the 10th of April we commenced our return march to Burkeville, reaching the latter place at 6 p. m. of the 12th, having done a large amount of work on the roads and bridges during the march. Brevet Major Van Brocklin was left at Farmville with a detachment of two companies in charge of the two pontoon bridges over the Appomattox at that place, to remain until the Second Corps should recross the river.

On the 14th Brigadier-General Benham arrived at Burkeville with his command, and I rejoined the brigade, from which I had been detached since the 10th of October, 1864, having been on duty at headquarters of the army during this time with my command, under the direct orders of the chief engineer. On the same day one-half of Company A of the Fiftieth, under Lieutenant Brown, joined me, making a total of eleven and a half companies of engineer troops under my command. On the 20th Brevet Major Van Brocklin rejoined me with his detachment. On the 22d I sent Major Folwell, with a detachment of three companies and a bridge train, to bridge the Appomattox at Genito Bridge for the passage of the Twenty-fourth Corps on its way to Richmond. On the 23d I sent Brevet Major Van Brocklin, with a bridge train and a detachment of two companies, to report to General Wright and accompany the Sixth Corps on its march toward Danville. On the 24th the remainder of the brigade started for Staunton River, on the line of the Danville railway, which place we reached on the 26th. On the 27th Major Folwell rejoined me with his detachment, and I moved my command across the Staunton River to a point about one mile south of Clover Station, and on the morning of the 28th commenced getting out timber and sending it to the river for the reconstruction of the railway bridge. On the evening of the 29th I had the [timber] for three-fourths of the bridge delivered, Colonel Brainerd having procured timber for the one-fourth of the bridge on the north side of the river. On my arrival at Staunton River I had a pontoon bridge thrown across the stream, and this was taken up on the morning of the 1st of May and replaced by Brevet Major Van Brocklin, who had got thus far on his return from Danville with orders to wait at this point for the return of the Sixth Corps.

Early on the morning of the 1st of May I started with my command to accompany the brigade on its return to Burkeville, reaching the latter place on the evening of the 2d of May. On the morning of the 3d I sent Captain McGrath, with his company, to accompany General Benham to City Point, for the purpose of loading and forwarding engineer material to Washington, and started with the balance of the brigade, under the command of Colonel Brainerd, for Richmond; and at 5 a. m. on the 5th we reached Manchester, opposite Richmond, having marched forty-two miles during the last twenty-five hours. On the 6th we marched with the army through Richmond, and camped that night near Hanover Court-House. On the morning of the 7th the march toward Fredericksburg was resumed. At the Pamunkey I left Lieutenant Taylor, with a small detachment, in charge of a pontoon bridge over the river, and the balance of the wooden-boat trains, which I had left at City Point and which had been brought to this point, were turned over to me. We reached the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg on the evening of the 8th, and at 7 o'clock the next day I had a bridge completed across the river at Franklin's Crossing. On the same day, by your order, I sent Captain Jackson with one company and a train of four boats to bridge Potomac Creek for the Fifth Corps. On the 10th I received your order to keep down the bridge at Franklin's Crossing until after the passage of the Twentieth Corps, and on the same day, by your order, I sent Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer with a small detachment and a train of six boats to report to General Griffin, at Potomac Creek. Captain Jackson and Brevet Captain Van Rensselaer returned to my camp with their troops and trains on the 12th. On the 17th, having learned that the Twentieth Corps had crossed the river higher up, and that the bridge at Fredericksburg was considered sufficient for the passage of the remainder of the troops, I dismantled my bridge at Franklin's Crossing, and, in accordance with your directions, made up the wooden boats in a raft, loaded all the bridge material on this raft, and placed it in charge of Lieutenant Brown, with a detachment of Company A, and directed him to start next morning in tow of a steamer for Washington. On the morning of the 18th I broke camp at Franklin's Crossing and started with my troops and trains for army headquarters near Washington, marching via Stafford Court-House, Wolf Run Shoals, and Fairfax Court-House, and reaching army headquarters near Fort Berry on the morning of the 21st.

June 2, Brevet Major Van Brocklin rejoined me with his detachment and trains. All my bridge trains and engineer materials were then turned in to the engineer depot, near the Navy Yard, and the transportation to the Quartermaster's Department.

The following is a synopsis of Major Van Brocklin's report:

April 23, with Companies C and E of the Fiftieth New York Engineers, and the pontoon trains under their charge, consisting of twenty-four canvas pontoon boats and their equipments, and Captain Manger's company of the Fifteenth New York Engineers, I joined the Sixth Corps and marched with it to Clark's Ferry, on the Staunton River, where we arrived at 6 p. m. of the 24th, when I immediately laid a pontoon bridge of nineteen boats, making a bridge 315 feet long. Remained at this place until the morning of the 26th, when I took up the bridge and started for Danville with Companies C and E and their pontoon trains, leaving Captain Manger at the Staunton River to report to General Benham on his arrival at that place. Reached Laurel Hill, sixteen miles from Danville, at 12 m. of the 27th, when I received orders from Major-General Wright to report to Major-General Sheridan at Abbyville, on the Staunton River. While en route for Abbyville and when near South Boston I received notice from General Sheridan that he had already crossed the Staunton River, and therefore did not require the bridge. During the same day (April 28), in compliance with orders of General Sheridan, I started with my bridge trains for Moseley's Ferry, on the Staunton River, with instructions to lay a bridge

at that place for the cavalry to recross the river. Had this bridge, which was composed of twenty-three boats, making a bridge 350 feet long, laid at 12 m. of the 29th, having marched a distance of twenty miles that day. This bridge was taken up by order of Brigadier-General Benham at 10 p. m. of the 30th, and moved during the night to Roanoke Station, where it was relaid across the Staunton River near the crossing of the railroad at 8 a. m. of the following morning. This bridge was composed of seventeen boats and was 270 feet long. In consequence of the heavy rains while marching from Moseley's Ferry, I was obliged to lay a pontoon bridge fifty feet long across the Little Roanoke River at Roanoke Station for the purpose of crossing the trains.

Remained at Roanoke Station until the morning of May 17, under orders from Major-General Wright, when the pontoon bridge was taken up and moved to Clark's Ferry, three miles above, on the same river, where a bridge was laid of eighteen boats, being 300 feet long. The supply trains and artillery of the Sixth Corps crossed in the afternoon. The bridge was taken up the following morning, May 18, and moved with the trains of the Sixth Corps to Manchester, via Burkeville and Amelia Court-House, where we arrived at 10 a. m. of the 21st, having laid a pontoon bridge of five boats at Goode's Bridge, on the Appomattox River. Remained in Manchester until the afternoon of the 23d, when I moved my trains to the crossing of the Chickahominy River by the Mechanicsville pike, leaving Captain Kenyon with a portion of his company in charge of a pontoon bridge which had been laid the previous day across the canal at the foot of Eighteenth street, in Richmond, for the purpose of crossing the trains of the Sixth Corps.

During the morning of the 24th the crossing of the Chickahominy was repaired, in doing which four temporary bridges were constructed over water-courses and one trestle bridge sixty feet long put down. Lieutenant Cowan with twenty men was left in charge of this crossing, with instructions to follow the rear of the supply trains. The balance of the trains were then moved to the Pamunkey River, via Hanover Court-House, where we arrived at 4 p. m., and immediately laid down a bridge of ten boats, Captain Kenyon and Lieutenant Cowan coming up during the night. The Sixth Corps began crossing at noon. Remained at this place until the morning of the 26th, when, by order of General Wright, I left Captain Kenyon and a portion of his company in charge of this bridge, with orders to remain until the arrival of the artillery of the Sixth Corps, then at City Point, and to march with them until they should join the corps, and I started with the balance of the trains to reach the Sixth Corps, then at Chesterfield Station. In consequence of the heavy rains during the day the trains of the Sixth Corps had a great deal of difficulty in moving. I came up to their rear at night. The following day the corps did not move in consequence of the continued rains. My trains were moved to the advance of the corps, and moved in that position until we arrived at the camp of the Engineer Brigade near Fort Berry on the 2d day of June, marching by way of Fredericksburg, where we stopped one day, crossing the Potomac at Coakley's Store, three miles west of the crossing of the telegraph road, thence by way of Stafford Springs, Wolf Run Shoals, and Fairfax Court-House. Owing to the heavy rains the streams were very high and the roads in a bad state, requiring a large amount of work to make them passable for the supply trains following the corps. By reason of having the advance of the corps and starting from one to two hours before them in the morning, I was enabled to prepare the roads and build the necessary bridges without delaying them.

During this march one pontoon bridge sixty-five feet long was laid across the Po River, and eight corduroy bridges were built for crossing the infantry over streams, including once across the Occoquan at Wolf Run Shoals.

I cannot, without injustice, close this report without calling your attention to the energy and efficiency displayed by the men under my command and the cheerfulness with which they uniformly discharged their duties, which were many times of a very unpleasant and fatiguing nature. I desire especially to mention Company C, which, by its long experience in handling the canvas bridges and the zeal which it uniformly manifested in the discharge of its duties, has well merited the honor [to] which I believe them entitled—that of being second to no company of pontoniers in the service. For their promptness in laying the bridge at Moseley's Ferry I received the thanks of Major-General Sheridan, and for the arduous duties of repairing roads and constructing bridges on the march from Richmond to Washington, performed by Companies C and E, I received the thanks of Major-General Wright.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. VAN BROCKLIN,
Captain, Fiftieth New York Vol. Engineers, Breret Major, U. S. Vols.

Bvt. Col. IRA SPAULDING,
Commanding Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers.

The following tabular statement shows the number, length, and location of the several pontoon bridges built by myself, and by officers and men under my orders, from the 28th of September, 1862, to the arrival of the Army of the Potomac near Washington, in May, 1865:

Date.	No. of bridge.	Length.	Kind of boat.	Location.	River.	Officer in command of train.	Remarks.
1862.		*Feet.*					
Sept. 28	1	800	Wooden	Harper's Ferry	Potomac	Captain Spaulding	
Oct. 20	2	1,500	...do	Berlin	...do	...do	
21	3	80	...do	...do	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.	...do	
Nov. 22	4	280	...do	Occoquan	Occoquan	Major Spaulding	
Dec. 11	5	440	...do	Fredericksburg	Rappahannock.	...do	Lacy house.
11	6	420	...do	...do	...do	Captains McDonald and McGrath.	Lower crossing.
12	7	440	...do	...do	...do	Major Spaulding	Lacy house.
1863.							
Apr. 20	8	420	...do	U. S. Ford	...do	...do	
20	9	400	...do	...do	...do	...do	Part French pontoons and part Waterman boats.
May 6	10	400	...do	Franklin's Crossing.	...do	...do	
7	11	400	...do	...do	...do	...do	
July —	12	800	...do	Harper's Ferry	Potomac	Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding.	
	13	1,500	...do	Berlin	...do	...do	
	14	80	...do	...do	Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.	...do	
	15	1,500	...do	...do	Potomac	...do	
Oct. 11	16	180	...do	Kelly's Ford	Rappahannock.	Major Beers	
11	17	180	...do	Beverly Ford	...do	...do	
18	18	100	...do	Ball's Ford	Bull Run	Captain Hine	
18	19	100	...do	Mitchell's Ford	...do	Captain McDonald	
18	20	120	...do	Blackburn's Ford.	...do	Lieutenant Beers	
18	21	120	...do	McLean's Ford	...do	Captain Folwell	
Nov. 8	22	180	...do	Rappahannock Station.	Rappahannock.	Captain McDonald	Above railroad bridge.
8	23	190	...do	Norman's Ford	...do	Captain Hine	Below railroad bridge.
9	24	180	...do	Rappahannock Station.	...do	...do	Do.
26	25	180	...do	Culpeper Ford Gold Mine.	Rapidan	...do	
26	26	170	...do	...do	...do	Captain McDonald	
Dec. 4	27	180	...do	Rappahannock Station.	Rappahannock.	...do	
4	28	140	...do	Welford's Ford	Hazel	Captain Hine	
1864.							
Apr. 29	29	180	Canvas	Kelly's Ford	Rappahannock.	Captain Folwell	
May 4	30	150	...do	Ely's Ford	Rapidan	...do	
4	31	190	Wooden	...do	...do	Major Brainerd	
4	32	220	...do	Germanna Ford	...do	Captain McDonald	
4	33	220	Canvas	...do	...do	Captain Van Brocklin.	
4	34	160	Wooden	Culpeper Ford	...do	Captain Palmer	
7	35	190	...do	Ely's Ford	...do	Captain McDonald	
10	36	420	...do	Fredericksburg (lower crossing).	Rappahannock.	Major Brainerd	
10	37	50	Canvas		Po	Captain Van Brocklin.	
10	38	50	...do		...do	...do	
18	39	440	Wooden	Fredericksburg (Lacy house).	Rappahannock.	Major Beers	
23	40	160	Canvas	Jericho Mills	North Anna	Captain Van Brocklin.	

Date.	No. of bridge.	Length.	Kind of boat.	Location.	River.	Officer in command of train.	Remarks.
1864.		*Feet.*					
May 24	41	100	Canvas	Railway bridge	North Anna	Captain Folwell	
24	42	100	do	do	do	do	
25	43	100	do	Above railway bridge.	do	do	
25	44	80	Wooden	Quarles' Mills	do	Major Beers	Besides pontoon, 200-feet crib bridge.
26	45	160	do	Jericho Mills	do	do	
26	46	100	do	Below railroad bridge.	do	Captain McDonald	
26	47	100	do	Above railroad bridge.	do	do	
27	48	180	Canvas	Hanovertown	Pamunkey	Captain Van Brocklin.	
27	49	164	do	do	do	Captain Folwell	
28	50	146	do	Mrs. Nelson's	do	do	Or Mrs. Hundley's.
28	51	140	Wooden	do	do	Major Beers	
28	52	180	do	Hanovertown	Pamunkey	Captain McDonald	
28	53	180		Dunkirk	Mattapony	Captain Personius	
June 1	54	188	Canvas	do	do	Captain Van Brocklin.	
3	55	160	do	New Castle Ferry.	Pamunkey	do	
5	56	150	do	do	do	Captain Folwell	
12	57	100	Wooden	Long Bridge	Chickahominy.	Major Ford	Main channel.
12	58	60	do	do	do	do	South branch.
13	59	60	Canvas	Jones' Bridge	do	Captain Folwell	Main channel.
13	60	40	do	do	do	do	South branch.
13	61	60	Wooden	do	do	Captain Palmer	Main channel.
13	62	40	do	do	do	do	South branch.
14	63	1,240	Wooden and canvas.	Coles' Ferry	do	Lieutenant-Colonel Spaulding.	
19	64	100	do	Dunkirk	Mattapony	Captain Folwell	
23	65	60	do	Jones' Bridge	Chickahominy.	do	Main channel.
23	66	40	do	do	do	do	South branch.
Dec. 7	67	152	do	Freeman's Ford	Nottoway	Brevet Major Van Brocklin.	
9	68	56	do	Near Hicksford	Three Creek	do	
11	69	152	do	Freeman's Ford	Nottoway	do	
11	70	152	do	do	do	Major Folwell	
1865.							
Mar. 29	71	65	do	W. Perkins' house.	Hatcher's Run.	Brevet Major Van Brocklin.	
29	72	55	do	Quaker road	Gravelly Run	do	
Apr. 8	73	90	Canvas	Farmville	Appomattox	do	
12	74	90	do	do	do	do	
22	75	100	do	Genito Bridge	do	Major Folwell	
24	76	315	do	Clark's Ferry	Staunton	Brevet Major Van Brocklin.	
27	77	270	do	Roanoke Station	do	Major Folwell	
29	78	350	do	Moseley's Ferry	do	Brevet Major Van Brocklin.	
30	79	50	do	Roanoke Station	Little Roanoke.	do	
30	80	270	do	do	Staunton	do	
May 8	81	400	do	Franklin's Crossing.	Rappahannock.	Major McDonald	
17	82	300	do	Clark's Ferry	Staunton	Brevet Major Van Brocklin.	
20	83	100	do	Goode's Bridge	Appomattox	do	
21	84	90	do	Richmond, Va	Canal	do	
24	85	180	do	Littlepage's Bridge.	Pamunkey	do	
28	86	65	do	Near Guiney's Station.	Po	do	

Total number of bridges 86
Total length of bridges ..... feet.. 21,348
Equal to ..... miles.. 4.022

The above includes pontoon bridges built by officers and men under my command during the time stated, but does not include the large number of trestle, timber, and corduroy built by my own men, nor the pontoon, trestle, timber, and corduroy bridges built during the same time by other portions of the Engineer Brigade or by the regular engineer battalion. In addition to the six pontoon trains in my charge, I also had charge of two siege trains of twenty-two wagons each during the early part of the siege operations in front of Petersburg and of one siege train of twenty-two wagons during the latter part of these operations. All engineer and siege material used in front of Petersburg was drawn on my order, approved by the chief engineer. I have not as yet received the final reports of the expenditure of siege material during the latter part of March, but the following summary of expenditure will vary but little, if any, from the actual result:

Statement of the total expenditure of engineer and siege material in front of Petersburg, from the 14th of July, 1864, to the 29th of March, 1865.

Sand-bags		48,872	Hand saws		26
Axes		8,053	Drawing knives		4
Picks		2,092	Gabion knives		400
Shovels		8,028	Grindstones		4
Hatchets		349	Files, flat		52
Mining picks		28	Files, taper		124
Wheelbarrows		120	Wire	coils	289
Crosscut saws		9	Cable	do	1
Spin yarn	bales	24	Screws	dozen	48
Strap hinges		130	Padlocks		67
Hasps		50	Tracing tape	rolls	86
Staples		56	Timber	feet, B. M.	16,159
Spikes	kegs	40	Plank	do	18,962
Nails	do	39	Boards	do	22,134

In this my final report of engineering operations a few general remarks in relation to these operations may not be out of place. The advance-guard train and the French pontoon trains taken to the Peninsula in 1862 were, as you are doubtless aware, very deficient in transportation, depending upon movement from place to place upon temporary loans of teams from the quartermaster's department, and the consequence was that during the Seven Days' Battles, nine-tenths of all the bridge material with the army at the commencement of these battles was necessarily either destroyed or abandoned to the enemy. The same evil, but to a less extent, prevailed in the organization of the bridge trains operating on the Rappahannock in 1863, and, though I made repeated protests against this system, the evil was but partially remedied. The trains sent into the field, both wagons and bridge material, were in many cases unfit for service, and often required nearly as much work in the field as had been done in the shops to fit them for efficient service. It was not until the spring of 1864 that the bridge trains of the Army of the Potomac were properly fitted up for active field operations. By the addition of the light canvas trains, as designed by yourself, and by your assistance and cordial co-operation with me in my efforts to fit up and organize those trains, they were at last organized in a manner to render the most efficient service. When these trains crossed the Rapidan in the spring of 1864 it is believed that they were more perfectly arranged than any bridge trains before organized in America; and for the truth of this statement and for the efficiency of the troops having them in charge, no better evidence can be given than a statement of the facts—that from the crossing of the Rapidan in the spring of 1864 to the close of the war no bridge mate-

rial was ever lost, destroyed, or abandoned to the enemy; nor, so far as I am aware, were any troops ever kept waiting for the construction of these bridges. The actual construction of the bridges is but a small portion of the labor required for the proper care and efficiency of pontoon trains. The truth is, the necessity for labor upon them never ceases, from the time they are first put in the field until the final close of operations requiring their use. Many and very great improvements have been made on pontoon bridge trains during the progress of the war; not only in the character of the boats and arrangement and construction of the bridges, but also in the character of the wagons, the arrangement of the loads, manner of loading and unloading, &c. It would seem to be very desirable that all these improvements should be collated and a record made of them for future reference. The organization and outfit of engineer troops, as sent into the field at the commencement of the war (the volunteers, at least), were very defective, and I was led to devote some thought and study to the proper manner of remedying these defects in my own department. As the result of these investigations and of experience my troops during the last year of the war were furnished with such an outfit as to render each company a unit. Each company was furnished with a company wagon, a commissary wagon, a forage wagon, a tool wagon, and a carpenters' tool-chest. By this means the whole or any portion of the regiment was prepared to move at any time of the day or night, with fifteen days' supplies and a complete outfit for the performance of all kind of engineer duty. That the troops thus organized were at all times admirably prepared for prompt and efficient service, my daily and weekly reports of engineering operations and your own knowledge of their labors furnish abundant evidence, and the works in front of Petersburg are monuments of the skill and industry of the officers and men engaged in their construction.

For your uniform kindness and courtesy, both to myself and the officers and men under my command while serving under your orders, I beg to tender you my most sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Brevet Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 14.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Franklin Harwood, U. S. Army, commanding Battalion U. S. Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ENGINEER TROOPS,
Near Burkeville, Va., April 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with paragraph 9, Special Orders, No. 94, Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to report that from the 29th of March to the 9th of April the Battalion of U. S. Engineer Troops have been employed as follows:

On the 29th of March broke camp near Petersburg and marched to Gravelly Run.

On the 30th, 31st, and 1st of April was employed corduroying roads between the Vaughan and Quaker roads. From the 2d to the 9th of April marched with and repaired the roads for headquarters Army of the Potomac train.

During the operations from the 29th of March to the 9th of April no casualties have occurred, and no guns nor colors have been captured by this command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. HARWOOD,

Capt. of Engineers and Bvt. Maj., U. S. Army, Comdg. Battln.

Capt. CHANNING CLAPP,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Engineer Brigade, Army of the Potomac.

U. S. ENGINEER BATTALION,

Camp near Burke's Station, Va., April 20, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of my service with the different corps of the army during the campaign commencing the 29th of March:

On the 30th I was directed by you to ascertain and report the position of the Fifth Corps after their repulse by the enemy in the morning. I found them reformed in rear of a small tributary of Hatcher's Run, covering the Boydton plank road, with their left flank thrown to the rear and resting on the breast-work of the preceding night, their right in advance of the Second Corps line, but protected by the thick abatis in front of the line. Again, when the corps advanced in the afternoon I was sent to ascertain and report their position. I found them massed near the White Oak road and preparing to occupy it as soon as a reconnaissance through the dense timber should develop the position of the corps. When I left them regiments were being thrown out on the right flank in echelon, and General Warren was endeavoring to find and make a connection with the Second Corps.

On the 2d of April I was sent to communicate with the Cavalry Corps, to find where General Sheridan needed pontoons. I found him at Ford's Station, on the South Side Railroad, and about to march on Sutherland's Station, on the same road, where he desired the bridge train to be sent.

On the 6th of April, while with headquarters near Jetersville, I was ordered to report for temporary duty with the Sixth Corps. Between 6 and 7 a. m. the corps took up the line of march across the country in a northeasterly direction toward Amelia Court-House, at which point the enemy were reported as making a stand. I was employed in looking for roads, and while so doing the order was countermanded. The corps retraced its steps in order, if possible, to cut off the enemy, now reported to be retreating by way of Deatonsville. I was sent to assist Colonel Michler in finding the best road to Pride's Church, by marching on which the corps would cut the enemy's line of retreat to the west of Deatonsville, on which the Second Corps was already marching. The road was found in time to put the corps upon it as soon as it came up, and the leading division, the Third, was pushed to the utmost to get up in time to cut off the enemy's retreat. Shortly after crossing Flat Creek the Second Corps was heard engaged near Deatonsville and the cavalry near Pride's Church. At the time that the Third Division, Sixth Corps, reached the position of the cavalry, which was on the road from Deatonsville to Burke's Station, the cavalry was held in check by the infantry guard of the enemy's train, which was moving off on a parallel road, or nearly so, about a quarter of a mile distant. At the same time a portion of the cavalry was intercepting their retreat on the road on which they were moving at a point nearer the South Side Railroad. I reconnoitered the enemy's position, which was a good

one, the road being on a ridge. As soon as the Third Division, Sixth Corps, could be formed on the ground I selected it charged in concert with the cavalry on its right and, with little or no opposition, carried the road, capturing a few wagons. The pursuit was immediately continued on the road in a southwesterly direction, but was soon checked by the enemy's making a stand on the east side of Little Sailor's Creek. After a brisk skirmish they retreated across the creek and took up a position on the opposite bank. Here the Sixth Corps had the advantage of position, being on the higher ground. Their line (the enemy's) extended in a semicircular form, the convexity toward us, encircling the hillside upon which they had taken position, which was densely timbered, except one open space of about 100 yards width, across which their line was plainly visible, lying down. From our commanding position three or four batteries were brought to bear on this exposed position of their line, which was cut up terribly by our plunging fire of shell and case-shot. The leading division of the Sixth Corps was formed for the charge at the border of the creek, crossed it in gallant style, but just as they rose over the crest of a little hill were attacked in the center by the force of the enemy, said to be their Naval Brigade, which had been lying down in the open field. A regiment broke, and the center was thrown into temporary confusion, but soon rallied, the attacking party of the enemy falling back to their original position. After a little more fighting, not very severe, the enemy's force, under the command of General Ewell, being cut off by our cavalry force in the rear and confronted by the Sixth and Second Corps, surrendered. The Sixth Corps headquarters were established for the night at the crossing of the road to Burke's Station with the road to Rice's Station, being at a point about five miles from the latter. It is to be observed that the pursuit during the day was greatly facilitated by the state of the roads, which were, as a general rule, in excellent condition; this I attribute to the rolling nature of the country, which was well drained by abrupt ravines, the roads being generally on the ridges.

At an early hour on the morning of the 7th I was sent forward to show the leading division the road to Farmville. The morning's march was greatly retarded by the trains of the other corps and the bad crossing at Sandy River. The Sixth Corps arrived at Farmville about 11 a. m., and was posted on the hill overlooking the town. I went down to the Appomattox and found the enemy had burned the railroad bridge as well as the plank road one, but the cavalry and light artillery were crossing by a good, or rather tolerable, ford a few hundred yards above the plank road. Soon after the cavalry and Second Corps became engaged with the enemy on the other side of the river, and, it appearing that the services of the Sixth Corps would be likely to be needed, I sent back to you for a bridge train. In the meanwhile the corps headquarters were moved into the town; and being informed that the bridge train of the Army of the James was near at hand, I so informed General Wright, who so reported to General Grant, who directed it to be brought to the front. In the meanwhile Colonel Mundee, a pioneer officer of the Sixth Corps, reported that, in his opinion, the wreck of the plank-road bridge could soon be put in passable condition for infantry. The work was commenced by the pioneers, and about sunset the infantry began crossing at that point, and in the course of the evening the whole corps was camped on the other side. The bridge train of the Army of the James, being in rear of the wagon trains, did not arrive until a late hour, but the bridge was thrown in sufficient time to admit of the march being again taken up in the morning.

On the morning of the 8th I conducted the leading division to the coal mine at the intersection of the Lynchburg road with the Maysville or Buckingham Court-House plank road. There the troops halted and were rationed. The march was soon resumed on the plank road to a point eight miles from Farmville, where the road forked—one branch leading northeasterly to Cumberland Court-House, the other westerly, via Curdsville, to Buckingham Court-House. I directed the troops on the road to Curdsville, and about one mile outside the village left the plank road, which turned abruptly northward to Buckingham Court-House, and continued our westerly course to the New Store, where the mud road on which we had been traveling came into the Lynchburg road. The Sixth Corps headquarters for the night were established near the New Store. The line of march during the day was over a distance of seventeen and a half miles; good road, excepting the last four miles. A few insignificant bridges destroyed by the enemy were repaired by the pioneers without interrupting the march of the troops.

On the 9th the corps followed the Second Corps, on the Lynchburg road, a distance of ten or twelve miles; and in the afternoon, the Army of Northern Virginia having surrendered, I was by your order relieved from duty with the Sixth Corps, and since that time have not been placed on duty with any of the corps of the army.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. HARWOOD,
Captain of Engineers, Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Col. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 15.

Report of Bvt. Maj. William H. Paine, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
April 15, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report relative to duties assigned me during the late movements of the army from March 29 to April 9, 1865, inclusive:

On March 29, in accordance with instructions received from you, I examined the several roads leading from the Vaughan road to the Monk's Neck road, west of Hatcher's Run, and found them practicable for making such connection as may be necessary between the Second and Fifth Corps, with the exception of the crossings of Gravelly Run, which required that short bridges be made, as the banks were too high to make an easy ford; stream from fifteen to twenty feet wide, two feet deep. Later in the day I made a reconnaissance to the front of the Second Corps, and prepared a sketch showing the roads leading from the Vaughan road to their position, also of the roads previously mentioned, all of which were placed upon the maps during the next day, which was very rainy. Headquarters removed on the 29th from old camp on Aiken's farm to a point south of the Vaughan road and east of Gravelly Run, where it remained the 30th and 31st. On March 31 the rain ceased before noon. Made a reconnaissance and sketch of the

intrenched position of the left of the Second Corps this morning [31st], running from where the Dabney's Mill road intersects the Boydton plank road southwesterly. Later made a reconnaissance of the roads running westerly from the Boydton plank road, in rear of the Fifth and Second Corps, and, before night, of the advanced position taken by those corps, of all of which sketches were made and maps corrected to correspond thereto.

On Saturday, April 1, made a survey of the left of the Twenty-fourth Corps and the right of the Second Corps, with rude triangulations to works of the enemy on Hatcher's Run, of which a sketch and an estimate of distances was made. Headquarters camp was established one-half mile southeasterly from Dabney's Mill. On Sunday, April 2, I was with the advance of the Second Corps when it arrived at where the Sixth Corps extended across the Cox road west of Old Town Run. Returned to headquarters and reported the fact, also the position of the Sixth Corps left where it rested on the Appomattox. In the evening guided a pontoon train across the Cox road. Headquarters were established near Mr. Tapley's house, about three miles from Petersburg, on the Boydton plank road. On Monday, April 3, accompanied the general and staff to the line of works on Cemetery Hill, passing through Petersburg, and afterward by way of the River road to near Sutherland's Station, where headquarters were established for the night. On Tuesday, the 4th, headquarters removed to Mr. Jones' place, on the Namozine road, east of Deep Creek. Was engaged much of the time in obtaining information relative to roads by which connections could be made between the several routes taken by the different troops and of our own route in advance. Wednesday, April 5, found the advance of the Second Corps halted by reason of the passing of cavalry. Riding on in advance, found the best route already marked by the passing of the Fifth Corps. At Jetersville made a reconnaissance, first southwesterly and afterward easterly, where I was directed to guide the Sixth Corps into position to the right of the Second and Fifth, which I did when they came up about dark. On Thursday, the 6th, when we had arrived at Hill's Shop, I was directed by Major-General Meade to carry a verbal order to Major-General Griffin, commanding the Fifth Corps, to proceed northerly as far as Burton's Bridge, and then proceed westerly on roads which he indicated on the map. I delivered the order, when Major-General Griffin desired me to remain to designate the route and guide the advance, which I did, passing Burton's Bridge site by a ford about fifty feet wide and two feet deep. We passed through Paineville and Rodophil and near Sheppard's Mill, and arrived after dark and took position on the right of the Second Corps, not far from Sailor's Creek. I returned and found headquarters and reported position of the corps. Headquarters had, during the day, been removed from near Mr. Haskins', about two miles southeast of Jetersville; so Friday, 2d, made reconnaissance of inquiries relating to roads in the vicinity of High Bridge and Farmville. Headquarters were at Rice's Station this night. Saturday, the 8th, continued reconnaissances and inquiries toward Appomattox Court-House and toward the various crossings of the Appomattox River. Headquarters were this night about eighteen miles east of Appomattox Court-House, at Clifton. Sunday, 9th, made reconnaissances to the left of the stage road, as well as along the same. Arrived at the skirmish line of the Second Corps as a flag of truce came through. Soon after, seeing that the enemy's skirmish line had retired, I went forward and sketched the position of the enemy, pacing the distance to and locating a portion of their

intrenched line, as then occupied. The surrender occurred shortly after. Headquarters were about four miles east of Appomattox Court-House this night.

Very respectfully submitted.

W. H. PAINE,
Captain, Aide-de-Camp, and Brevet Major of Volunteers.

Bvt. Col. J. C. DUANE,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

No. 16.

Report of Bvt. Capt. Charles W. Howell, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
BATTALION U. S. ENGINEERS,
April 19, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I reported for duty on the 29th of March to Major-General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps, whom I found on the Vaughan road, near Gravelly Run crossing, engaged in forming his line nearly parallel to the road, preparatory to an advance. I was immediately sent around his left flank with a small cavalry escort and orders to push through the country, up the left bank of Gravelly Run to the Quaker road, and then to Gravelly Run Meeting-House, if possible, to determine and report the nature of the country, the character, strength, and position of the enemy's force on that road. We succeeded in reaching a point three-fourths of a mile beyond the church, when we met a superior force and returned with but slight loss. The left wing of the corps was then swung around nearly parallel to Gravelly Run, with left near the church, and intrenched. It was then moved forward to connect with the Fifth Corps, but, owing to the swampy nature of the country, the dense underbrush, and frequent slashings, the connection was not secured until next morning. Late in the afternoon the right advanced, and I was ordered to General Hays, commanding Second Division, to assist him in establishing his line. At dusk the Second Corps line was as follows: Second Division on the right, its right flank near Armstrong's Mill, with a strong skirmish-line extending down to Hatcher's Run, thence to Dabney's Mill, occupying an old intrenched line of the enemy's for about 400 yards to the left; Third Division, nearly perpendicular to the Second, held the center, running through low swampy ground, thickly timbered; First Division, on left of Third Division, and extending nearly to Quaker road, with less difficult ground to move over. On the 30th I was again sent to the Second Corps, but was soon after ordered to find roads to communicate with the different divisions of the corps and to put them in good condition. I found the roads, but, owing to the heavy rains in the morning, found it impossible to get them more than barely passable by corduroying the worst places. During the day the right advanced to the J. Crow house, and the left formed connection with the Fifth Corps on the Quaker road, near its junction with the Boydton plank road. On the 31st I was engaged corduroying a portion of the Vaughan road, from Gravelly Run about one mile to the right, with a detail of 1,100 men from Second Corps, with orders to make a double track and corduroy the whole distance. At night I had one track nearly completed.

On the 1st of April I turned over the corduroy to an officer of the Fiftieth New York, and early in the morning examined the Second Corps line, which I found as follows: Right at J. Crow's house, and running from thence to the junction of Quaker and Boydton roads, with the Third Division across Quaker road and First Division on its left, thrown back and holding a strong position, with most of the Fifth Corps artillery on the line. At this time I was recalled and ordered to find a road from Humphreys' Station crossing Hatcher's Run near Armstrong's Mill and running in rear of Second Corps, to corduroy and open it as soon as practicable. I found the road, and ordered 800 men from the Vaughan road to commence work on it early in the morning of the 2d, but, owing to the movement of the 2d, these orders were countermanded and the details sent to their commands. In the afternoon I reconnoitered a salient work of the enemy on Hatcher's Run, and reported to General Hays that it could be carried by assault. On the morning of the 2d I was sent to the Sixth Corps to collect information for chief engineer; after performing this I remained with headquarters during the day. On the morning of the 3d I was sent, accompanied by Lieutenant Lydecker, to examine the crossings of the Appomattox at Petersburg. I was afterward sent from Sutherland's Station with orders to follow the Second Corps across the Appomattox at ——— Mill and to examine the country from that to Bevill's Bridge. I found that the corps had not crossed at the place indicated, and followed it on another road, overtaking it at 10 p. m. beyond Namozine Church, on the Namozine road. I found the roads, after the passage of artillery and a few heavy wagons, in very bad condition, the country hilly, the soil a sandy clay, and in the bottom land disposed to quicksand. The road had been much cut up by the passage of the rebel army with its trains, and our movements were, in consequence, rendered more difficult and laborious. At 5 a. m. on the 4th I started on my return to headquarters, going by way of Ford's Station, thence to Sutherland's, and then across the country to Namozine Church. I then remained with headquarters, which moved out on the Namozine road to the crossing of Deep Creek. The country passed over during the day presented a great uniformity in its general features, being a continuous succession of small hills, bordered by narrow shallow ravines, which quickly carried off the water from the high ground and caused rapid improvement of the roads during dry weather. This feature I remarked became more prominent as we moved up the Appomattox, the hills gradually assuming a more imposing altitude and the ravines often presenting considerable obstacle to movement across the fields. The country moved over was comparatively open in the vicinity of the main roads, and between these there was a net work of plantation roads, affording to those conversant with the country great facilities for avoiding the quagmires in the main roads and for making short cuts. The country was well adapted to retard pursuit, both from the nature of the soil and from the admirable positions everywhere presented for a stand by the enemy's rear guard.

On the morning of the 5th I was ordered to gain information about the roads to Burke's Station and Jennings' Ordinary. I afterward accompanied headquarters to Jetersville, and was engaged during the afternoon in collecting information about the surrounding country, and assisted putting the troops in position to meet an expected attack. On the 6th I was ordered to the Second Corps, and accompanied it during the day. The corps moved at 6 a. m., in three columns, toward Amelia Court-House, but striking the enemy at Amelia Springs, the order was

changed. The First Division engaged and pushed the enemy back from the heights beyond the Springs and toward Deatonsville. The Third took position on the left and the Second on the right. The enemy's rear guard held a strong position, with slight breast-works, covering the village, but, owing to our numerical superiority, they were soon driven out and retreated on the road to Sailor's Creek, a distance of about two miles, where they again made a stand, covering the cross-roads at that point. Here they were sharply pressed by the Second Corps while the Sixth Corps and cavalry came in on their flank and compelled a precipitate retreat. At this point their force was divided, a portion retreating on the road to the Appomattox, and another portion toward Rice's Station, followed by the Sixth Corps. The Second Corps pursued to the right, breaking connection with the Sixth. Half a mile from Sailor's Creek the rear guard was found intrenched, covering the crossing. This line was assaulted and carried, the enemy retreating across the creek and holding the crest of the hills on the opposite side. A portion of the corps was pushed across, but, owing to the darkness, the pursuit was discontinued for the night. The stream at this place was about twenty feet in width and from two to three feet in depth, impassable for artillery and trains, except over a narrow, rickety bridge; it was bordered on either side by a soft bottom land about 100 yards in width, with a hilly, open country gradually rising beyond.

Early on the morning of the 7th the pursuit was resumed, the Second Corps moving out three miles on the road toward Rice's Station, and then across the country to the right, striking the Appomattox at High Bridge without meeting with opposition. The road bridge at this point was saved, and troops immediately crossed to the opposite side, which, after a brisk skirmish in the bottom land with the enemy's rear guard, we held, the enemy not attempting to hold the redoubts near the end of the railroad bridge. The corps was then rapidly pushed forward up the railroad for a distance of two miles. From this point the Second Division continued along the railroad toward Farmville, while the First and Third Divisions moved to the right to strike the stage road from Cumberland Court-House about five miles from the Appomattox. At this time I was sent by General Humphreys to communicate with General Meade. On my return I followed the Second Division and found it occupying the stage and plank roads opposite Farmville. The enemy held a line about two miles from the river, covering both of these roads, their left covering the road from Jamestown. The Second was shortly after withdrawn and ordered to support the other two divisions, which were at the time attempting to force the enemy's left. Our assaults were made over an open field, with the enemy intrenched, and were unsuccessful. The rebels held their position until late in the evening. On the 8th the pursuit was continued to a point on the stage road to Appomattox Court-House six miles beyond New Store, without meeting opposition. On the 9th the advance, about 12 m., reached the enemy's line near Appomattox Court-House, and was there stopped by the negotiations for surrender.

My duties during the pursuit were confined to getting information of the country and occasionally acting as an aide-de-camp. Although the roads were in very bad condition the rapidity of our movements precluded all attempts to make more than temporary repairs of the worst places. Without an enlarged and better organized corps of pioneers we will always be embarrassed by long and rapid marches in a country such as this. I would respectfully suggest that a battalion of 600 men, with an engineer organization for each division, would not be too great,

the three battalions of a corps forming a regiment, the commanding officer being chief pioneer of the corps. From this force details could be made for the columns of troops and wagon trains; the latter would be efficient train guards. During the operations around Petersburg I often felt the need of such an organization to supply the place of heavy, untrained, shiftless infantry details. With a force of this kind I could have secured expedition and uniformity of construction, and could have kept that portion of the line under my charge in much better repair. Such a regiment could have been camped at some central point, and in case of necessity would have answered all the purposes of a reserve. Infantry details, with some few exceptions, I have found slow, careless, and, worse than all, stupidly ignorant of what was required of them, both in throwing up fortifications and in improving roads.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. HOWELL,

First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, Brevet Captain, U. S. Army.

Bvt. Col. J. C. DUANE,

Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 17.

Report of Lieut. Charles B. Phillips, U. S. Corps of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. ENGINEER BATTALION,

April 21, 1865.

COLONEL: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report the service upon which I have been engaged during the recent campaign.

On the 28th of March last I was directed by you to report for temporary duty to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps. On the 29th, 30th, and 31st ultimo I was engaged on the line then held by the Ninth Army Corps (in front of Petersburg, Va.), repairing the damages done to a portion of our line at various times by the enemy's shell, the principal injury being at Fort Haskell, where several embrasures had been destroyed. Changes were also being made in the gun platforms of some of the forts, with a view to slight changes in the armament, as at Fort Davis, where 30-pounders were to be placed in position.

On the 1st instant I also (by direction of General Parke) selected at several points along the line positions for trous-de-loup, which obstructions General Parke proposed having placed in our line.

On the morning of the 2d instant (just before daylight) an attack was ordered upon the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. The main point of attack selected was Fort Mahone, on the plank road, opposite Fort Sedgwick, on our own line. The attack was conducted with great spirit on the part of our troops, and met with a correspondingly stubborn resistance from the enemy (considering their strength), the latter not appearing to be in very great force at that point. The work was carried, and the guns which were taken (and which were uninjured by the enemy) were immediately turned on the enemy's line, being supplied with ammunition carried by hand from Fort Sedgwick. These guns, although not rendering the line untenable to any great extent on either side of Fort Mahone (on account of the arrangement of traverses on the line) yet proved to be of great service in repelling the assaults of the enemy, who repeatedly in the course of the day made

the most desperate attempt to recover their lost work. Our troops while holding Fort Mahone were engaged in taking possession of and turning against the enemy their front line of works, and in the course of the day held the works on either side for a distance of, perhaps, half a mile. The complete occupancy of the line was prevented in a measure by detached batteries of the enemy, which were in position at a considerable distance to the rear of their main line of works, but which were meanwhile engaged with the batteries on our own line. The loss of the Ninth Corps during the day was reported to be 160 killed and 700 to 800 wounded. During the day quite large fires had repeatedly broken out in the city, giving rise to the surmise that public property was being destroyed, and that an early evacuation of the city might be looked for.

During the night of the 2d instant the enemy evacuated the city of Petersburg, and early on the morning of the 3d a portion of our troops were reported as occupying the city.

On the 3d instant I was on duty at General Parke's headquarters, finding roads on which to march the Ninth Corps, &c. On the night of the 3d instant headquarters were established near the headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Sutherland's Station.

On the morning of the 4th instant I was ordered by you to report for duty at headquarters Army of the Potomac, and since that date have been on duty with neither of the corps of the army, but have been on duty either at headquarters of the army or in charge of Battalion U. S. Engineers, which have been engaged in corduroying in front of headquarters trains.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. B. PHILLIPS,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

Bvt. Col. J. C. DUANE,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 18.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Fort Albany, Va., June 1, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the artillery operations of this army subsequent to March 25, 1865.

The artillery consisted of forty-two field batteries, mostly of four guns each, and a siege train, as follows:

SIEGE ARTILLERY.

Eleven light 12-pounder field guns, eight 12-pounder field howitzers, one 24-pounder howitzer, two 32-pounder howitzers, nine 20-pounder Parrotts (rifle), four 10-pounder Parrotts (rifle), four 3-inch ordnance (rifle), one 6-pounder Sawyer (rifle)—forty guns of position, twelve 8-inch siege howitzers, thirty-seven siege mortars (one 13-inch sea-coast, six 10-inch sea-coast, ten 10-inch siege, twenty 8-inch siege), thirty-six Coehorn mortars, ten 100-pounder Parrotts (rifle), thirty-eight 30-pounder Parrotts (siege), fourteen 4½-inch siege rifles, one 30-pounder rifle (Brooke), rebel—188 pieces; 62 officers, 1,767 enlisted men; total, 1,829.

The Siege Artillery, under the command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, consisted of 40 guns of position, 75 siege pieces (10 of which

were 100-pounder Parrotts), 37 siege and 36 Coehorn mortars; in all, 188 pieces of ordnance, with their material. Of this train the forty guns of position, two 8-inch siege howitzers, five 8-inch siege and three 10-inch sea-coast mortars, nine 100-pounder Parrotts, and one 30-pounder Brooke (English, captured from the rebels) were in the Bermuda lines. Two siege guns and six 8-inch siege howitzers were in the City Point lines in position. One 100-pounder Parrott, twenty-eight siege guns, four 8-inch siege howitzers, six 10-inch siege and twenty Coehorn and one 13-inch and three 10-inch sea-coast mortars were afloat at Broadway Landing.

After the fall of Petersburg the Siege Artillery was employed in securing the abandoned material of the enemy's forts on the James and in the lines of Richmond and Petersburg, and in arranging and garrisoning the works. Upon the movement of this army toward Washington the train and troops were transferred to the defenses of Richmond, by command of Major-General Halleck.

The personnel of the train consisted of the First Regiment Connecticut Foot Artillery and the Third Connecticut Battery of Heavy Artillery; in all, 62 officers and 1,767 enlisted men.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Second Corps.

Roder's (K), 4th United States, four light 12-pounders.
Brown's (B), 1st Rhode Island, four light 12-pounders.
Clark's (B), 1st New Jersey, four light 12-pounders.
Dakin's (M), 1st New Hampshire, four 3-inch.
Adams', 10th Massachusetts, four 3-inch.
Davey's, 11th New York, four 3-inch.

Fifth Corps.

Mitchell's (B), 4th United States, four light 12-pounders.
Johnson's (D), 1st New York, four light 12-pounders.
Mink's (H), 1st New York, four light 12-pounders.
Rawles' (D and G), 5th United States, four 3-inch.
Rogers' (B), 1st New York, four 3-inch.

Sixth Corps.

Parsons' (A), 1st New Jersey, four 3-inch.
Adams' (G), 1st Rhode Island, four 3-inch.
Van Etten's, 1st New York Independent, four 3-inch.
Allen's (H), 1st Rhode Island, four light 12-pounders.
Brinckle's (E), 5th United States, four light 12-pounders.
Harn's, 3d New York Independent, four light 12-pounders.

Ninth Corps.

Roemer's, 34th New York Independent, four 3-inch.
Jones', 11th Massachusetts Independent, four 3-inch.
Rhoads' (D), Pennsylvania, four 3-inch.
Easton's, 27th New York, four light 12-pounders.
Rogers', 19th New York, four light 12-pounders.
Twitchell's, 7th Maine, four light 12-pounders.

Reserve artillery.

Mayo's, 3d Maine.
Start's, 3d Vermont.
Wright's, 14th Massachusetts.
Stubbs', 2d Maine.
Rhodes' (E), 1st Rhode Island.
Harris' (H), 1st Ohio.
White's, 4th Maine.
Ritchie's (C), 1st New York.
Matthewson's (E), 1st New York.
Breck's (L), 1st New York.
Phillips', 5th Massachusetts.
McClelland's (B), 1st Pennsylvania.
Milton's, 9th Massachusetts.
Stone's (C and I), 5th United States.
Clark's, 12th New York Independent.
McClellan's (G), 1st New York.
Campbell's (F), 1st Pennsylvania.
Rogers', 6th Maine.
Woerner's, 3d New Jersey.

Second Corps, twelve batteries; Fifth Corps, eleven batteries; Sixth Corps, nine batteries; Ninth Corps, six batteries; Artillery Reserve, four batteries. The Horse Artillery was detached from this army with the cavalry. The Second and Sixth Corps and the Reserve Artillery had also six Coehorn mortars, each with 100 rounds of ammunition.

Twenty-four of the batteries had two extra caissons each, and in the trains of the artillery brigades of the corps and of Reserve sufficient wagons were provided to transport the additional ammunition necessary to carry up the full supply to 270 rounds per gun. The field artillery comprised 202 guns, 511 artillery carriages, 3,972 horses, 6,123 men, besides the trains and 12 Coehorn mortars, with their equipments, &c.

On the 29th March the batteries for field service with the corps were ordered to be reduced to six for the Second and Sixth Corps and five for the Fifth and Ninth Corps. The reduction was effected at once in the Second and Fifth Corps and the surplus batteries either left temporarily in position on the lines occupied by the Sixth Corps in front of Petersburg or sent to report to Brigadier-General Tidball, commanding the artillery of the Ninth Corps, who employed such of them as he required in the lines or in reserve, and ordered the remainder to report to the Artillery Reserve of the army, at City Point. For the operations of the artillery in the reduction of Petersburg and subsequent operations, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the chiefs of artillery of the respective corps transmitted herewith.

When the Sixth and Ninth Corps moved after the capture of Petersburg they took with them six batteries each, leaving all the rest of the artillery in reserve at and near Petersburg. The field artillery with the army was thus actually twenty-three batteries—in all, ninety-two guns.

The severe marching entailed by the campaign on the batteries which, over bad roads and with scant forage, were required to keep up with the movements of the cavalry and infantry, broke down many of the horses which at the commencement of the campaign were not in very good condition, as the allowance of forage during the whole winter had been restricted, the allowance of hay being but three or four pounds per diem.

Much additional labor was thrown upon the teams by their employment in hauling to the rear and securing captured and abandoned artillery. To replace the horses thus broken down heavy drafts were made on the Reserve Artillery, which, commencing on the 5th of April, sent forward fresh teams to exchange for those which were broken down. In this way the artillery with the corps was kept in efficient condition, and was at all times prepared to act with the other troops. The records and reports show that the artillery bore its full share of the labors and dangers of this the last campaign of the rebellion.

To the chiefs and commanders of the artillery—Brigadier-General Hays, commanding Reserve Artillery; Brevet Brigadier-General Wainwright, Fifth Corps; Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball, Ninth Corps; and Brevet Brigadier General Abbot, Siege Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, Second Corps; Brevet Major Cowan, Sixth Corps; to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzhugh, serving with Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps; to Majors Ricketts and Miller, of the Reserve, and Ager, of the Siege Train—too much credit cannot be given for the excellent manner in which their duties were performed. These duties were very arduous, and required for their efficient performance a much larger number of field officers. As it was, the maximum of efficiency possible under the circumstances was secured, and I respectfully recom-

mend them and the officers they have named in their reports to special notice. The officers and men of the batteries maintained the well-earned reputation they had already gained on many fields.

To my staff—Brevet Colonel Warner, inspector of artillery, Brevet Major Craig, assistant adjutant-general, and Brevet Captain Worth, Eighth Infantry, aide-de-camp—I am indebted for the prompt manner in which their duties were performed. Colonel Warner's duties were co-extensive with the army; they were promptly and ably performed. Captain Worth, in addition to his duties on my staff, served actively on the staff of the major-general commanding in carrying and transmitting orders on the field.

In my previous reports I have had occasion to call attention to the want of a proper proportion of field officers for the artillery, and this I did especially in the reports of the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; and as there is no bureau of artillery nor other center of administration for it, I take this occasion to present the same subject in order that the results of our experience may not be lost. This is due to the reputation of the artillery in this war, as well as to the future interests of the service. At an early period of the war orders were given that field artillery should be taken into service only by single batteries "in order to save field officers;" this whilst infantry regiments of a single battalion were allowed four, with their proper staffs. Why this policy, so contrary to that of all modern armies and so destructive to the efficiency of the most complicated of all the arms of the service, was adopted I am at a loss to discern. Its effects have been but too clear. Not only has the service suffered from the want of officers absolutely necessary to its highest efficiency and economy, but this system has stopped promotion in the artillery, and, as a consequence, nearly every officer of promise as well as of any distinction has been offered that promotion in the infantry, cavalry, or the staff which no amount of capacity, gallantry, or good conduct could secure him in his own arm. The result is that, with a few marked exceptions, in which officers were willing to sacrifice their personal advancement and prospects to their love for their arm, the best and most distinguished of the officers of the artillery accepted positions elsewhere or left the service in disgust, as opportunity offered. The effect of this and of other errors of organization has been but too evident; the artillery, although it has done much better than under the circumstances could have been expected or even hoped, has not attained to that efficiency which was possible, and has failed to retain the pre-eminence it once held in our Army and in public estimation. This sacrifice of efficiency has been made at the expense of economy. I do not hesitate to say that the field artillery of this army, although not inferior to any other in our service, has been from one-third to one-half less efficient than it ought to have been, whilst it has cost from one-third to one-half more money than there was any necessity for. This has been due principally to the want of proper organization, which has deprived it of the experienced officers required for its proper command, management, and supervision, and is in no respect the fault of the artillery itself.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 19.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry L. Abbot, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Siege Train, of operations April 1–May 31.

RICHMOND, VA., *June 3, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following personal report and report of operations for the month of April, 1865:

The following changes occurred in my command: On April 3 the Ninth Corps moved forward, leaving my command entirely under General Hartsuff for the time. On April 23 Companies A and H, Thirteenth New York Artillery, were relieved from duty with me and ordered to rejoin their regiment. Otherwise everything remained as heretofore reported.

My artillery was hotly engaged in the battles resulting in the capture of Petersburg, and in the demonstrations made to prevent General Mahone from leaving the Bermuda Hundred line, firing 5,560 rounds during April 1 and 2. One hundred wagons were constantly employed in hauling ammunition. In addition to these usual duties of artillery, a detachment of 100 men and 3 officers, commanded by First Lieutenant Rogers, all of First Connecticut Artillery, accompanied the assaulting column, entered the rebel works near Fort Mahone with the very advance, and served six pieces of captured artillery, with the greatest gallantry, for twenty-four hours, when the rebels evacuated the city. This party was armed with their muskets, and carried lanyards, friction primers, fuses, and other small articles, the want of which always delays the opening of fire with captured guns for a few invaluable moments. This closing battle of the campaign for us was thus marked by a new and brilliant service.

Immediately after the evacuation prompt steps were taken to remove my own and the captured artillery. By the night of April 8 all guns, ammunition, ordnance stores, &c., from the Petersburg lines had been removed. The guns were the following: 49 of my own train in front of Petersburg, 30 belonging to the rebel land batteries there, and 22 from their Appomattox water batteries; also 4 from their line in front of Bermuda Hundred. By the end of the month 11 more from near Bermuda Hundred front and 34 from the land batteries near Fort Harrison had also been removed, together with about 50 of my own train from this part of the line. Everything was afloat and much ordnance had been sent to Old Point and Washington. Thus the total number of guns, &c., shipped during the month was about 200 by my command alone.

I have been much interested to see the devices used in different parts of the rebel line to escape the effect of the artillery fire. Thus, near Hare's Hill, on the Petersburg front, where I had concentrated a very heavy mortar fire, their line was a mere labyrinth of trench, with bomb-proof cover in every available spot. This was often made of railroad iron, covered by about three feet of dirt, the rails being taken from the Suffolk road in the vicinity. They had also made splinter-proofs, at about fifty yards intervals, by laying the rails from the crest line to the rear traverses, and putting dirt on top, the cover being about six feet wide at the crest line. This was evidently used by the men on duty to avoid fragments. This part of their line was not well defended by obstructions, a fault which could not be found with that in front of

Bermuda Hundred, where I counted the following, going outward from the parapet: First, fraise; second, ditch; third, abatis; fourth, palisading; fifth, chevaux-de-frise; sixth, after interval of 150 yards, abatis; seventh, after interval of 400 yards, an intrenched picket-line, with abatis in front. In this vicinity they had been exposed to much shelling from guns, and had resorted to the following devise: A continuous splinter-proof was made in the breast-height revetment—top two feet above banquette tread, bottom one foot below, width four feet. This was made of logs and was well drained. It would perfectly cover one man to every two yards of crest. Here, too, I noticed a strange kind of mantlet, of wood, swung by an arrangement like the usual well-curb. It was evidently a very poor device. They often used logs, looped at three feet intervals, on top of the parapet to cover the heads of the infantry. But as these and many other odd arrangements will doubtless be fully reported by the officers engaged in surveying the lines, I will not cumber this paper with them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,

Captain of Engineers, Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army.

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RICHMOND, *June 4, 1865.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following as my personal report and report of operations for the month of May, 1865:

The following changes have occurred in my command: On May 1 Companies E and M, Third Pennsylvania Artillery, were relieved from my command, and about May 15 the Seventh New York Independent Battery, thus leaving me my regiment and the Third Connecticut Battery. On May 4, by Special Orders, No. 3, headquarters Military Division of the James, my regiment was transferred from Army of the Potomac to Army of the James. On May 6, by General Orders, No. 54, headquarters Department of Virginia, I was appointed chief of artillery of the department, and my siege artillery brigade ordered to report direct to headquarters, and not to General Hartsuff as heretofore. (Copy of this order inclosed.) On May 20 I was detailed by General Orders, No. 60, headquarters Department of Virginia, a member of an examining board for colonels and staff officers. (Copy of this order inclosed.*)

I have retained command of my regiment and brigade during the month. The latter has been engaged in removing the heavy water-bearing guns from the rebel James River batteries. I have prevailed upon a photographer, who has a fine stereoscopic instrument, to take a series of views of these batteries, with a view of preserving an invaluable record of their wonderful completeness. General Michie may take a few sets, but I think the Department should order several more. I will vouch for their excellence and importance.

The only matter of professional interest brought to my notice has been the wreck of one of the rebel iron-clad rams; this vessel was blown up near Fort Drewry. The force of the explosion was terrific;

* See Part III.

it threw a mass of timber and iron belonging to the casemate and weighing, according to as close a calculation as I cared to make, about 50,000 pounds, from the river over a bluff about twenty feet high to a distance of about 100 yards; it threw bars of iron, eight inches by two inches by ten feet, over half a mile. The casemate was plated with four plates, each two inches thick by eight inches broad, of rolled iron, and backed by a solid mass of timber. These sides sloped at angles of 45 degrees, and yet the rebels admit that a single 15-inch shot did them great damage.

My address continues, "First Connecticut Artillery, City Point, Va.;" and I would earnestly request that the name of the regiment may be always added; it has been dropped of late, and my letters are delayed, in consequence.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. of Vols., Captain of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, *Richmond, Va., May 6, 1865.*

I. Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot is hereby announced as chief of artillery of the Department of Virginia, and will report in person to the commanding general for instructions.

II. General Abbot will continue in command of his brigade and of the siege artillery train, with headquarters at Richmond, and will make all reports and returns direct to these headquarters.

III. General Abbot's brigade will be assigned to the occupation of such heavy gun batteries around Richmond as may require garrisons.

By command of Major-General Ord:

ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,
Broadway Landing, Va., April 14, 1865.

GENERAL: I inclose a list of my siege batteries on the front of the Ninth Corps during the battle of April 2. They were commanded by Maj. George Ager, First Connecticut Artillery, and were served entirely by companies of that regiment. A detachment of 4 commissioned officers and 100 men, under command of First Lieut. William H. Rogers, First Connecticut Artillery, accompanied the assaulting column and served captured guns during the engagement.

The following is a list of ammunition expended:

Designation of battery.	24-pounder Coehorn mortars.	8-inch siege mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch ordnance guns.
No. 4				235	
No. 5		237		438	
No. 8	208				
No. 9	312				
No. 10	308	210			
No. 12	561	225			
Fort Morton			212		209
No. 20		282			
Fort Davis					180
Fort Emery [a]				640	
Total	1,389	954	212	1,313	389

[a] Also called Fort Avery.

The following is a complete list of captured guns and mortars, excepting the field guns removed under your orders. All siege and sea-coast guns have been removed under mine, and to my depot, as arranged between us; also all siege ammunition, &c., and all the ordnance from the Appomattox batteries, including Clifton:

	Petersburg lines.	Appomattox batteries, including Fort Clifton.	Total.
12-pounder Coehorn iron mortars	4		4
24-pounder Coehorn iron mortars	16		16
8-inch siege mortars	7	2	9
8-inch siege howitzers	2		2
8-inch columbiads	1	1	2
6-pounder iron gun (smooth)		1	1
12-pounder mountain howitzer, U. S		1	1
24-pounder iron howitzers		2	2
32-pounder guns, short (smooth)		2	2
3-inch rifle		1	1
16-pounder Blakely rifle		1	1
20-pounder Parrott rifle		1	1
30-pounder Parrott rifle		1	1
30-pounder Brooke rifles		4	4
32-pounders, banded and rifled		2	2
4.64-inch Brooke rifle		1	1
4½-inch rifle		1	1
Total	30	21	51

I will see General Barnard to-day about having the lines surveyed; he is making arrangements for so doing, I understand.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. TIDBALL,
Chief of Artillery, Ninth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Broadway, Va., April 21, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 94, headquarters Army of the Potomac, just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from 29th ultimo to 9th instant:

On 29th ultimo I received an order from yourself directing me during your absence to report to Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Corps and our lines near Petersburg. Agreeably to my request he directed me to report to Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. Tidball, his chief of artillery, and the operations of my command, or rather that portion of it on the Petersburg front, were, up to the evacuation, conducted under his orders.

At about 10 p. m. of that date the enemy threw up a rocket and fired a signal gun, and opened along his entire line on our Petersburg front. We replied, and a furious cannonade, with musketry fire in addition, continued for about two hours. The following is a list of my expenditures:

Battery.	24-pounder Coehorn mortars.	8-inch siege mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½ inch ordnance guns.	Total.
No. 4				35		35
No. 5		136		99		235
No. 8	137					137
No. 9	180					180
No. 10	12	109				121
No. 12	247	70				317
Fort Morton			45		6	51
Fort Avery					3	3
Total	576	315	45	134	9	1,079

On 30th ultimo all was quiet. On 31st ultimo I placed two 4½-inch ordnance guns in Fort Davis, and substituted four 30-pounder Parrotts for the four 4½-inch ordnance guns in Fort Avery. This change was made because the poor ammunition (Schenkl) now issued for the 4½-inch guns is dangerous to fire at long ranges over our troops.

On April 1 I was ordered by Major-General Hartsuff to open fire on the Bermuda front, with a view to develop any movements of the enemy. None had occurred. This firing was continued at intervals, with the same object, up to the evacuation on the night of the 3d [2d] instant. The following is the record of firing:

Battery.	Light 12-pounders.	12-pounder howitzers.	24-pounder howitzers.	32-pounder howitzers.	20-pounder Parrotts.	3-inch Parrotts.	3-inch ordnance guns.	10-inch sea-coast mortars.	30-pounder Parrotts.	100-pounder Parrotts.	Total.
Sawyer								4		4	8
Spofford									16	6	22
Parsons and Wilcox								6		10	16
Drake					57	40					97
Carpenter	54	45									99
Anderson					131				93		224
Marshall	105						155				260
McConihe	42										42
England	209						141				350
Pruyn		1			94				38		133
Dutton			4	48							52
Total	410	46	4	48	282	40	296	10	147	20	1,303

On April 2 the assault by the Ninth Corps was made upon the enemy's line at Petersburg. The following is a list of my guns and mortars in position, all of which were actively engaged in supporting our columns or in annoying the enemy in his offensive returns. During the night the bridges across the Appomattox River were shelled:

Battery.	Commanding officers, all of First Connecticut Artillery.	24-pounder Coehorn mortars.	8-inch siege mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch ordnance guns.	Total.
No. 4	First Lieut. J. O'Brien				3		3
No. 5	First Lieut. F. D. Bangs		4		3		7
Fort McGilvery	do				1		1
No. 9	Second Lieut. A. Drown	5					5
No. 10	Second Lieut. J. H. Casey	3	4				7
No. 12	First Lieut. R. Lewis	4	2				6
Fort Haskell	Second Lieut. W. H. H. Bingham	4					4
Fort Morton	First Lieut. H. D. Patterson			4		2	6
Fort Avery	Capt. W. C. Faxon				4		4
No. 20	Second Lieut. H. W. Loomis		4				4
Fort Davis	Second Lieut. W. S. Maloney					2	2
Total		16	14	4	11	4	49

The following is a list of ammunition expended during the day and night. At noon I applied for and obtained from the depot quartermaster at City Point an extra train of fifty wagons, in addition to my usual train of the same number, to supply these unusual demands. They were busy all night:

Battery.	24-pounder Coehorn mortars.	8-inch siege mortars.	10-inch siege mortars.	30-pounder Parrotts.	4½-inch ordnance guns.	Total.
No. 4				235		235
No. 5		237		438		675
No. 8	208					208
No. 9	312					312
No. 10	308	210				518
No. 12 / Fort Haskell	561	225				786
Fort Morton			212		209	421
Fort Avery				640		640
No. 20		282				282
Fort Davis					180	180
Total	1,389	954	212	1,313	389	4,257

In accordance with instructions from General Tidball, the following detail was made from the First Connecticut Artillery for special service with the assaulting column: First Lieut. W. H. Rogers, Second Lieuts. O. W. Smith, G. H. Couch, and G. Reynolds, with 25 enlisted men from Company E, 25 from Company I, 10 from Company K, 20 from

Company L, and 20 from Company M, making a total of 4 officers and 100 enlisted men, all under command of Lieutenant Rogers. They were divided into three platoons, each commanded by a second lieutenant. Each platoon was divided into three gun detachments, consisting of 10 men and a chief of piece. All the detachments were armed with their muskets and provided with lanyards, primers, fuzes, priming wires, &c., necessary to the proper serving of captured artillery. This command joined the assaulting column near Battery No. 20, and entered, among the first, the enemy's works in front. They immediately began to serve four captured light 12-pounder guns upon the retreating masses of the enemy. Two more light 12-pounders were moved by them across the work, under a heavy fire, and within half an hour were opened also upon the enemy. These six guns were served most gallantly all day and during the night. About 400 rounds, captured with the pieces, were expended, and a like amount, in addition, which was carried by hand from our lines. The men not required to serve the pieces used their muskets effectively, expending all their own ammunition and much more taken from the prisoners and the dead and wounded. They captured about fifteen prisoners in the different assaults, and turned them over to be sent to the rear. Too much commendation cannot be given to Lieutenant Rogers and to his officers and men for their noble conduct, which contributed greatly to the repulse of the many gallant assaults made by the enemy to retake the captured works. Among the enlisted men Lieutenant Rogers especially names Corpl. W. D. Hogan, of Company K, as highly meritorious.

All the operations on the Petersburg front were conducted under the immediate command of Maj. George Ager, First Connecticut Artillery, and he well maintained his high reputation for intelligence, gallantry, and professional skill. The fire of Captain Faxon from Fort Avery, of Lieutenant Patterson from Fort Morton, and of Lieutenant Malony from Fort Davis, I noticed as being especially effective and well directed. To Capt. S. P. Hatfield, First Connecticut Artillery, my ordnance officer, great credit is due for good judgment and energy in directing his department, which the large and sudden demands from all parts of the line, and the unexpected removal of the telegraph office from the depot, rendered a matter of serious difficulty. Indeed, the conduct of the entire command was all that could be desired.

Before daylight on April 3 the enemy evacuated Petersburg. Between that date and April 9 my command was busily engaged in removing the ordnance from our own batteries, and from the enemy's lines, to my depot at Broadway Landing for shipment. The following exhibits what was accomplished:

All my guns and mortars on the Petersburg front, heretofore named, were removed, with all their ammunition and implements; also the following captured ordnance, with ammunition complete. Except the light guns removed by General Tidball, this list includes all that was left on the Ninth Corps front and in the various batteries on the Appomattox River; also the greater part of the light guns left on the Bermuda front and along the line of water batteries on the west bank of Fort Drewry. There are still in position between Howlett Battery and Fort Drewry forty-two sea-coast guns and mortars of very heavy caliber, which I shall remove as soon as possible. On April 8 I established a branch depot near Chaffin's Bluff, on James River, placing Major Brooker, First Connecticut Artillery, in command, with three companies of that regiment. He will collect the large supplies of ordnance

and ordnance stores in the water batteries on the east side of James River, which are not included in the number above named:

	Petersburg lines.	Goose Neck.	Chesterfield.	Fort Clifton.	Bermuda lines.	Water batteries on west bank of James.	Chester Station.	Total.
Smooth bore:								
12-pounder Coehorns (iron)	4							4
24-pounder Coehorns (iron)	16					2		18
8-inch siege mortars	7	2						9
8-inch siege howitzers	2							2
8-inch columbiads	1		1					2
6-pounder guns (iron)				2		3		5
12-pounder guns (iron)						2		2
12-pounder howitzer (iron)						1		1
12-pounder howitzer (brass)							1	1
12-pounder mountain howitzers				1	1			2
24-pounder howitzers (iron)				2				2
32-pounder guns (short)				2				2
Rifled:								
3-inch rifles				1	2	3		6
3.67-inch Blakely gun				1				1
20-pounder Parrott		1						1
30-pounder Parrott				1				1
30-pounder Brooke		2	2					4
32-pounders, banded and rifled				2				2
4.64 Brooke gun				1				1
4.5-inch navy gun				1				1
Total	30	5	3	14	3	11	1	67

My command has lost 3 enlisted men killed and 11 wounded during the period in question. It has taken 17 prisoners of war and 44 rebel deserters. Private G. E. McDonald,* Company L, First Connecticut Artillery, took a rebel battle-flag during the recapture of Battery No. 12, on March 25, but did not report it to my headquarters until the 31st; I then reported it by telegram to Major-General Parke. It was, however, captured when my command was under your personal orders, and, I think, should be borne on your return.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,

Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,

Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

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HEADQUARTERS SIEGE ARTILLERY,

Broadway, Va., April 26, 1865.

GENERAL: The following is a statement of what my command has been (and now is) doing since the capture of the enemy's position:

My guns have all been removed and shipped, except fourteen field guns which it is designed to leave for the present in the Bermuda Hundred lines and the armament of Fort Brady, on James River, viz, four 100-pounder guns and three 30-pounder guns, which we are now at work upon placing on shipboard. I have sent, or am sending as fast as possible, all my train to Washington Arsenal, except the follow-

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

ing, which, as directed by you, I propose to keep afloat, viz: thirty 30-pounder Parrotts, twenty 8-inch mortars, and thirty-seven Coehorn mortars, with 500 rounds complete; also the necessary gins, mortar wagons, &c. This will require about eight barges or schooners, if all kept afloat.

As reported in my letter of the 21st instant I have removed sixty-seven rebel guns, carriages, ammunition, &c., complete from the lines south of James River, and have sent or am sending them to the Washington Arsenal as fast as possible.

The following is the disposition and present force of my command, which is all temporarily under command of Major-General Hartsuff, commanding Petersburg, City Point, Bermuda Hundred lines, &c., while the Siege Train is temporarily detached from the Army of Potomac, or, rather, is temporarily absent from it, for no order detaching it has been issued, nor do I suppose any such is intended: It consists of the thirteen companies constituting the Siege Train and of three additional companies belonging to the Army of the James. Its duties are the holding of the Bermuda Hundred lines, the removal of the heavy water batteries of the rebels on James River, and the patrolling of the country near the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. It is stationed as follows, or will be in a day or two, as soon as I can break up the depot at Broadway: One battalion on north side of James River, at Chaffin's Bluff, removing rebel guns, four companies; one battalion on Bermuda line, four companies; one battalion near Howlett Battery, removing rebel guns, three companies; one battalion near Drewry's Bluff, removing rebel guns, three companies; also two companies patrolling and picketing the railroad. My headquarters will be removed to Fort Drewry, on James River, on next Friday or Saturday. It is designed to keep the guns in this work (fifteen guns, chiefly columbiads) for the present. There are about forty very heavy guns, ammunition, &c., to be removed, which will certainly take six weeks.

If you think best, I can park my train near Fort Drewry, where there are excellent docks, and thus save the cost of keeping it afloat.

I would earnestly request that you will visit me at Fort Drewry, which you can easily reach by tug from City Point, as I am very desirous that you should inspect the rebel water batteries and ordnance before it is removed or disturbed; if not, I should like an order to proceed to your headquarters in person, as there are several points upon which I would like instructions. After this week my address will be, "Fort Drewry, through General Hartsuff, Petersburg," at least until I can get my mail established through Richmond, where I shall have to draw supplies, I suppose.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOT,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 20.

Report of Lieut. William H. Rogers, commanding detachment First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

BROADWAY LANDING, VA., *April 14, 1865.*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to forward the following as a statement of the part taken by a detachment of the First Connecticut

Artillery under my command, in the assault of Sunday, April 2, upon the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg:

On March 31 I was, by order of Major Ager, temporarily relieved from the command of Company K and ordered to take charge of a detachment of 100 men who would report to me at Fort Stedman; with them follow a charging column, and serve the guns taken in the attack then contemplated. The men were divided into three divisions, commanded respectively by Lieutenants Smith, Couch, and Reynolds; each division was divided into three-gun detachments of ten men, and a chief of piece each. All the detachments were provided with lanyards, primers, fuzes, and all necessary articles for the prompt and efficient serving of the guns that might be captured.

During the night of the 31st the detachments were under arms at Fort Stedman; no attack being made they were in the morning (April 1) dismissed, but reported to me again in the afternoon, when, by order of Major Ager, I moved to Fort Emery; there awaited orders from General Tidball. About 3 o'clock in the morning of April 2 received orders from him to move to Fort Rice, at which place I halted until he arrived, and gave his final instructions. I then moved to the left of Battery 20, arriving just as the column was moving out to the attack. My men at once sprung over our works, charged across the space between the lines with and entered the enemy's works at the same time as the charging column. A very few minutes elapsed after entering the works before four of the captured guns were turned upon and doing great execution among the enemy. The other two could not be served where they were taken, and they were ordered to the right of the fort; the moving of them, owing to the peculiar construction of the work and the heavy fire of the enemy, was an undertaking that tried the nerve of all engaged, but which was successfully accomplished. Within half an hour from the time of gaining possession six guns, manned by the First Connecticut, were playing their part in holding the work taken.

During the day most of the guns were served near where they were captured, but at night all but one was moved to the side of the work nearest the enemy, and so placed as to sweep its entire front, in which positions they were kept and served until the next morning, when, by order of General Tidball, the detachments were relieved and ordered to join their respective companies. During the engagement the detachments not serving on the pieces were stationed at the parapet with their small-arms, aiding materially in the defense of the work.

To the officers, Lieutenants Smith, Couch, and Reynolds, for their encouragement of the men, and by their example keeping them at the pieces under a heavy fire during several severe charges of the enemy, and for the prompt execution of all orders, great credit is due. Where all behaved so nobly it is difficult to award individual praises, but for encouraging his men, coolness under fire, prompt serving of his piece, Corporal Hogan, of Company K, is especially deserving of mention.

A list of the killed and wounded I am unable to give, as I am unacquainted with the names of those injured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Company K.

Lieut. C. W. FILER,
Acting Adjutant First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE BATTERIES,
Before Petersburg, April 18, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Siege Artillery, with the following additional information: In obedience to orders from General Tidball, received on the 31st of March, a detail of 4 officers and 100 enlisted men was made from the companies under my command, as follows: Lieutenant Rogers, commanding the detachment, with 10 men from Company K; Lieutenant Smith, with 25 men from Company E; Lieutenant Couch, with 20 men from Company L; Lieutenant Reynolds, with 20 men from Company M and 25 men from Company I; all of the First Connecticut Artillery. They were held in readiness to take possession of and serve any of the enemy's guns that might by any circumstances fall into our hands. On the morning of April 2 an assault was made on the enemy's line; Lieutenant Rogers' command, accompanying the assaulting column, were among the first to enter the works of the enemy. They turned the captured guns and delivered a terrible fire on their retreating columns, and during the entire day of the 2d continued the fire from six 12-pounder guns. About 400 rounds of ammunition were captured with the pieces. At about 11 a. m. I visited the captured work; found about half the detachment which was not required for the service of the guns manning the parapet and with their small-arms assisting in the repulse, capturing some fifteen prisoners during the many assaults made by the enemy to retake the work. Some 800 rounds were fired from the guns captured, and the men with small-arms supplied themselves with ammunition from prisoners captured and the dead and dying in the fort. Singular to say, the casualties of this detachment were very light, considering that they were exposed to an enfilading fire of case and canister, and, besides, were very much exposed to sharpshooters; only 1 man was killed and 6 slightly wounded.

I may be brief in speaking of the conduct of officers and men, for it is well known that all did nobly, particularly Lieutenant Rogers, to whose courage and daring in the assault, and good judgment in the disposition of his command after the capture of the work, much credit is due, and to whom the success of holding the work may be attributed.

GEORGE AGER,
Major, First Connecticut Artillery.

No. 21.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

GENERAL: On the night of Thursday, the 6th instant, I made a brief report* as to the result of the operations during that day, when the Second Corps, after discovering the enemy in retreat, through Amelia Sulphur Springs, in the direction of Deatonsville, and receiving orders to move in that direction, pursued the enemy rapidly, driving

* See Humphreys to Webb, 7.30 p. m. April 6, Part III.

him by constant combat over twelve miles, through a country where forests with dense undergrowth and swamps alternated with cultivated fields, capturing and destroying over 300 wagons (ambulances included), taking 5 pieces of artillery, several flags, and about 1,000 prisoners. Night put an end to the pursuit at Sailor's Creek, where the last fight occurred and where the chief captures were made. The pursuit was renewed the next morning, 7th instant, at 5.30 a. m., and the rear of the enemy overtaken (General Barlow, Second Division, leading) at High Bridge, just as he had fired the common road bridge over the Appomattox, and as the second span of the railroad bridge was burning. A considerable force of the enemy was drawn up on the heights to oppose our passage, and their skirmishers attempted to hold the bridge, but were quickly driven from it, and the troops crossed over. High Bridge was saved with great difficulty, with the loss of four spans. The redoubt forming the bridge-head on the south side of the river was blown up, and eight pieces of artillery in it abandoned to us, together with ten pieces of artillery in the works on the north side. A strong column of the enemy moved off along the railroad in the direction of Farmville, while another moved in a northwest direction. I sent General Barlow, commanding Second Division, toward Farmville, three miles distant, and moved with Miles and De Trobriand on the road running northwest, intersecting the stage road from Farmville to Lynchburg at a point about four miles from Farmville and four miles from High Bridge. General Barlow found Farmville in the possession of a strong force of the enemy, who were burning the bridges there and covering a train of wagons moving toward Lynchburg. He attacked, and the enemy soon abandoned the town, burnt over 130 of the wagons, and joined the main body of Lee's army, who were intrenched in a strong position at the intersection of the Lynchburg and High Bridge road, where the other two divisions of the Second Corps arrived soon after General Barlow reached the vicinity of Farmville.

Seeing our approach the enemy opened their artillery upon us with some effect. Our skirmishers advanced at once and drove in those of the enemy and developed their position. The troops and artillery were quickly formed for attack, but the enemy's position was too strong and too well intrenched to admit of a front attack, and an effort was made to take it in flank, but their flanks were found to extend beyond ours. General Barlow was then ordered up, and learning from prisoners that Lee's whole remaining force was intrenched here, this information was sent to the commanding general of the army, with the suggestion that another corps should attack from the direction of Farmville at the same time that the Second Corps attacked. While awaiting the arrival of Barlow the enemy was observed to shorten his right flank, and some firing being heard in the direction of Farmville (which was supposed to be the Sixth Corps advancing), I contracted my left and extended my right (the length of a division front), hoping to envelope his left flank. An attack was then made from Miles' right, which was repulsed with considerable loss, the intrenchments and position being found as strong here as at any other point. Upon the arrival of General Barlow he was placed on the right of Miles, but it was dark by the time he got into position, and further attack was postponed. As was expected, in the morning the enemy was found to have abandoned the position during the night.

I regret to report that Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, commanding brigade, Second Division, a gallant and highly meritorious officer was mortally wounded at Farmville. Brigadier-General Lewis, command-

ing brigade, Walker's division, Gordon's corps, Confederate army, severely wounded (together with other wounded officers and men), was left in our hands by the enemy.

The pursuit was resumed at 5.30 a. m. of the 8th, on the route to Lynchburg, by the Cumberland Court-House and Appomattox Court-House road. Four pieces of artillery was abandoned by the enemy on the route and fell into our hands.

At New Store the enemy's cavalry pickets were come across. A halt of about two hours was made at sunset, and the march resumed with the object of coming up with the enemy, but finding no probability of doing so during the night, and the men being much exhausted from the want of food and from fatigue, the head of the column was halted at midnight. The rear did not get up until morning, and the supply train of two days' rations later. As soon as they could be issued the troops moved forward again at 8 a. m. and at 11 a. m. came up with the enemy's skirmishers about three miles from Appomattox Court-House, where they remained during the day under the flags of truce. Frequent halts were made to give and receive communications from and for the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, under flags of truce.

Nothing could be finer than the spirit of the officers and men during the whole operations. The division commanders are especially entitled to my thanks—Major-General Miles, Major-General Mott, Major-General Barlow, Brigadier-General De Trobriand, as also the commander of the Artillery Brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The total result to the Second Corps since the commencement of the campaign is 34 guns, 15 flags, about 5,000 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of over 400 wagons (including ambulances), with their contents.

A. A. H.,
Major-General.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Virginia, April 21, 1865.

GENERAL: I have to submit, for the information of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, the following report of the operations of the Second Army Corps during the campaign just closed:

In conformity to the orders and instructions from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the 27th and 28th of March, the corps moved at 6 a. m. on the 29th with the artillery, ammunition, rations, and trains prescribed, crossed Hatcher's Run and took position covering the Vaughan road with its right resting within supporting distance of the Twenty-fourth Corps (which had taken the place of the Second Corps in the intrenchments extending to the Vaughan road crossing of Hatcher's Run), and its left thrown back to the vicinity of Gravelly Run, about half a mile from the Quaker road. The Second Division was on the right, the Third Division in the center, and the First Division on the left, each division having one-third of its force in reserve. At about 8.30 or 9 a. m. communication was established from the

Vaughan road crossing of Gravelly Run with Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, at the intersection of the old stage and Quaker roads, about a mile distant, on the south side of Gravelly Run. A mounted reconnoitering party was sent up Gravelly Run to the Quaker road, while the line of battle was being formed, who drove the enemy's cavalry pickets and followed them up the Quaker road beyond the old saw-mill, until they met the enemy's infantry pickets intrenched. As soon as the line was formed skirmishers were thrown forward and the enemy's pickets, thinly established, driven from an intrenched line, afterward found to extend from near the Crow house, on Hatcher's Run, to the vicinity of the Quaker road. A reconnoitering party was sent along this intrenched line to the Quaker road at the saw-mill. The advance of the line of battle and skirmishers was stayed, by direction of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, until further orders. At about 4 p. m. I was informed by him that the Fifth Corps was advancing up the Quaker road, and was directed to advance my line of battle and connect with it. The whole line was moved forward at once and connection formed, but repeatedly broken, owing to the dense forest and undergrowth. Upon receiving a dispatch from General Webb, dated 4.50 p. m., informing me that General Griffin had been attacked by two divisions of the enemy and directing me to support Griffin's right, if needed, I rode to that quarter, sending the necessary instructions, and at a few minutes before 6 p. m., while near General Warren's right, I received another dispatch from General Webb, dated 5.40 p. m., informing me General Warren would attack at 6 p. m., and desiring me to support his right and attack with my whole line at the same time, if I could gain anything. In accordance with this and previous orders the advance of my whole line was continued until dark, through dense forrest, undergrowth, and swamp, the connection with General Griffin, who advanced along the Quaker road, being made and broken constantly. The enemy's skirmishers were driven in before us, but no main line was encountered, when darkness put a stop to our progress.

At 6 a. m. on the 30th the advance was resumed, Hays' division on the right being supported by Turner's division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps. The enemy was driven inside his intrenchments along Hatcher's Run and the White Oak road, this position being attained at about 8.30 or 9 a. m. The right of the corps (General Hays' right) rested on Hatcher's Run, near the Crow house and the enemy's redoubt in that vicinity. Turner's division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps, took post along Hatcher's Run connecting with the old intrenchments which were occupied by the Twenty-fourth Corps. The left of the corps connected with the Fifth Corps near the Boydton plank road in the vicinity of Mrs. Rainey's. The line of battle was extended in front of the enemy's intrenchments, and was pressed as closely to them as practicable without assaulting. The left, on the Boydton plank road, was subsequently advanced in conjunction with the Fifth Corps so as to include the whole of the Dabney Mill road. The skirmish line was pressed close up against the enemy's works during the whole day, developing their character and condition. The enemy's artillery along our front kept up a pretty constant fire upon our skirmishers as theirs were pressed back. With great difficulty, owing to the rain of the night before and during the day, guns were brought up to our right and to our left. The orders for the day were completely carried out. Strong working parties were put upon the roads, which had become impassable for artillery and wagons. Turner's division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps,

reported back to Major-General Gibbon during the afternoon, and crossed to the north bank of Hatcher's Run, its left connecting with the right of Hays.

By daylight of the 31st I had, in accordance with orders from the headquarters of the army, occupied the position of the Fifth Corps along the Boydton plank and Quaker roads, with Miles' division, and had rearranged Mott's and Hays' divisions. Owing to the condition of the roads and country no further operations were called for during the day. But between 11 and 12 a. m. Crawford's and Ayres' divisions, of the Fifth Corps (the former on the White Oak road and the latter in supporting distance), became engaged with the enemy. Being informed by a staff officer from Major-General Warren that they were being pressed back and needed support, I ordered General Miles to throw forward two of his brigades and attack the enemy, and subsequently to follow it up with his whole division, at the same time extending Mott's left to maintain the connection and give support. This order was complied with in the promptest and most spirited manner. The brigades of General Madill and General Ramsey, supported by that of Colonel Nugent, advanced rapidly to the attack, struck the enemy in flank and drove him back into his intrenchments, with severe loss of killed and wounded and one flag and many prisoners, and occupied the White Oak road. The enemy's intrenchments here occupied a strong position on the crest of a long slope, with wide slashings in front and abatis covering the ditch, with artillery at short intervals. De Trobriand's brigade, of Mott's division, was put in position to strengthen Miles, and subsequently McAllister's brigade was extended to the left to perfect the connection. During the day General Mott made an attempt to carry the redoubts and intrenchments covering the Boydton road crossing, but without success. General Hays likewise attempted to carry the Crow-house redoubt, but was prevented by the heavy slashing, which was impassable for any large number of troops. Our line being too much extended, Miles' left was contracted, drawing in from the White Oak road. The advance line thus occupied was slightly intrenched, artillery put in position in it, &c. The remaining batteries of the corps were brought up during the day.

Our loss during the day's operations was:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Division	5	40	12	223	.....	41
Second Division	.....	.....	2	13	.....	1
Third Division	.....	6	1	58	2	42
Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....

I regret to report the loss of that distinguished young officer, Maj. Charles J. Mills, of the adjutant-general's department, who was killed by a cannon shot while serving with me.

During the night orders were received to withdraw to the line occupied in the morning, General Warren having been directed to join Major-General Sheridan in the direction of the Five Forks. This order was carried into effect before daylight of the 1st of April.

During the day (1st of April) close examinations were made with a view to the assault of the Crow-house redoubt. The batteries of the Twenty-

fourth Corps intended to cover the assault were not prepared until night. Toward dusk I was instructed to throw forward my left, Miles' division, so as to hold the White Oak road and prevent the enemy from sending re-enforcements to their troops at Five Forks, where Sheridan, with the cavalry and Fifth Corps, was attacking them. This was at once carried out, Miles' left, across that road, being supported by one of his brigades in reserve. Mott kept up connection with the rest of the line by a single rank.

An order was received during the evening to assault the Crow-house redoubt at 4 a. m. of the 2d instant, at which time an assault would be made by the Army of the James, by the Sixth, and by the Ninth Corps. I was also authorized to attack at the same time at any other point where, in my judgment, I could effect a lodgment. In the event of being successful I was to throw forward my command in the direction of the Boydton road, and endeavor to communicate with the troops on my right and look out for my left.

The examinations in the vicinity of the Crow-house redoubt having rendered it highly probable that a column of fours could be led along the edge of the bank of Hatcher's Run to the redoubt, General Hays was ordered to assault the redoubt in that manner at 4 a. m., without the use of artillery. The other division commanders were directed to feel the enemy closely at the same time, and if any chance offered to assault.

At 9.15 p. m. I received a dispatch from the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac informing me General Sheridan had routed the enemy west of Dinwiddie Court-House, had captured several batteries, over 4,000 prisoners, and several trains. To prevent re-enforcements being sent to the troops he had encountered I was directed to feel at once for a chance to get through the enemy's line, and if one was found to assault immediately and push forward. This order, with suitable instructions, was communicated to the division commanders. At 9.30 p. m. the order was modified by a communication from the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, which was sent for my guidance, by which I was advised to push every reserve from my left, and if the enemy were found breaking from my front to push directly forward; if the enemy could not be broken then Miles' division should be sent down the White Oak road to Sheridan. A subsequent dispatch fixed the hour for Miles to move to Sheridan at about midnight, provided by that time I had not broken the enemy's lines or started them. Generals Miles and Mott attacked and drove in the enemy's picket-lines, but the intrenchments, the heavy slashings in front of which I have before described, did not offer assailable points. The enemy were found to be vigilant, and opened heavily with their artillery. Such being the condition of affairs in my front, General Miles moved down the White Oak road to join General Sheridan, between midnight and 1 o'clock, in accordance with the views of the commanding general of the army and of the lieutenant-general. Communication with the cavalry along that road had been previously opened by General Miles with a detachment from my escort. As soon as Miles' division was well out of the way, leaving the advanced picket-line as it was established, I disposed the two divisions on the line held by the three the day previous.

About 2 a. m. of the 2d instant I received an order suspending my attack upon the Crow-house redoubt, in consequence of the absence of one of my divisions (Miles'), and was directed to hold myself ready to take advantage of anything that might arise in the operations of the

remainder of the army. General Mott and General Hays were instructed accordingly, and directed to keep up constant attacks upon the enemy's pickets, beginning at 4 a. m., and to take advantage of any chance that occurred. About 6 a. m., having been informed by General Webb that both General Wright and General Parke had carried and held portions of the enemy's lines, I directed General Hays to try and carry the Crow-house redoubt and General Mott to strain every effort in his front. About 7.30 a. m. General McAllister captured the enemy's intrenched picket-line in his front, under the fire of their artillery as well as musketry, and about 8 a. m. General Hays carried the Crow-house redoubt and the work adjoining it on the enemy's right, capturing three pieces of artillery and a large part of the garrisons. The enemy's artillery fired but once upon the assaulting party. General Hays immediately extended to his left in the enemy's works.

At 8.30 a. m. Major-General Mott reported to me that the enemy in his front were moving quickly to our left inside their intrenchments, and subsequently that they were withdrawing their artillery from the redoubts. I ordered him to press forward on the enemy and attack. At 9 a. m. I received intelligence from General Miles that he was on his return and about two miles from the position he had occupied the night before on the White Oak road. I had previously been informed from the headquarters of the army that Major-General Sheridan would move at daylight and sweep the White Oak road and all north of it down to Petersburg.

Believing that General Wright's and General Ord's troops had cut off from Petersburg all the enemy's force to our left of the point where Wright had penetrated their works, I directed Mott to pursue the enemy by the White Oak and Claiborne roads leading to Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad, Hays to follow Mott, and Miles to enter their works by the White Oak road and take the Claiborne road. From Miles' position on the White Oak road he would probably lead. I expected by this movement to close in on the rear of that portion of the enemy's troops cut off from Petersburg, while Sheridan would probably strike their flank and front. Upon the arrival of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac upon the ground these orders were changed—Mott and Hays were ordered to move on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg and connect on the right with Wright's corps, the Sixth; and Miles was instructed to move toward Petersburg by the first right-hand fork road after crossing Hatcher's Run and connect with the other divisions.

These orders having been given, I rode over to Miles' division, which I overtook on the Claiborne road about a mile beyond Hatcher's Run, meeting also General Sheridan in that vicinity. Upon learning from the latter that he had not intended to return General Miles' division to my command, I declined to assume further command of it, and left it to carry out General Sheridan's instructions, whatever they might be. It had just got in contact with the enemy's rear.

I rejoined, as rapidly as possible, my other two divisions, and about 2.30 p. m., while putting them in position in front of Petersburg, near Rohoick Creek, was informed by the major-general commanding the army that General Miles needed support, and was directed to take one of my divisions for that purpose, leaving the other to report to General Wright until my return. Mott's division was going into position, and was left. Taking the Second Division, I moved rapidly as possible by the Cox road toward Sutherland's Station, expecting, if the enemy were still in front of Miles, to take them in flank. Upon nearing the

station, however, I found that General Miles had, at about 3 o'clock, made a third and successful assault, striking the enemy's left flank and driving him out of his breast-works, taking one flag, two guns, and 600 prisoners. Brevet Brigadier-General Madill and Brevet Brigadier-General MacDougall, commanding Third and First Brigades,* were among the wounded, the former severely. Captain Clark's battery (B), First New Jersey, rendered great assistance in the assault by keeping up a vigorous and well-directed fire upon the enemy.

Our loss on the 1st and 2d of April was:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
April 1.						
First Division	1	.....	1	2	.....	6
Second Division	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Third Division	1	1	1	17	6	.....
April 2.						
First Division	3	30	15	221	3	94
Second Division	.....	1	1	6	.....	2
Third Division	1	7	.....	37	.....	.....
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

About 10 p. m. I received orders to report to Major-General Sheridan. A pontoon train was sent me at the same time.

During the morning of the 3d instant I received orders to move out the River road, following the Fifth Corps, and to leave the pontoon train at Sutherland's Station with the cavalry trains, under the guard of one of my brigades. A brigade of the Second Division was detailed for this purpose. By some singular misapprehension of orders the Second Division had moved back toward Petersburg early in the morning without my knowledge. Staff officers were sent to find and bring it up to the command. While on the River road the route was changed to the Namozine road. General Mott rejoined me at the Namozine fork. A bridge was built by the Second Corps over Namozine Creek, adjoining the bridge of the Fifth Corps, which proved of great assistance to the troops following. The corps encamped for the night near Winticomack Creek, close to the Fifth Corps, the Second Division about three miles in the rear, near Namozine Church. Toward sunset I received a communication from Major-General Webb, chief of staff, informing me that, under instructions from the lieutenant-general, Major-General Meade resumed command of the Second Corps, and directed me to report my position and condition of supplies. In reporting my place of halt for the night to Major-General Sheridan I informed him of the receipt of this communication. In reply I was informed that General Sheridan had received no instructions from the lieutenant-general in regard to my corps, but that he should consider it under Major-General Meade's orders. It was added for my information that a force of the enemy was in position that evening on the other side of Deep Creek, and a large wagon train of theirs parked there; that General Sheridan would move early the next morning, with the cavalry and Fifth Corps, upon the direct road to the Richmond and Danville road,

*MacDougall succeeded Madill in command of the Third Brigade after the latter was wounded.

which it intersected about midway between Amelia Court-House and Burke's Station. I at once replied that I should follow the Fifth Corps closely, and reported accordingly to Major-General Meade. An order from Lieutenant-General Grant, dated Sutherland's Station, April 3, was subsequently received during the evening, directing me to report thereafter to Major-General Meade, but to follow on the morrow the route of march designated for use by Major-General Sheridan.

The corps moved on the morning of the 4th at 6 a. m., keeping close on the Fifth Corps. The rains had rendered the roads almost impassable for wagons. By directions from army headquarters a brigade of the First Division was detailed to work upon the road back toward Sutherland's Station, while another of the Third Division was placed upon the road in advance. At 11 a. m., when about three or four miles from Deep Creek, Custer's and Devin's divisions of cavalry and Gregg's brigade of cavalry entered the road I was on, coming from the right, and blocked the way until 7 p. m., by which time I had only reached Deep Creek. Under orders from the major-general commanding I began to move, about 1 a. m. of the 5th, for Jetersville, on the Danville road, but about one mile and a half beyond Deep Creek found the road blocked by the same cavalry that had obstructed it during the day. It was after 8 a. m. before the road was cleared. Advantage was taken of the enforced halt to distribute rations, of which the men stood in much need. The head of the corps reached Jetersville about 2.30 or 3 p. m. The First and Second Divisions were put in position on the left of the Fifth Corps; the Third Division was massed on its right. The detached brigades reached the divisions to which they belonged during the evening.

In compliance with orders from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, directing the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps to advance at 6 a. m. of the 6th on the enemy, at Amelia Court-House, and attack him if found in position—the Fifth Corps to move along the railroad, the Second Corps on its left—the Second Corps began to move at 6 a. m., the Second Division 1,000 yards from the railroad, the First Division 1,000 yards on its left, the Third Division following the First Division. A strong skirmish line, with supports, was kept in advance and on the flanks. The movement was made by compass, about east twenty-two degrees north. The broken and forest character of the ground caused a northerly deviation from that course, and brought the First Division, at about 8.30 or 9 a. m., near Flat Creek, about a half or three-quarters of a mile beyond the cross-road leading to Amelia Sulphur Springs and about three or four miles out from Jetersville. Detachments from my escort, reconnoitering on the left, under Captain Hobensack, at this moment brought me word that a column of the enemy's infantry, with a train of wagons, was visible in the open country beyond the creek, moving westerly. Riding to the open ground on Flat Creek, I saw a column of infantry about one mile and a half distant and some wagons moving in the direction stated. A portion of the column—I had no means of knowing how much—had entered the forest; about a strong brigade was visible. General Miles at once brought up some artillery, and opened upon them. I directed General Mott, who was up to the Amelia Sulphur Springs road, to send a brigade across and feel the enemy, and immediately reported what I had observed and done to the headquarters of the army. I could not tell whether it was the rear of Lee's army in retreat or merely a guard to the trains, but the attack of Mott's brigade would soon develop that. I could not abandon the advance upon Amelia Court-House without further information.

At about 9.45 a. m. I received a dispatch from General Webb, dated 9.30 a. m., directing the Second Corps to move on Deatonsville, the Sixth Corps to move through Jetersville and take position on the left of the Second Corps, and the Fifth Corps to move on the right of the army. I at once directed General Mott to move his whole division past Amelia Sulphur Springs to Deatonsville and Ligontown in pursuit of the enemy, his right resting on the road, General Miles to cross Flat Creek above Mott and move in pursuit in the same direction, his left resting on the road, and General Barlow, who had just reported and taken command of the Second Division, to follow the right of the First Division. The First and Third Divisions were to have two-thirds of their force in line of battle, one-third in reserve. The enemy had burnt the bridge over Flat Creek; others were built in an incredibly short space of time, the skirmishers wading across and engaging sharply those of the enemy. I soon learnt that the whole of Lee's army was near us, in retreat, and information went to show that a strong column was moving on the road from Amelia Court-House through Paineville toward Ligontown. For that reason General Barlow was moved in column in rear of Miles' right, with directions to look out for his right flank and rear (this information was, however, probably erroneous). A sharp contest with the enemy commenced at once, and he was driven rapidly before us, until night put a stop to the pursuit, at Sailor's Creek, near its mouth, a distance of about fourteen miles from Amelia Sulphur Springs, over every foot of which a running fight was kept up, and several strong partially intrenched positions carried, the enemy using his artillery effectively. The country was broken, and consisted of open fields alternating with forest with dense undergrowth, and swamps, over and through which the lines of battle followed closely on the skirmish line with a rapidity and nearness of connection that I believe to be unexampled, and which I confess astonished me. Nothing could have been finer than the spirit of the officers and men.

The last attempted stand of the enemy was at Sailor's Creek, where a short, sharp contest gave us 13 flags, 3 pieces of artillery, several hundred prisoners, over 200 wagons, with their contents, and more than 70 ambulances. Between thirty and fifty wagons, several battery forges, and limbers were left or destroyed on the road, which for many miles was strewn with tents, baggage, and camp equipage.

The whole result of the day's work to the corps was 13 flags, 4 guns, about 1,700 prisoners, and over 300 wagons, including ambulances, with their contents. The Second Division, being on the right, scarcely came in contact with the enemy.

I have no means of estimating the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded. Our own loss was:

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Division	1	19	6	73	6	64
Third Division	1	34	16	159	.....	15
Artillery	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

I regret to report that Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division, was severely wounded in the leg while overlooking the attack

of the skirmish line in the vicinity of Amelia Sulphur Springs. The command of his division devolved upon Brigadier-General De Trobriand.

While passing Deatonsville the Sixth Corps was observed at some distance on the left, and subsequently, about two miles beyond Deatonsville, some of the cavalry and a brigade of the Sixth Corps were temporarily mixed with my troops. They moved southerly while I moved in a direction north of west.

The pursuit was resumed the next morning at 5.30 o'clock—General Miles following the road; General Barlow on the right, 1,000 yards distant; General De Trobriand on the left, 1,000 yards distant. Where the road forked—one branch running to High Bridge, the other to the vicinity of Rice's Station—the marks on the road indicated that the trains and main force of the enemy had moved on the latter, which I accordingly followed, but learning subsequently from the people of the country that the main body of troops had gone to High Bridge I moved across to it. This brought General Barlow to the bridge a short time in advance of the First Division. Here he overtook the rear of the enemy just as they had fired the wagon road bridge and as the second span of the railroad bridge was burning. The wagon road bridge was secured—a matter of some importance, as the Appomattox was not fordable.

A considerable force of the enemy was drawn up in a strong position on the heights of the opposite bank to oppose our passage, a position the strength of which the redoubts on the opposite side increased. Their skirmishers attempted to hold the bridge, but were quickly driven from it, and the troops crossed over, General Barlow's division leading. Artillery was rapidly put in position to cover our attack, but the enemy moved off without waiting for it. The redoubt forming the bridge-head on the south bank was blown up as we approached and eight pieces of artillery in it abandoned to us, as were ten pieces in the works on the north side. High Bridge was saved, chiefly by the exertions of Colonel Livermore, of my staff, with the loss of four spans. A strong column of the enemy moved off along the railroad in the direction of Farmville, while another moved in a northwest direction. Believing that General Lee was moving toward Lynchburg by the old stage road, pushing through Appomattox Court-House, north of the Appomattox River, I moved, with Miles and De Trobriand, on the road running northwest and intersecting the stage road at a point about four miles from Farmville and four or five miles from High Bridge; but, lest I might be mistaken in the route Lee was following, I sent General Barlow's (Second) division to Farmville by the railroad, about three miles distant. Artillery could not accompany him.

General Barlow found Farmville in possession of a strong force of the enemy, who were burning the bridges there and covering a wagon train moving toward Lynchburg. The bridges were burned and the troops on the south side prevented from crossing, as the river was not fordable for infantry and scarcely for cavalry. General Barlow attacked, and the enemy soon abandoned the town, burned about 130 wagons, and joined the main body of Lee's army, which a short time after I found intrenched and in a strong position four or five miles north of Farmville, covering the stage and plank road to Lynchburg.

In the attack of General Barlow, Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Third Brigade, a gallant and highly meritorious officer, was mortally wounded. His fall led to the loss of some part of the skirmish line. Upon approaching the vicinity of the Lynchburg stage road our

skirmishers suddenly came in contact with those of the enemy and drove them back. The artillery of the enemy opened upon us as we approached with some effect. Our troops and artillery were quickly formed for attack, the skirmishers were advanced, and developed the position of the enemy. It was too strong naturally and too well intrenched to admit of a front attack, the ground being open and sloping up gradually to a crest, about 1,000 yards distant, which was crowned with their intrenchments and batteries. An effort was made to take it in flank, but their flanks were found to extend beyond ours. Our skirmishers were kept pressed against those of the enemy, and an attack with my whole force threatened. The prisoners we took indicating that the main part of Lee's remaining force was before me, General Barlow was ordered up, and the information sent to the commanding general of the army, with the suggestion that another corps should attack from the direction of Farmville at the same time that the Second Corps attacked. The condition of the bridges and river at Farmville was not known to me at that time.

While awaiting the arrival of General Barlow the enemy was observed to shorten his right flank, and some firing being heard in the direction of Farmville, which was supposed to be the Sixth Corps advancing, I contracted my left and extended my right the length of a division front, hoping to envelop the enemy's left flank. An attack was then made from Miles' right with three regiments of his First Brigade, but without success and with considerable loss, the position and intrenchments being found as strong here as at any other point. Upon the arrival of General Barlow he was placed on the right of Miles, but it was dark by the time he got into position, and further attack was postponed.

The firing in the direction of Farmville, which was never heavy and soon ceased, I learned subsequently was upon some of our cavalry that had crossed, with great difficulty, at Farmville by wading. The Sixth Corps was not able to cross, I heard, until some time during the night. The results to this corps during this day were 19 guns captured and 130 wagons destroyed.

Our loss was 671 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing—of which the First Division lost 424, the Second Division 131, and the Third Division, 16.

Of the enemy's loss I cannot speak with any certainty. Brigadier-General Lewis, commanding brigade, Walker's division, Gordon's corps, Confederate army, severely wounded, together with other wounded officers and men, fell into our hands.

As was expected, in the morning the enemy was found to have abandoned his position during the night.

The pursuit was resumed at 5.30 a. m. on the 8th, on the road to Lynchburg (by the Cumberland Court-House and Appomattox Court-House stage road). Four pieces of artillery were abandoned by the enemy on the route and fell into our hands. At New Store the enemy's cavalry pickets were come up with. A halt was made of about two hours at sunset, and the march resumed, with the object of coming up with the main force of the enemy; but finding no probability of doing so during the night, and the men being much exhausted from the want of food and from fatigue, the head of the column was halted at midnight. The rear did not get up until morning, and the supply train of two days' rations later. As soon as the rations could be issued the troops moved forward again (at 8 a. m.), and at 11 a. m. came up with the enemy's skirmishers about three miles from Appomattox Court-House, where they remained during the day under the flags of truce. At about 4 p. m. it was announced that the Army of Northern Virginia had capitulated.

The captures of the Second Corps during the campaign were 35 guns, 16 flags, over 4,600 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of over 400 wagons and their contents.

Nothing could be finer than the spirit of the officers and men during all the operations of this campaign.

I beg leave to ask the attention of the commanding general to the services of Brevet Major-General Miles, whose division had the good fortune to be most frequently and heavily engaged with the enemy; but it would be an injustice to the other division commanders and their troops not to acknowledge the skill and bravery and fine spirit which they, in common with the First Division and its commander, exhibited throughout all the operations. For the prompt and intelligent manner in which all orders were carried out my thanks are due to Brevet Major-General Miles, Brevet Major-General Mott, Brevet Major General Barlow, Brigadier-General De Trobriand, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hazard, commanding the Artillery Brigade.

To my staff—and especially to Lieutenant-Colonel Willian, Lieutenant-Colonel Whittier, Major Livermore, Major Bingham (wounded on the 7th instant), and my aides-de-camp—I am under many obligations for the active, zealous, and intelligent assistance they gave me.

Such brilliant successes have not been gained without severe loss, though comparatively small in number. Among those who fell are Brigadier-General Smyth, in whom the service has lost a noble, gallant, and experienced soldier, and Major Mills, an accomplished, courteous, and gallant staff officer.

Among the wounded are Major-General Mott and Brigadier-General Madill, both severely, and Brigadier-General MacDougall, Colonel Starbird, Nineteenth Maine, dangerously wounded.

For further details I beg leave to ask your attention to the reports of the division and artillery commanders, which accompany this.

I append hereto a statement of the number killed, wounded, and missing during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General WEBB,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure.]

Report of casualties in the Second Army Corps from March 28 to April 10, 1865.

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
HEADQUARTERS.									
March 31	1						1		1
April 7			1				1		1
Total	1		1				2		2
ARTILLERY BRIGADE.									
March 31				4				4	4
April 2				5				5	5
April 4						1		1	1
April 6				2				2	2
Total				11		1		12	12

Report of casualties in the Second Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
FIRST DIVISION.									
March 30	1	1	2	48	.....	3	3	53	56
March 31	5	40	12	233	.....	41	17	314	331
April 1	1	.....	1	2	.....	6	2	8	10
April 2	3	30	15	221	3	94	21	345	366
April 3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6	6
April 5	.....	2	.....	16	.....	13	.....	31	31
April 6	1	19	6	73	6	64	13	156	169
April 7	4	31	8	166	9	206	21	403	424
April 8	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	10	10
April 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	15	128	44	767	18	431	77	1,326	1,403
SECOND DIVISION.									
March 30	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
March 31	.....	.....	2	13	.....	1	2	14	16
April 1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3	4
April 2	.....	1	1	6	.....	2	1	9	10
April 4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
April 7	1	2	6	16	3	103	10	121	131
April 8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	4
Total	1	3	10	45	3	107	14	155	169
THIRD DIVISION.									
March 29	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
March 30	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	7	7
March 31	.....	6	1	58	2	42	3	106	109
April 1	1	1	1	17	.....	6	2	24	26
April 2	1	7	.....	37	.....	.....	1	44	45
April 3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	5
April 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
April 6	1	34	16	159	.....	15	17	208	225
April 7	1	1	.....	14	.....	.....	1	15	16
April 8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
April 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	4	51	18	295	2	68	24	414	438

RECAPITULATION.

Headquarters	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1	.....	12	12
First Division	15	128	44	767	18	431	77	1,326	1,403
Second Division	1	3	10	45	3	107	14	155	169
Third Division	4	51	18	295	2	68	24	414	438
Total*	21	182	73	1,118	23	607	117	1,907	2,024

Respectfully submitted.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND ARMY CORPS:

I congratulate you on the glorious success that has attended the operations just closed.

While awaiting the expressions of approbation from the country, from the commander of the armies and of the Army of the Potomac,

* But see revised table, p. 584.

for the manner in which you have performed your part in the general plan, I cannot refrain from expressions of admiration at the noble spirit that has animated you throughout, at the brilliant exhibition of those soldierly qualities for which the Second Corps has been conspicuous. The rapid manner in which you pressed the pursuit, from the moment the enemy was discovered in retreat, driving him before you, by constant combat, over an unknown country, through dense undergrowth and swamp, from positions which his advanced troops had intrenched, has, I believe, been unexampled.

Being in direct pursuit the opportunities for large captures were not yours; but spite the disadvantages you labored under, the results to the corps have been the capture of 35 guns, 15 flags, and 5,000 prisoners, and the capture or destruction of 400 wagons, with their contents, besides tents, baggage, and other material, with which the road was strewn for miles. In addition you have contributed eminently to the general success, and to captures made by other corps, by hemming in the enemy and preventing his escape, and have done your full share in the grand closing scene.

In the operations before Petersburg your success was brilliant. General Miles, with the First Division, was ordered to advance and attack the enemy, flushed with success over two divisions of another corps, which they were pressing back; this was done in the promptest and most spirited manner. The enemy was driven back rapidly into his intrenchments, with severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

In the plan of general assault upon the enemy's lines on the morning of April 2 this corps was not to attack, but nevertheless the Second Division captured one of the enemy's redoubts, with three guns, and the Third Division, under General Mott, less favorably placed, captured and held the intrenched rifle-pits of the pickets, under the fire of their main intrenchments.

During the night of the 1st instant General Miles' (First) division had been detached, under orders of Major-General Sheridan, and in the pursuit of the following day attacked the enemy, intrenched in a strong position, which was finally carried in the handsomest manner, with the capture of 2 guns, 1 flag, and 600 prisoners.

These great successes have been gained with comparatively small loss, but the rejoicing of our victory is tempered by the reflection that in that loss many noble spirits are counted.

In this brief glance of what you have done, I cannot attempt to award to each the full merit due, but must content myself with thanking the division commanders—Major-General Miles, Major-General Mott, Major-General Barlow, Brigadier-General De Trobriand, and the commander of the artillery, Lieutenent-Colonel Hazard—and, through them, the troops they command. My thanks are also due to Brigadier-General Hays, who commanded the Second Division when it carried the enemy's redoubt before Petersburg.

While enjoying the satisfaction of having done your duty to your country, it is a source of intense gratification to us all—that the greatest military feat of the country was reserved as a fitting climax to the great deeds of that army of which this corps has always formed a part—the Army of the Potomac.

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 16, 1865.

Major-General WEBB, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I transmit herewith a copy of a communication from Brevet Major-General Barlow, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, respecting the capture of the redoubt near the Crow house, which must set at rest any claim the Twenty-fourth Corps may make to the capture of that redoubt. I ordered General Hays, then commanding Second Division, to attack and capture the redoubt, if practicable. He did capture it (receiving the fire of the artillery and musketry), and captured the artillery in the redoubt, together with some forty of the enemy. His advanced troops then pushed on to the next redoubt on the right (the enemy's right), and captured it, and while there some of the Twenty-fourth Corps entered the Crow house redoubt, already in the possession of the Second Corps. The statement of the officer commanding the leading troops accounts for the possession of a flag by the Twenty-fourth Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

Major-General HUMPHREYS, *Commanding Second Corps:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date touching the claim of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps to the capture of a redoubt on April 2 last. From inquiries I learn as follows:

The redoubts were on the west side of the run, and the Twenty-fourth Corps was on the east side. The right of the Second Brigade of this division rested on the west bank of the run, connecting with the left of the Twenty-fourth Corps, which rested on the east bank. The attack was made by the Second and First Brigades of this division simultaneously. The Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers was part of the attacking force. Captain Palmer and Lieutenant and Adjutant Aytoun, of that regiment, state that their regiment was fired on by one piece of artillery (one discharge) and about thirty musket shots, and lost four men wounded. They state that Captain Palmer was the first officer in the fort, and Lieutenant Aytoun the second. They saw only men of this division and none of the Twenty-fourth Corps. The ground was such that had the Twenty-fourth Corps crossed the run and attacked during the attack of this division, they could have been seen. Various officers state that they saw nothing of the Twenty-fourth Corps at this time. I may mention the names of the following officers who were in a position to see the Twenty-fourth Corps, had they crossed and attacked at this time, and who, yet, saw nothing of them: Lieutenant-Colonel La Point, Seventh Michigan Volunteers; Captain Porter, of this staff; Captain Palmer and Lieutenant Aytoun, mentioned above. After taking the first redoubt our men pushed on to the second, and then some of the Twenty-fourth Corps seemed to have crossed and entered the first redoubt. Lieutenant-Colonel La Point states that when he and his command had entered the second redoubt he saw some of the Twenty-fourth Corps crossing the run and approaching the first redoubt. He supposed them to be the enemy, and faced about his men to meet them before he discovered his mistake.

It appears to be clear that our men drove the enemy from the first redoubt, captured it, and pushed on to the second; and after they had reached the second redoubt some of the men of the Twenty-fourth Corps entered the first redoubt. First Lieutenant Young, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, states that he was the first officer in the redoubt. As his company advanced they were fired upon by musketry and one discharge of artillery. He saw the enemy's pickets run in, and the enemy in the redoubts waived white handkerchiefs and paper in token of surrender before his company reached the redoubt. On reaching the redoubt he found about forty rebels, whom he sent to the rear. They told him that if he pushed on he could capture more prisoners in the second redoubt. He pushed on with his men. He saw none of the Twenty-fourth Corps across the stream (on the west side) at the time the attack was made. Had they crossed and attacked he could have plainly seen them. After the second redoubt was taken he saw some of the Twenty-fourth Corps cross the stream and enter the works on the right of the second redoubt. After both redoubts were taken Lieutenant Young saw a mounted officer of the Twenty-fourth Corps near the redoubt with a rebel flag. There was no flag visible in either redoubt when Lieutenant Young entered them, but as he approached the first redoubt a color was visible on the parapet. Captain Heggart, Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery (Second Brigade, Second Division), states that when he entered the first redoubt one of his men picked up a bag, which he (Heggart) ordered him to throw down, as he wanted the men to push on. Captain Heggart states that the man threw down the bag, and that the flag was found in it by the officer of the Twenty-fourth Corps above mentioned.

It is proper to state that there is a dispute between the First and Second Brigades of this division as to which entered the redoubt first, but this is not material to the present inquiry, and I do not attempt to decide that question. Captain Summerhayes, of this staff, states that he advanced in rear of the skirmish line of the Second Brigade of this division; when he got to the first redoubt our men were in it, but none of the Twenty-fourth Corps. Our men were fired on with musketry and one discharge of artillery as they advanced. Captain Summerhayes pushed on to the second redoubt, and when he returned to the first, some time afterward, he, for the first time, saw some men of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

No. 22.

Report of Surg. Charles Page, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
April 18, 1865

SIR: I have to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department during the campaign beginning on the 29th of March and ending April 10, 1865:

Before the campaign opened circulars from your office warned the surgeons-in-chief of brigades to lay in a full supply of the articles most

needed on an active campaign, and, without exception, all the wagons were well and judiciously filled. The hospitals were emptied of their sick, and commenced the campaign untrammeled. On the 29th of March the corps broke camp from its intrenched position and moved to the left of the Vaughan road across Hatcher's Run, taking up a new line, being merely a prolongation of the old one, and the left extending to the Quaker road near its junction with the Boydton plank road. No casualties from battle occurred on the day of the movement. The hospitals were moved to the left bank of Hatcher's Run, at the crossing of the Vaughan road, also the ambulance trains, except six ambulances to each division, which were to accompany the troops as closely as the nature of the woods and country would permit. On the 30th, the army being advanced, the hospital and ambulance trains were brought over the stream, and the Second and Third Division hospitals established at a point on the Vaughan road known as the "Chimneys." The site chosen for the First Division hospital was at a house about two miles from the junction of the Boydton plank road and the Quaker road, nearly in rear of the First Division, but owing to bad roads was not established until the morning of the 31st. No casualties occurred on this day. The morning of the 31st of March found the position of the troops somewhat changed. The First Division had extended to the left, and the Third Division occupied the lines held the day before by the First Division. It was necessary to move the Third Division hospital to the immediate vicinity of the hospital of the First Division. The latter was not disturbed, as it was yet quite convenient to the line of battle. The Third Division hospital was late in getting its position, owing to bad roads. The wounded during the day numbered, from the First Division, 294; Second Division, 17; Third Division, 74; Artillery Brigade, 2; total, 388. All were in hospital and attended to during the night.

April 1, the troops of this corps were not engaged in any action, except slight skirmishing of pickets. No wounded were brought to the rear. The wounded in hospital were sent off to Humphreys' Station to be transferred to the Depot Field Hospital, City Point.

On the 2d of April, the corps being expected to advance, the hospitals were made ready to move at daylight. The First Division hospital moved to the Moody house, near Five Forks, and received 212 wounded. The Second Division hospital moved by the Squirrel Level road to the Boydton plank road, and across the country to the Cox road, and camped in the neighborhood of its division, receiving during the day 3 wounded. The Third Division hospital moved up the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg, and camped with its division, it receiving during the day 57 wounded. The Artillery Brigade hospital accompanied the Third Division hospital, but had no wounded to care for. The total of wounded during the day was 272. April 3, the wounded were all sent to Petersburg for transportation to City Point, and the hospitals again empty of wounded. Followed the corps on its march after the enemy. The march continued on the Namozine road to Jetersville, without any occurrence of importance, until the morning of the 6th of April, when the corps struck the rear of the enemy near the Amelia Springs. A running fight occurred during the day, resulting in 41 wounded from the First Division, none from the Second Division, and 150 from the Third Division; total, 191. A hospital for the First Division was temporarily established at Amelia Springs, and moved forward late in the afternoon and camped near the corps. The Third

Division hospital was established at the Vaughan house two miles west of Amelia Springs. The corps moved during the day over ten miles, the advanced skirmish line fighting the enemy's rear guard at every hill on the road for over eight miles. The wounded from the First Division had necessarily to be conveyed far to the rear before it could be arranged to move the hospital nearer the advancing lines. The Third Division hospital soon became so full as to make it impossible to transport them in a flying hospital, and arrangements were made to keep their wounded at the Vaughan house until they could be sent to some depot for the army.

On the 7th of April the corps moved across the Appomattox at High Bridge, where there was a slight skirmish, to the heights northeast of Farmville, where they found the enemy intrenched. The wounded of the First Division in yesterday's engagement, together with a few wounded at High Bridge, were sent by Rice's Station to Burkeville. After crossing the Appomattox, and late in the afternoon, the hospitals of all the divisions were established at the Brooks house, and received during the day and night—First Division, 147; Second Division, 24; Third Division, 41; total, 212.

April 8, the enemy had abandoned their intrenched position, and the corps advanced on their line of retreat without coming up to them until midnight. The wounded of the previous day were sent to Burkeville in the morning, and the hospitals ordered forward to join the corps. The supply train of the corps arrived in the night and the empty wagons were sent to take up the wounded at the Vaughan house and convey them to Burkeville. I have since learned that they had been removed by ambulances of the Ninth Corps before the wagons reached there.

On the 9th the corps advanced a few miles, and was halted before reaching the enemy's lines to await the result of the negotiations which resulted in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to the armies commanded by Lieutenant-General Grant, U. S. Army.

The campaign was short but active, and pregnant with grand results in a military and political point of view, which is not my province to discuss. The rapidity of our movement and extent of country traveled over rendered it necessary to dispose of the wounded from the field hospital as speedily as possible, and the distance of the army depot made it difficult to dispose of them and at the same [time] retain a sufficient number of ambulances for the prospective wounded.

All the wounded sent to the rear in this campaign were accompanied with the necessary surgical attendance and supplies, and I believe that no suffering was experienced that could possibly have been avoided. I have to add that all connected with the hospital department of this corps bore the fatigues of the march cheerfully and worked assiduously for the care and comfort of the wounded.

Accompanying this is the report of the chief ambulance officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. PAGE,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Second Army Corps.

Surg. T. A. MCPARLIN,

Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

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Accompanying this is the report of the chief ambulance officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. PAGE,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Second Army Corps.

Surg. T. A. MCPARLIN,

Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

Command.	Average strength present during March, 1865.	Average number on sick report daily during month.			Daily ratio of sick per 1,000 men of average strength present.
		In hospital.	In quarters.	Total.	
Second Brigade.					
1st Massachusetts	488	10	7	17	35
105th Pennsylvania	431	1	5	6	14
141st Pennsylvania	226	2	3	5	22
93d New York	331	9	3	12	36
57th Pennsylvania	502	4	4	8	16
5th Michigan	424	7	8	15	36
Third Brigade.					
120th New York	363	4	9	13	36
11th New Jersey	421	5	9	14	33
7th New Jersey	695	7	10	17	24
11th Massachusetts	345	3	3	6	17
8th New Jersey	600	10	6	16	27
Total Third Division	8,479	134	137	271	31.95
Artillery Brigade	1,949	2	18	20	10.26
Total in corps	23,834	313	419	732	30.72

The field division hospitals were situated during the month at Patrick's Station. The following give their constitution immediately before the commencement of the campaign:

Hospital.	Site.	Water.	Drainage.	Sinks.	Medical officers.	Chaplains.	Other commissioned officers.	Hospital stewards.	Enlisted men.	Tents.
First Division	Good	Good	Good	Good	5	1	1	2	56	24
Second Division	Good	Good	Good	Good	3	1	1	1	45	17
Third Division	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	7	2	1	3	38	19
Artillery Brigade	Good	Good	Good	Good	1	.....	.....	1	11	5
Total					16	4	3	7	150	65

Hospital.	How warmed.	Ventilation.	Huts.	Cleanliness, &c.	Cooking.	Supplies.	Completeness.	Neatness.	Medical wagons.	Army wagons.
First Division	Wooden chimneys	Good.	9	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Complete.	Fair.	1	6
Second Division	....do	Good.	6	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Complete.	Fair.	2	5
Third Division	....do	Good.	5	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Complete.	Fair.	1	7
Artillery Brigade	....do	Good.	4	Good.	Good	Fair.	Complete.	Fair.	1	2
Total			24						5	20

The following is report of sick and wounded treated in the field hospitals during the month:

Hospital.	Remaining in hospital February 28, 1865.			Admitted since February 28, 1865.									Aggregate to be accounted for.
				Officers.		Enlisted men.		Other corps.		Rebels wounded.	Total.		
	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.		Sick.	Wounded.	
First Division	136	21	157	11	22	460	562	.....	4	7	471	595	1,223
Second Division	77	35	112	3	3	188	45	.....	103	2	191	153	456
Third Division	130	21	151	10	12	561	157	.....	1	14	571	184	906
Artillery Brigade	15	3	18	.....	.....	19	2	.....	.....	....	19	2	39
Total	358	80	438	24	37	1,228	766	.....	108	23	1,252	934	2,624

Hospital.	Sent to general hospital, City Point.		Returned to duty.		Died.			Remaining in hospital March 31, 1865.			Aggregate to be accounted for.
	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.	
First Division	388	314	138	.....	2	21	23	74	286	360	1,223
Second Division	148	65	89	.....	.....	6	6	26	122	148	456
Third Division	445	159	148	6	2	12	14	104	30	134	906
Artillery Brigade	22	3	11	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	39
Total	1,003	541	386	6	4	40	44	204	440	644	2,624

Early in the month, in expectation of the commencement of the spring campaign, the medical wagons belonging to the hospitals, those of brigades, and the boxes of the ambulances were well stocked with field supplies drawn from the purveyor at City Point. The surgeons-in-chief of the Second and Third Divisions, in view of the recurrence of such actions as Reams' Station and Boydton road, where, while the engagement was in progress, all the medicine wagons were by order lying in park many miles in rear, had recourse to a plan by which they would be enabled to render themselves for a short time independent of the contents of their Autenrieth and Perôt wagons. They caused the boxes of two of their ambulances to be filled not with the beef stock, hard bread, &c., directed by the supply table, but with battle supplies, chloroform, morphine, lint, plaster, rollers, and whisky. The ambulances so loaded were marked, and the ambulance officer directed that whenever a movement was ordered in which a portion only of the hospital train was permitted to participate these ambulances should be of the accompanying portion.

About this time, also, a diminution in the amount of transportation allowed the department was ordered to the extent of depriving the corps of seven wagons—reducing the number from forty-four to thirty-seven. Of these thirty only were available for carrying hospital and brigade medical supplies, seven being forage wagons, the property of the ambulance train. In order the better to accommodate the amount to be carried to the diminished means of transportation everything of questionable utility during a campaign was turned in to the purveyor.

As a further preparation for anticipated active operations an application was made by the acting medical director to have the drummers and musicians of the command report at the commencement of the campaign to the surgeon in charge of the field hospital. It was acceded to. The surgeon in charge was directed to place them under command of the commissioned combatant officer attached to his hospital, who, with the assistance of two or three non-commissioned officers, was expected to keep up an efficient discipline among them, and when work of any description was to be performed by them to superintend its performance. During the campaign of 1864 although it was expected that during an engagement drummer boys and musicians would report to the hospital for duty, only a few of them did so, the majority straggling over the country and doing as they pleased, there being none to exercise any authority over them, to take notice of their absence and punish them for it; and the services of those that did report were of no value, since no one was specially intrusted with their direction. In fact they were looked upon rather as an incumbrance than as affording any assistance. Those belonging to the First Division, however, were in a measure organized and disciplined, and were found to be useful in proportion as they were so, doing guard duty, and in times of need rendering very effective service as stretcher-carriers. This led to the application for the order at this time.

On the 14th instant a telegram from headquarters, Army of the Potomac, medical director's office, directed the immediate removal to the depot, at City Point, of all those unable to accompany the command on a march, and that in future the hospitals should be kept in as mobile a condition as possible. In accordance with these orders, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th instants, there were sent to the rear 779 sick and 71 wounded; of the sick a large proportion were trivial cases that within a few days were returned from the depot to their regiments for duty.

Very early on the morning of the 25th instant the enemy assaulted, captured, and were driven out of Fort Stedman, on the right of the Petersburg front. At 7 a. m. the Second Corps was placed under arms and ordered to expect marching orders at any moment. The idea that prevailed was that the corps would be called upon to move off to the right to aid in repairing the mischief effected by the enemy there, for though the news of the surprise was known to us that of the subsequent success of the Ninth Corps had not reached us. At 9 a. m. the corps was moved out of the fortifications and advanced in line of battle westward for fully a mile, until the works of the enemy were discovered; a brigade of the Third Division was sent forward to charge the first line of picket pits. This they did, losing but very few men in the assault. The wounded were speedily conveyed to Patrick's Station, where a couple of tents were pitched to accommodate them. Nothing of any moment occurred after this until about midday; an active picket shooting, it is true, was kept up, but the casualties were very few. At noon a second attack was made by the Third Division upon another line of rifle-pits; it was equally a success. After this the picket shooting became particularly sharp and continued so during the afternoon until 4.15, when the enemy, having massed Mahone's division in Miles' (First Division) front, assaulted his line with great vigor, but unsuccessfully. The fighting was very sharp and confined at first for the most part to that portion of the line held by the Irish Brigade (Second), but it gradually extended toward the left, implicating the whole of the Third Division and one or two regiments on the right of the Second.

General Griffin's division (First), of Fifth Corps, formed our support. The musketry continued with all its original activity for two hours, and it was past 8 p. m. before the enemy ceased to renew his attempts to break the line. During the course of the afternoon the Sixth Corps, on our right, assaulted the enemy's intrenched picket-line.

As usual during an engagement the medical officers unattached to the division field hospitals reported at the point where the stretcher-bearers of each brigade transferred the wounded to the ambulance wagons, giving such attention to the patients as was imperative before sending them to the rear. The ambulance corps worked zealously, and very shortly after the termination of the engagement had all the wounded lodged at Patrick's Station. The hospitals had been re-established as soon as the musketry had indicated a line of battle fire; all the tents had been pitched and the operating staffs of the different tables had reported for duty. The surgeons in charge were instructed that their patients were required to be in condition to be moved to City Point by 10 a. m. of the morrow, and that immediately on their departure the establishments were again to be held in readiness for a sudden movement.

The casualties were as follows:

Hospital.	Killed, according to regimental medical officers' reports.	Wounded received into field hospital.
First Division	35	286
Second Division	4	29
Third Division	24	129
Artillery Brigade	1	.....
Total	64	444

No casualties occurred in the medical or ambulance departments. Cars reported at Patrick's Station at noon of the following day, and by 1 p. m. the wounded were all on their way to the depot at the point. All had been attended to, every operation deemed necessary performed, and every wound dressed before the departure of the train.

On the 26th the troops retired from the line of captured rifle-pits to within the fortifications, where they lay quietly until the morning of the 29th instant. On the 28th the command was again placed under marching orders; the sick and wounded, 142 in number, that had accumulated in the hospitals were sent to the point, and the establishment at Patrick's Station broken up and held in readiness to move after the troops.

Special requisitions filled by the medical purveyor had supplied the deficiencies caused by the fight on the 25th.

At 6 a. m. of the 29th the campaign was commenced, the Second Division moved across Hatcher's Run, on the Vaughan road, and was followed by the Third and First. The forenoon was spent in perfecting the line of battle, making connection with the Fifth Corps on the left and on the right with the Twenty-fourth. The line extended east and west from the Quaker road to Hatcher's Run, north of the Vaughan crossing, the First Division being on the left and the Second on the

right. In the afternoon, while the Fifth Corps engaged the enemy, our line was pushed forward for some distance without the development of any opposition.

On the following morning, notwithstanding the heavy rain-storm that continued without intermission during the whole of the day, the advance in line of battle was continued, through dense undergrowth and swamps, until the position was reached and intrenched, stretching from the Twenty-fourth Corps, on Hatcher's Run, westward by J. Crow's house, north of the Dabney Mill road, crossing that road about a quarter of a mile from its termination in the Boydton plank, and connecting with the right of the Fifth Corps at Mrs. Rainey's in the angle formed by the junction of the Quaker or military and the Boydton roads. Mrs. Rainey's house was that used as a field hospital during the corps' engagement with the enemy on the 27th of October of last year.

In the order of march published for the morning of the 29th, it was directed that a medicine and an army wagon to each brigade and one-half of the ambulances would be permitted to accompany the troops, and that each train should follow in rear of its division; but as the road was narrow, and a rapid movement into line of battle expected of the troops, which trains would possibly interfere with, the order was modified in so far as to direct the trains of the corps to remain on the left bank until all the troops and artillery had passed across. After the troops had assumed line of battle half a dozen ambulances were forwarded to the immediate rear of each division, while the hospital organization remained at the Cummings house, it being intended to form a hospital there should a fight take place on the line first assumed; but on the morning of the 30th the advance of the troops rendered a corresponding advance necessary on the part of the trains. They were accordingly moved over to the west side of the run, and parked to await events—the Second and Third Divisions at the "Chimneys" (the remains of a house), in an open space, where the road leading to Dabney's Mill leaves the Vaughan road; and the First at a wooden building on the main road, between the "Chimneys" and the crossing over Gravelly Run.

Late on the evening of the 29th twenty of our ambulances were sent to the Fifth Corps field hospital to aid in conveying the wounded of that command to Humphreys' Station.

On the succeeding day a number (about 100) of cavalrymen from Sheridan's command were admitted into the Second Division hospital, dressed, and then conveyed across the run for railroad transportation to the Point. Very early on the morning of the 31st, as the enemy were discovered in heavy force in front of the Fifth Corps, the First Division of this command was moved to the left to their support, the Third and Second Divisions extending to the left, to occupy the vacated part of the line. The hospital of the First Division was directed to move forward from the Vaughan road to a clearance about half a mile distant from the Dabney Mill road, on the north, and the Quaker road, on the west. The communications between this clearance and the roads and between them and the front were very free. Immediately after the hospital train had reached this point, at noon, the division became heavily engaged, and at 2 p. m. the Third Division participated lightly. The wounded were brought off the field with great promptness. The hospital train of the Third Division, at midday, was ordered to move to some spot near the position occupied by the First, but it was close upon midnight before it succeeded in reaching this point. The Vaughan and wood roads were in miserable condition, on account

of the heavy rains of the previous day, and, in addition to this, they were blocked up by ammunition and other heavy wagons that had found them impassable until roughly corduroyed. The wounded of the Third Division, however, did not suffer in any degree from the want of the wagons. They were treated at the First Division hospital by the medical officers of their own division until the arrival of the train permitted them to form an establishment of their own.

The Second Division hospital remained at the Chimneys, as this position was still in rear, and near enough to the part of the line held by the troops in the command.

The casualties in this fight were recorded as follows:

Hospital.	Killed, according to regimental medical officers' report.	Wounded received into field hospital.
First Division	43	294
Second Division	.....	18
Third Division	4	74
Artillery Brigade	.....	2
Total	47	388

No casualties occurred in the medical or ambulance departments. In the afternoon arrangements were made for the transportation of the wounded to City Point. The medical officers were instructed to have all operations performed and every case attended to and ready for transmission to the rear by the following daybreak. The reserve train of ambulances, that which general orders on starting from the fortifications had prohibited us from taking with us, were sent for, in order to carry the wounded to Humphreys' Station, where cars were expected to be ready for them at 9 a. m.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SMART,
Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, Second Army Corps.

Surg. THOMAS A. MCPARLIN,
Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 30, 1865.

DOCTOR: At the commencement of this month the corps formed a line of battle stretching from Hatcher's Run, on the right, westward past the Crow house, the Dabney Mill road, and the Rainey house, at the junction of the Quaker and Boydton roads, toward the White Oak road, where it connected with the Fifth Corps. The Second Division was on the right, the Third held the center, and the First the left. The hospitals were situated—the Second on the Vaughan road, near Hatcher's Run, and the Third and First at a point some distance in rear of the angle formed by the Dabney Mill and Quaker roads. The wounded from the engagement of the 31st of March, as mentioned in the report for that month, were being operated on with all diligence, in order to have them in proper condition by daybreak of the 1st instant for transmission to Warren's Station, where a train of cars was to be awaiting

them at 9 a. m. In order to transport them to the station the reserve half of the ambulances had been ordered up from the Cummings house, where they had been in park since the beginning of the campaign.

It was not, however, until about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st that they succeeded in reaching the field hospitals. They experienced much delay on account of the bottomless condition of the roads. By the time they arrived the wounded had all been properly cared for. They were immediately loaded up and dispatched for railroad transportation to the Point. In the meantime some changes were taking place in the position of the troops. The Fifth Corps moved off to the left toward the Five Forks, while this command extended toward the left to man the part of the line left unguarded by them. No fighting took place during the day, but toward evening and during the succeeding night the heavy cannonading and occasional musketry near Petersburg and at the Five Forks at times spread so as to engage the right and left of the corps line in the contest. At 8 a. m. of the 2d instant an advance of part of the Third Division line was ordered, with the effect of driving the enemy from his advanced works, in the neighborhood of Burgess' Mills, and, as was subsequently found, of causing an evacuation of the main line. No sooner was this discovered than the corps was started in hot pursuit. The First Division, on the left, moved toward the Cox road, skirmishing very heavily with the enemy, so closely did it follow in their rear. The Third Division advanced along the Boydton road toward Petersburg, near which it formed a line, connecting the left of the Sixth Corps with the Appomattox River. The hospital of this division followed in rear of the troops, and was established at a suitable point on the road in rear of the battle line. The Second Division, accompanied by its field hospital, moved from the position in front of Dabney's Mill to the Boydton road, and thence along the Cox road to Wells' Church, where they settled for the night near the bivouac of the First Division, which had here rested from the pursuit. The ambulances and hospital train of the First Division had followed the troops, carrying the wounded along as they picked them up until the train being loaded they were compelled to halt at a house, Moody's, where a field hospital was formed. During the afternoon and evening the wounded from the division were carried to this place and underwent the necessary treatment. Two hundred and sixteen were received into this hospital, 8 into the Second, and 59 into the Third Division hospital; total received from the fight on April 2, 283. Early on the morning of the 3d, part of the reserve ambulances having returned from Warren's Station, a train was formed to carry these cases to Petersburg for railroad transportation to the depot at the Point. About the same time the Third Division joined the main body of the corps at Wells' Church, having vacated the position in front of Petersburg assumed during the p. m. of the previous day, and the whole command, in the order Third, First, and Second Divisions, followed by the hospital wagons, and a few ambulances that were not required to carry wounded to the city, moved westward along the Namozine road. The corps camped for the night near Namozine Church.

On the following morning the march was resumed, but before proceeding far two cavalry divisions, with their trains, blocked up the road in front, and impeded our progress. The corps camped on Deep Run. At midnight the troops were again on the move, and again cavalry and trains interfered with the advance. By 8 a. m. the road was clear and the corps pushed on toward Jetersville, which was reached early in the afternoon. A position was assumed on the left of the Fifth Corps, temporary works were thrown up and the men bivouacked.

Next morning (6th instant) the works were abandoned and an advance toward Amelia Court-House was commenced, in progress of which, near the Sulphur Springs, the rear of the enemy's column was found. This changed the direction and manner of the march; line of battle was formed, and the enemy pursued through Deatonsville toward High Bridge, on the Appomattox. The rear of the enemy was engaged unremittingly until 8 p. m., when the corps bivouacked on Sailor's Run, where a large portion of the rebel wagon and ambulance trains had been captured. The hospital of the First Division was established early in the day at Amelia Springs, those of the Second and Third Divisions at a house (Vaughan) about a mile from this. There were collected into the First Division sixty cases, into the Third Division hospital, 170; total, 230; but 25 of these were rebels and a dozen Union cavalrymen. The Second Division had none wounded.

In the evening all the ambulances that could be spared from the advance reported to the surgeons in charge of hospitals, in order to carry as many as possible of the cases to Burke's Station (Burkeville, Nottoway County), where a depot army hospital had been formed, but they were insufficient to carry all away. Medical department supplies were left with the cases that had to be left for the present at these field hospitals and suitable attendance and surgical skill provided them. No systematic assignment of commissary supplies was made to the surgeon detailed in charge, as most of his patients had more or less in their haversacks, and as both at the Springs and the Vaughan house there was a supply of corn meal, and fresh beef could be had for the shooting.

At High Bridge, on the following morning, the rear of the enemy was again struck, and skirmishing recommenced. Fighting continued with more or less activity until about 9 p. m., when the corps bivouacked near Farmville, on the right of the army—the Second Division on the right of the corps front, the First in the center, and the Third connecting with the right of the Sixth Corps. During the early part of this day's running fight no hospitals were established, but the wounded were carried along after the advance until, when near Farmville, the enemy made a determined stand; then field hospitals were formed about one mile and a half in rear of the battle line, at the Brooks house. The cases received here numbered as follows: First Division, 150; Second Division, 24; Third Division, 35; total, 209. These were operated on during the night, and in the morning dispatched to the depot at Burkeville in a train, consisting of some Ninth Corps ambulances that had reported to aid the medical department of this corps, some captured rebel ambulances, and a few of those belonging to this command that could be spared from the front in view of the speedy return of those sent from Amelia Springs to the Junction on the previous day. In the meantime, the enemy having evacuated their Farmville defenses, the troops were advancing in pursuit through Buckingham County, but they did not overtake the enemy so as to engage him. At midnight they bivouacked about a mile west of New Store. After settling in camp for the night commissary stores were issued, and in the morning the empty wagons were started for the Vaughan house, to carry to Burke's Station the sick and wounded left there on the afternoon of the 6th by the Third Division, but, as was afterward ascertained, these wagons were not required. Some ambulances belonging to the Ninth Army Corps had already picked them up and transported them to the depot.

On the 9th, although within striking distance of the enemy, no fighting took place, on account of the negotiations then in progress between the commanders of the two armies, which terminated, on the afternoon of that day, in the surrender of Lee's forces. The campaign was over.

No casualties are reported in the medical department of the corps. In the ambulance corps one sergeant belonging to the First Division train was slightly wounded. The casualties during the month, according to reports rendered by regimental surgeons, were:

Hospital.	Killed, according to regimental medical officers' report.	Wounded received into field hospital.
First Division	86	481
Second Division	7	34
Third Division	49	276
Artillery Brigade	.....	7
Total	142	798

If to these be added the numbers yielded by the engagement of March 31 the losses of the corps during the campaign will figure:

	Killed, according to regimental medical officers' report.	Wounded received into field hospital.
During April	142	798
On March 31	47	388
Total in campaign*	189	1,186

No accidents occurred from chloroform administration during the month. On the 11th instant, as the troops were under orders to report to Burkeville, the few severe cases of sickness in the command were placed in ambulances and sent on ahead, that they might avoid the fatigue and the discomfort of the delays incident to transportation in rear of their commands. On the morning of the 12th the march was commenced, and on the afternoon of the 14th instant the corps went into camp in the angle formed by the Lynchburg road and that leading to Danville. The Third Division formed camp near the former road, the First near the latter, while the Second occupied the center. The march to this place was not hurriedly effected, but it was very fatiguing to the men. The delays experienced on account of the bad character of the roads, the labor required to improve them, and the exposure to the rain, which fell almost unremittingly during the march, had considerable influence in inducing that increased sickness in the command which showed itself immediately after settling in camp. The men were quartered in shelter-tents, which they had raised from the ground on uprights about a foot and a half high. The bunk or bed place in each was likewise

* But see revised table, p. 584.

raised. Those regiments encamped in the open ground where there was no shade built arbors over their quarters for protection from the heat.

The First Division had an excellent location on an irregular ground, drained thoroughly well by nature; water was abundant and good. The soil on which the Second Division was settled was more retentive of moisture, but one that could have been well drained had the probability of a prolonged stay or the character of the weather rendered it necessary. Good water was scarce in this vicinity; the different regimental commands had dug wells, but the water obtained at no great distance from the surface was not clear, and, except when freshly drawn, had a surface-water taste. The Third Division was situated in a belt of woods; water was plentiful and good in the ravines. The division field hospitals were settled in the neighborhood of their commands upon good sites. The following represent their constitution at this time:

Hospital.	Site.	Water.	Drainage.	Sinks.	Medical officers.	Chaplains.	Other commissioned officers.	Hospital stewards.	Enlisted men.	Tents.
First Division	Good	Good	Good	Good	4	1	1	2	52	23
Second Division	Good	Good	Good	Good	3	1	1	1	45	17
Third Division	Fair	Good	Fair	Good	7	2	1	3	38	19
Artillery Brigade	Good	Good	Good	Good	1	....	.....	1	11	5
Total					15	4	3	7	146	64

Hospital.	Ventilation.	Cooking.	Supplies.	Cleanliness, &c.	Completeness.	Neatness.	Medical wagons.	Army wagons.
First Division	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Complete	Fair	1	6
Second Division	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Complete	Fair	2	5
Third Division	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Complete	Fair	1	7
Artillery Brigade	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Complete	Fair	1	2
Total							5	20

The following is a consolidated monthly report of sick and wounded treated in the field hospitals during April, 1865:

Hospital.	Remaining in hospital March 31, 1865.			Admitted since March 31, 1865.									Aggregate to be accounted for.
				Officers.		Enlisted men.		Other corps.		Rebels, wounded.	Total.		
	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.		Sick.	Wounded.	
First Division	74	286	360	2	25	155	410	9	22	34	166	491	1,017
Second Division	26	122	148	4	7	152	22	.....	23	4	156	56	360
Third Division	104	30	134	4	20	318	284	.....	37	28	322	369	825
Artillery Brigade	.....	2	2	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	10
Total	204	440	644	10	52	632	716	10	82	66	652	916	2,212

Hospital.	Sent to depot army hospitals.		Returned to duty.		Died.				Remaining in hospital on April 30, 1865.			Aggregate to be accounted for.
	Sick.	Wounded.	Sick.	Wounded.	Officers.	Men.	Others.	Total.	Sick.	Wounded.	Total.	
First Division	80	743	97	1	.....	14	.....	14	73	9	82	1,017
Second Division	28	176	84	.....	.....	8	1	9	63	.....	63	360
Third Division	203	373	110	4	2	16	1	19	109	7	116	825
Artillery Brigade	.....	2	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	10
Total	311	1,294	295	5	2	40	2	44	247	16	263	2,212

During the remainder of the month—that is, from the 14th instant—the sickness in the command experienced an increase, not so much in the number taken sick as in the gravity of the cases. The diarrhea, the prevailing disease, became very obstinate, and was accompanied with very great and rapidly increasing prostration, resembling the disease as seen during the Peninsular campaign of 1862. The fatigues of recent active service, the bad water in the Second Division, but more than all, I believe to be the origin of this, the lack of vegetables. Since camp near Hatcher's Run was broken up until the present time only one or two rations of potatoes have been issued, and none of any other vegetables, except to a portion of the command a small quantity of beans. This has been all, a quantity insufficient to prevent the occurrence of scorbutic symptoms. No "well-marked" cases of scurvy are recorded by the medical officers, except in one or two instances of men recently returned from Southern prisons. Following the diarrhea, in order of importance, was pneumonia. In the Second Division hospital a number of cases of measles were treated. The disease was brought to camp by some recruits. Two cases of smallpox occurred, one having contracted the disease at City Point depot, the other at the Burkeville army hospital. They were immediately isolated, and are progressing favorably.

On the 20th instant a train of twelve ambulances was dispatched to Amelia Court-House with supplies for some wounded rebels quartered there, and to transport such of them as were in proper condition to endure it to the Farmville hospital. On the 29th the Confederate hospital at Farmville, under charge of Surg. O. J. Evans, Fortieth New York Volunteers, having been ordered to report to the medical director, Second Corps, a train of ambulances was sent in order to carry a hundred of the inmates that were so far recovered from their wounds as to be able to travel to their homes, which were reported to be in or near Petersburg, Va. They were brought to Burkeville and placed on the cars for the city. On the same night 3,000 rations were ordered out to supply the necessities of those still remaining in hospital, 650 in number, of whom twenty-seven were Union men unable to be removed on account of the character of their wounds.

The following represents the sick rate of the corps for the month of April, 1865:

Command.	Average strength present during April, 1865.	Average number on sick report daily during month.			Daily ratio of sick per 1,000 men of average strength present.
		In hospital.	In quarters.	Total.	
FIRST DIVISION.					
First Brigade.					
26th Michigan	158	1	3	4	25
61st New York	352	1	3	4	11
2d New York Artillery	537	1	5	6	11
183d Pennsylvania	328	.....	1	1	3
81st Pennsylvania	198	.....	6	6	30
140th Pennsylvania	225	.....	4	4	17
5th New Hampshire	427	5	10	15	35
Second Brigade.					
63d New York	156	8	3	11	70
69th New York	390	1	5	6	15
88th New York	136	3	2	5	36
28th Massachusetts	138	2	4	6	43
4th New York Artillery	608	2	9	11	18
Third Brigade.					
39th New York	175	2	3	5	28
52d New York	180	1	5	6	33
111th New York	380	4	9	13	34
125th New York	216	3	8	11	51
126th New York	80	2	3	5	62
7th New York	484	3	11	14	29
Fourth Brigade.					
64th New York	273	2	4	6	22
53d Pennsylvania	391	2	5	7	17
145th Pennsylvania	206	.....	6	6	28
148th Pennsylvania	259	1	2	3	12
116th Pennsylvania	264	1	3	4	15
Total First Division	6,561	45	114	159	24.23
SECOND DIVISION.					
First Brigade.					
1st Minnesota	253	4	10	14	55
7th Michigan	136	2	3	5	37
19th Maine	383	4	16	20	52
19th Massachusetts	280	2	12	14	50
20th Massachusetts	166	.....	2	2	12
36th Wisconsin	373	3	9	12	32
59th New York	266	1	3	4	15
152d New York	225	.....	3	3	13
184th Pennsylvania	440	2	12	14	32
Second Brigade.					
69th New York National Guard Artillery	150	1	3	4	27
155th New York	130	1	2	3	23
164th New York	245	1	4	5	24
170th New York	120	.....	1	1	8
8th New York Heavy Artillery	736	2	11	13	17
Third Brigade.					
14th Connecticut	256	1	7	8	31
108th New York	186	.....	4	4	22
12th New Jersey	683	2	21	23	34
1st Delaware	545	2	10	12	22
10th New York	240	.....	6	6	25
4th Ohio	114	.....	2	2	18
7th Virginia	320	5	2	7	22
69th Pennsylvania	247	1	3	4	16
106th Pennsylvania	48	.....	1	1	21
Total Second Division	6,544	34	147	181	27.66

Command.	Average strength present during April, 1865.	Average number on sick report daily during month.			Daily ratio of sick per 1,000 men of average strength present.
		In hospital.	In quarters.	Total.	
THIRD DIVISION.					
First Brigade.					
1st Maine Heavy Artillery	425	15	10	25	59
110th Pennsylvania	324	2	6	8	25
99th Pennsylvania	550	4	12	16	29
124th New York	430	1	3	4	9
86th New York	330	3	4	7	21
73d New York	219	3	4	7	32
40th New York	475	2	11	13	27
20th Indiana	523	7	8	15	28
Second Brigade.					
57th Pennsylvania	551	6	5	11	20
105th Pennsylvania	604	3	10	13	21
141st Pennsylvania	228	1	2	3	13
5th Michigan	418	4	8	12	28
93d New York	313	8	7	15	48
17th Maine	491	5	10	15	31
1st Massachusetts	473	4	9	13	27
Third Brigade.					
7th New Jersey	740	7	9	16	22
8th New Jersey	672	5	10	15	22
11th New Jersey	321	4	6	10	31
11th Massachusetts	283	1	3	4	14
120th New York	415	2	6	8	19
Total Third Division	8,785	87	143	230	26.18
Artillery Brigade	1,233	2	5	7	5.67
Total in corps	23,123	168	409	577	24.95

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SMART,
Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, Second Army Corps.

Surg. THOMAS A. MCPARLIN, U. S. Army,
Colonel and Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. John G. Pelton, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry, Chief of Ambulances.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
OFFICE CHIEF OF AMBULANCES,
April 20, 1865.

DOCTOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ambulance Corps, Second Army Corps, during the recent successful campaign:

On the evening of March 27 [28] orders were received to be ready to move at 6 o'clock on the following morning, the 28th [29th], with one-half of the ambulances of each division, one medical wagon and one army wagon to each brigade, and one additional wagon to each division for the transportation of forage. The trains were ordered to follow in rear of their respective divisions. The balance of the trains of the corps were ordered to be parked near the Cummings house, all to be

in charge of Lieutenant McCarthy, of the First Division train. His instructions were to report to the chief quartermaster of the corps and accompany the general trains.

On the morning of the 28th [29th] the trains moved out on the Vaughan road in accordance with the orders received. Upon arriving at Humphreys' Station it was found that the corps had not as yet moved out; consequently the trains were parked in the open field near the station until the troops moved out, when it was found, at the crossing of Hatcher's Run, that it would be impracticable for the trains to follow in rear of their division, as the roads were narrow and it was not exactly known how soon the enemy would be found, and at the request of Major-General Humphreys the trains were halted and parked in an open field on the north bank of the river until the corps had crossed. The stretchermen, however, all crossed with their commands. On the 29th [30th] the trains were ordered to cross, and, in accordance with orders, parked at a place known as the "Three Chimneys," where a hospital was established. During its stay at this place all the drivers were engaged in building roads to the front.

On the evening of the 30th [29th] orders were received to send twenty ambulances to assist the Fifth Corps in removing their wounded. Lieutenant Lillibridge, of the Second Division train, was detailed to take command of the twenty-one ambulances that went to the Fifth Corps, assisted by a sergeant from each division train. Lieutenant Lillibridge reached the Fifth Corps hospital a little before daylight on the morning of the 31st [30th], and loaded his ambulances and proceeded to Humphreys' Station. After unloading the wounded he rejoined his command on the evening of the 31st [30th]. During the afternoon of the 31st Lieutenant Callanen, of the Second Division train, received orders from Doctor McParlin, medical director, Army of the Potomac, to remove the wounded of the cavalry, which were at that time in the Second Division hospital. For this purpose seventeen ambulances were sent to Humphreys' Station. In the meantime orders were given him that if he needed more ambulances to send for his reserve train, which he did. During this day the First Division was engaged with the enemy. Ambulances were sent to the front and the wounded were conveyed to the hospitals which were established near the Vaughan road. During this day twenty-four ambulances of the First Division were sent to Warren's Station with wounded, under the charge of Lieutenant Clark, First Division ambulance corps. Lieutenant Paxton, of the First Division train, also took ten of the First Division, nine of the Second Division, and sixteen of the Third Division loaded with wounded to Warren's Station.

April 1, Lieutenant Clark reported back with his train, which had been to the station, and from thence followed the division with nine ambulances. On this day Lieutenant Chase, of the First Division, joined the command with twenty-four ambulances, four medical wagons, and five army wagons; Lieutenant Chase having been on leave of absence. Lieutenant Paxton also joined the command with the train he had taken to Warren's Station.

April 2, the First Division was heavily engaged, and the train employed in removing the wounded to the hospital which had been established at the Moody house. Lieutenant Paxton followed the division with nine ambulances to the Sullivan house, near the South Side Railroad, and the whole night was employed in carrying wounded of the First Division from the Moody and Sullivan houses to the Boydton plank road.

April 3, Lieutenant Chase, with eight ambulances and the hospital train, joined the division at the Sullivan house and followed the troops. Lieutenant Clark, with the remaining thirty-five ambulances and ten of the Third Division loaded with wounded, left the hospital for Warren's Station. The roads being very heavy several animals died on the march from exhaustion.

April 4, the remaining train followed in the rear of the corps, heavily laden with sick.

April 5, the trains followed the corps with sick; no wounded to take up on this day.

April 6, broke camp at daylight, and followed the troops near to Amelia Springs, where they became engaged with the enemy. The trains were immediately ordered to the Springs. The wounded of the First and Third Divisions were brought to the Springs house by the stretcher-bearers until the ambulances arrived, and then it was not deemed proper to send many ambulances to the front on account of the road being narrow and on each side dense woods, and in case of a retrograde movement of the troops the train would, of course, be in the way; therefore they remained at the Springs house until the troops had advanced some miles, when the First and Third Divisions were engaged with the enemy. The Second Division being on the extreme right and finding no enemy, the train of the Second Division was not engaged, therefore they were ordered to assist the First and Third Divisions in removing their wounded, which they did. The corps having advanced several miles, it was found that the number of ambulances present was not adequate to the demand, consequently a hospital was established for the Second and Third Divisions at the Vaughan house, which relieved the ambulances and stretchermen very materially. The corps still advanced, and at night encamped near Sailor's Creek. The trains bringing the wounded from Amelia Springs parked near corps headquarters.

On the 7th Lieutenant Clark, of the First Division train, was ordered to proceed with twenty-seven ambulances loaded with wounded to Burkeville Junction. There were also fifteen ambulances of the Second Division sent to Burkeville with wounded of the Third Division, and all of the ambulances but seven of the Third Division were sent to Burkeville with wounded. Upon arriving at High Bridge quite a number of wounded were found belonging to the Second Division. Here nine ambulances were loaded and ordered to join the train which had started for Burkeville about half an hour before; the remainder of the train followed the corps. Upon advancing about a mile beyond the Brooks house the First Division became engaged with the enemy, as also did the Third Division. During the day a hospital was established at the Brooks house and the wounded were speedily removed to the hospital, in consideration of the number of ambulances we had to work with, the greater portion being moved by the stretchermen, who deserve great credit for their courage and endurance, this being the fourth day they had been without rations, which was not the fault of the ambulance officers or the commissary department. The supply train did not have sufficient amount of rations to issue to all detachments; therefore the ambulance corps was left to take care of itself, which it did in a very creditable manner.

April 8, having left quite a number of wounded at the Vaughan house, we were informed that the Ninth Corps ambulances were ordered to assist us in removing them, whereupon Lieutenant Crawley, of the Second Division train, was ordered to High Bridge to meet them and

conduct them to the above-mentioned house. Upon his arrival at High Bridge nothing could be found of them, but after running about the country for an hour he succeeded in finding them. In the meantime all the ambulances except eleven of the corps were loaded with the wounded which were at the Brooks house and sent to Burkeville, Lieutenant Clark, First Division, in charge. On this day Lieut. T. C. Chase, Twenty-sixth Michigan, commanding First Division ambulance train, was relieved from duty with the train on the grounds of incompetency.

On the 9th the hospital train, with eleven ambulances, was ordered to follow in rear of the corps. The march this day was not severe, the trains having scarcely moved out of park before a halt was ordered, it having been announced that General R. E. Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

On the 10th a train was made up and loaded with sick and a few wounded and went to Burkeville. Lieutenant Page, of the Second Division train, took charge, and was ordered to remain at the station until the corps arrived there.

On the 11th took up our line of march toward New Store, the ambulances and hospital train following in rear of the corps.

On the 12th marched from New Store to Farmville, trains following in the same order as the day previous.

The 13th marched from Farmville to Old Burkeville.

On the 14th selected camp for the trains, the blacksmith and carpenters being engaged in repairing the trains, which were very much in need of repairs.

There is nothing of importance to record from the 14th to the 20th, except that the trains are being put in serviceable condition as rapidly as possible, and are now ready for service.

Second Lieut. James H. Griggs, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanding ambulances First Division; Second Lieutenant Clark, First Division; Lieutenant Callanen, One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, commanding ambulances Second Division; Lieut. J. R. Pancoast, commanding ambulances Third Division; Lieutenant Painter, Third Division, and the stretchermen of the entire command deserve great credit for the untiring energy displayed in the speedy removal of the wounded. The following is a list of casualties and losses during the campaign:*

I am, doctor, very repectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PELTON,
Captain and Chief of Ambulances, Second Army Corps.

Surg. CHARLES PAGE, U. S. Army,
Medical Director, Second Army Corps.

No. 25.

Reports of Brt. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 20, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the late campaign:

March 29, at 6 a. m. left camp in breast-works near the Squirrel Level road, crossed Hatcher's Run at 8.30, marched toward Gravelly Run on

* Shows 1 man wounded, 30 horses and mules died, and 1 ambulance abandoned.

right. In the afternoon, while the Fifth Corps engaged the enemy, our line was pushed forward for some distance without the development of any opposition.

On the following morning, notwithstanding the heavy rain-storm that continued without intermission during the whole of the day, the advance in line of battle was continued, through dense undergrowth and swamps, until the position was reached and intrenched, stretching from the Twenty-fourth Corps, on Hatcher's Run, westward by J. Crow's house, north of the Dabney Mill road, crossing that road about a quarter of a mile from its termination in the Boydton plank, and connecting with the right of the Fifth Corps at Mrs. Rainey's in the angle formed by the junction of the Quaker or military and the Boydton roads. Mrs. Rainey's house was that used as a field hospital during the corps' engagement with the enemy on the 27th of October of last year.

In the order of march published for the morning of the 29th, it was directed that a medicine and an army wagon to each brigade and one-half of the ambulances would be permitted to accompany the troops, and that each train should follow in rear of its division; but as the road was narrow, and a rapid movement into line of battle expected of the troops, which trains would possibly interfere with, the order was modified in so far as to direct the trains of the corps to remain on the left bank until all the troops and artillery had passed across. After the troops had assumed line of battle half a dozen ambulances were forwarded to the immediate rear of each division, while the hospital organization remained at the Cummings house, it being intended to form a hospital there should a fight take place on the line first assumed; but on the morning of the 30th the advance of the troops rendered a corresponding advance necessary on the part of the trains. They were accordingly moved over to the west side of the run, and parked to await events—the Second and Third Divisions at the "Chimneys" (the remains of a house), in an open space, where the road leading to Dabney's Mill leaves the Vaughan road; and the First at a wooden building on the main road, between the "Chimneys" and the crossing over Gravelly Run.

Late on the evening of the 29th twenty of our ambulances were sent to the Fifth Corps field hospital to aid in conveying the wounded of that command to Humphreys' Station.

On the succeeding day a number (about 100) of cavalrymen from Sheridan's command were admitted into the Second Division hospital, dressed, and then conveyed across the run for railroad transportation to the Point. Very early on the morning of the 31st, as the enemy were discovered in heavy force in front of the Fifth Corps, the First Division of this command was moved to the left to their support, the Third and Second Divisions extending to the left, to occupy the vacated part of the line. The hospital of the First Division was directed to move forward from the Vaughan road to a clearance about half a mile distant from the Dabney Mill road, on the north, and the Quaker road, on the west. The communications between this clearance and the roads and between them and the front were very free. Immediately after the hospital train had reached this point, at noon, the division became heavily engaged, and at 2 p. m. the Third Division participated lightly. The wounded were brought off the field with great promptness. The hospital train of the Third Division, at midday, was ordered to move to some spot near the position occupied by the First, but it was close upon midnight before it succeeded in reaching this point. The Vaughan and wood roads were in miserable condition, on account

of the heavy rains of the previous day, and, in addition to this, they were blocked up by ammunition and other heavy wagons that had found them impassable until roughly corduroyed. The wounded of the Third Division, however, did not suffer in any degree from the want of the wagons. They were treated at the First Division hospital by the medical officers of their own division until the arrival of the train permitted them to form an establishment of their own.

The Second Division hospital remained at the Chimneys, as this position was still in rear, and near enough to the part of the line held by the troops in the command.

The casualties in this fight were recorded as follows:

Hospital.	Killed, according to regimental medical officers' report.	Wounded received into field hospital.
First Division	43	294
Second Division		18
Third Division	4	74
Artillery Brigade		2
Total	47	388

No casualties occurred in the medical or ambulance departments. In the afternoon arrangements were made for the transportation of the wounded to City Point. The medical officers were instructed to have all operations performed and every case attended to and ready for transmission to the rear by the following daybreak. The reserve train of ambulances, that which general orders on starting from the fortifications had prohibited us from taking with us, were sent for, in order to carry the wounded to Humphreys' Station, where cars were expected to be ready for them at 9 a. m.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SMART,
Asst. Surg., U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, Second Army Corps.

Surg. THOMAS A. MCPARLIN,
Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 30, 1865.

DOCTOR: At the commencement of this month the corps formed a line of battle stretching from Hatcher's Run, on the right, westward past the Crow house, the Dabney Mill road, and the Rainey house, at the junction of the Quaker and Boydton roads, toward the White Oak road, where it connected with the Fifth Corps. The Second Division was on the right, the Third held the center, and the First the left. The hospitals were situated—the Second on the Vaughan road, near Hatcher's Run, and the Third and First at a point some distance in rear of the angle formed by the Dabney Mill and Quaker roads. The wounded from the engagement of the 31st of March, as mentioned in the report for that month, were being operated on with all diligence, in order to have them in proper condition by daybreak of the 1st instant for transmission to Warren's Station, where a train of cars was to be awaiting

them at 9 a. m. In order to transport them to the station the reserve half of the ambulances had been ordered up from the Cummings house, where they had been in park since the beginning of the campaign.

It was not, however, until about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st that they succeeded in reaching the field hospitals. They experienced much delay on account of the bottomless condition of the roads. By the time they arrived the wounded had all been properly cared for. They were immediately loaded up and dispatched for railroad transportation to the Point. In the meantime some changes were taking place in the position of the troops. The Fifth Corps moved off to the left toward the Five Forks, while this command extended toward the left to man the part of the line left unguarded by them. No fighting took place during the day, but toward evening and during the succeeding night the heavy cannonading and occasional musketry near Petersburg and at the Five Forks at times spread so as to engage the right and left of the corps line in the contest. At 8 a. m. of the 2d instant an advance of part of the Third Division line was ordered, with the effect of driving the enemy from his advanced works, in the neighborhood of Burgess' Mills, and, as was subsequently found, of causing an evacuation of the main line. No sooner was this discovered than the corps was started in hot pursuit. The First Division, on the left, moved toward the Cox road, skirmishing very heavily with the enemy, so closely did it follow in their rear. The Third Division advanced along the Boydton road toward Petersburg, near which it formed a line, connecting the left of the Sixth Corps with the Appomattox River. The hospital of this division followed in rear of the troops, and was established at a suitable point on the road in rear of the battle line. The Second Division, accompanied by its field hospital, moved from the position in front of Dabney's Mill to the Boydton road, and thence along the Cox road to Wells' Church, where they settled for the night near the bivouac of the First Division, which had here rested from the pursuit. The ambulances and hospital train of the First Division had followed the troops, carrying the wounded along as they picked them up until the train being loaded they were compelled to halt at a house, Moody's, where a field hospital was formed. During the afternoon and evening the wounded from the division were carried to this place and underwent the necessary treatment. Two hundred and sixteen were received into this hospital, 8 into the Second, and 59 into the Third Division hospital; total received from the fight on April 2, 283. Early on the morning of the 3d, part of the reserve ambulances having returned from Warren's Station, a train was formed to carry these cases to Petersburg for railroad transportation to the depot at the Point. About the same time the Third Division joined the main body of the corps at Wells' Church, having vacated the position in front of Petersburg assumed during the p. m. of the previous day, and the whole command, in the order Third, First, and Second Divisions, followed by the hospital wagons, and a few ambulances that were not required to carry wounded to the city, moved westward along the Namozine road. The corps camped for the night near Namozine Church.

On the following morning the march was resumed, but before proceeding far two cavalry divisions, with their trains, blocked up the road in front, and impeded our progress. The corps camped on Deep Run. At midnight the troops were again on the move, and again cavalry and trains interfered with the advance. By 8 a. m. the road was clear and the corps pushed on toward Jetersville, which was reached early in the afternoon. A position was assumed on the left of the Fifth Corps, temporary works were thrown up and the men bivouacked.

Next morning (6th instant) the works were abandoned and an advance toward Amelia Court-House was commenced, in progress of which, near the Sulphur Springs, the rear of the enemy's column was found. This changed the direction and manner of the march; line of battle was formed, and the enemy pursued through Deatonsville toward High Bridge, on the Appomattox. The rear of the enemy was engaged unremittingly until 8 p. m., when the corps bivouacked on Sailor's Run, where a large portion of the rebel wagon and ambulance trains had been captured. The hospital of the First Division was established early in the day at Amelia Springs, those of the Second and Third Divisions at a house (Vaughan) about a mile from this. There were collected into the First Division sixty cases, into the Third Division hospital, 170; total, 230; but 25 of these were rebels and a dozen Union cavalrymen. The Second Division had none wounded.

In the evening all the ambulances that could be spared from the advance reported to the surgeons in charge of hospitals, in order to carry as many as possible of the cases to Burke's Station (Burkeville, Nottoway County), where a depot army hospital had been formed, but they were insufficient to carry all away. Medical department supplies were left with the cases that had to be left for the present at these field hospitals and suitable attendance and surgical skill provided them. No systematic assignment of commissary supplies was made to the surgeon detailed in charge, as most of his patients had more or less in their haversacks, and as both at the Springs and the Vaughan house there was a supply of corn meal, and fresh beef could be had for the shooting.

At High Bridge, on the following morning, the rear of the enemy was again struck, and skirmishing recommenced. Fighting continued with more or less activity until about 9 p. m., when the corps bivouacked near Farmville, on the right of the army—the Second Division on the right of the corps front, the First in the center, and the Third connecting with the right of the Sixth Corps. During the early part of this day's running fight no hospitals were established, but the wounded were carried along after the advance until, when near Farmville, the enemy made a determined stand; then field hospitals were formed about one mile and a half in rear of the battle line, at the Brooks house. The cases received here numbered as follows: First Division, 150; Second Division, 24; Third Division, 35; total, 209. These were operated on during the night, and in the morning dispatched to the depot at Burkeville in a train, consisting of some Ninth Corps ambulances that had reported to aid the medical department of this corps, some captured rebel ambulances, and a few of those belonging to this command that could be spared from the front in view of the speedy return of those sent from Amelia Springs to the Junction on the previous day. In the meantime, the enemy having evacuated their Farmville defenses, the troops were advancing in pursuit through Buckingham County, but they did not overtake the enemy so as to engage him. At midnight they bivouacked about a mile west of New Store. After settling in camp for the night commissary stores were issued, and in the morning the empty wagons were started for the Vaughan house, to carry to Burke's Station the sick and wounded left there on the afternoon of the 6th by the Third Division, but, as was afterward ascertained, these wagons were not required. Some ambulances belonging to the Ninth Army Corps had already picked them up and transported them to the depot.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the capture by this division of 6 colors and 10 guns, viz: March 31, near White Oak road, 1 color; April 1, near Sutherland's Station, 1 color and 2 guns; April 6, at captured train, 4 colors and 3 guns; April 7, on the march, 1 gun; April 9, near Appomattox Court-House, 3 guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 26.

Report of Col. George W. Scott, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations—part taken by this brigade—during the recent campaign:

The command broke camp in the morning of the 29th of March, marching with the division, via Vaughan road, across and beyond Hatcher's Run, taking position to north of the road and near Gravelly Run, Twenty-sixth Michigan and One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers deployed as skirmishers, the rest of the brigade line of battle connecting on the right with Third Division and on left with Third Brigade, First Division, keeping this connection advanced in line, halting about dark, and bivouacked. On the 30th the brigade advanced in line, the Fifth New Hampshire being advanced as skirmishers, the connections being the same as day before. About noon my skirmishers struck the enemy, and drove him, the brigade continuing to advance in line. Soon the enemy took refuge within his main work on the run. The One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twenty-sixth Michigan were deployed, relieving the Fifth New Hampshire. These two regiments continually engaged the enemy until dark. Here the command threw up temporary works. 1 a. m. 31st of March the brigade moved by the left flank, taking up position to the west of Boydton road, and relieving a brigade of the Fifth Corps. 10 a. m. the Fifth Corps being heavily engaged with the enemy to our left, the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers were ordered to advance in our front, and moving to the left soon struck the enemy. The brigade was then advanced in line, being relieved in our old position by De Trobriand's brigade, of the Third Division, the left of the brigade connecting with the Third Brigade, First Division. After sundry changes of front and position, severe skirmishing with the enemy, and enduring heavy fire from their artillery, the brigade was finally placed in position to the left of the Fourth Brigade, and connecting with Crawford's division, Fifth Corps, near White Oak road. Here the command threw up works.

April 1, daylight, fell back to works on Boydton road, near Gravelly Run, left resting on run, right connecting with Fourth Brigade. 5 p.

m., advanced Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers as skirmishers, brigade following in line, connecting on right with Fourth Brigade. Moved forward one mile and a half, reoccupying the works near White Oak road, Twenty-sixth Michigan being here advanced as skirmishers, and heavily engaging the enemy, my picket-line now consisting of the Twenty-sixth Michigan, part of Fifth New Hampshire, and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, while my skirmish line engaged the enemy and repulsed him.

1 a. m. April 2 the rest of the brigade, except the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, moved, with the division, down the White Oak road (having ascertained that the road was clear of the enemy, by a scouting party from the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers), and made a junction with the Fifth Corps and cavalry under General Sheridan, the Eighty-first Pensylvania Volunteers following the division as rear guard. April 2, 6 a. m. returned with the division up the White Oak road to near position occupied the night previous; formed line to west of road, and on left of Fourth Brigade, the Second and Third Brigades being in the advance; soon found that the enemy was evacuating his works and was falling back. The brigade was moved by the flank, passing through the enemy's main works. About 12 m. the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Second New York Artillery were detached as skirmishers, but the enemy being driven from our front by other brigades of the division, this brigade was assembled and moved rapidly forward, and covering the South Side Railroad. 4 p. m., met the advance of the Second Division. 5 p. m., marched with the division and went into bivouac near Sutherland's Station, on railroad and on the River road.

April 3, sent Twenty sixth Michigan out on a scout; they captured 5 commissioned officers and 29 enlisted men.

April 3, 4, and 5, continued to march with the division in pursuit of Lee's army; went into bivouac 6 p. m., near Danville railroad, night of the 5th.

April 6, marched by the flank at daybreak toward Amelia Court-House. 9 a. m., the Twenty-sixth Michigan was detached to cover a road leading from our flank. 10 a. m., brigade formed line, and under cover of our artillery fire advanced rapidly in pursuit of the enemy and their train of wagons, visible in the distance; made connection on the left with Third Division; keeping this connection the brigade made several gallant charges; finally, 5 p. m., when nearing Monkey Run, the brigade made a gallant and successful charge, capturing 4 battle-flags, 2 guns, a large wagon train, and many prisoners; immediately advanced across the run and took up position, facing the enemy, to the left, connecting on the right with the Second Division, Second Corps; bivouacked here for the night.

April 7, moved at daylight with the division, following closely the retreating enemy; crossed the Appomattox at High Bridge, and, moving to the left of the railroad, passed to the north of Farmville, the Fifth New Hampshire being deployed as skirmishers and flankers. We struck the enemy near Cumberland Church, driving in his outpost. The brigade formed line of battle connecting on the left with the Third Brigade. The Twenty-sixth Michigan and One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers were then advanced to our right and front as skirmishers; the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, having expended most of their ammunition upon the skirmish line, were now relieved by the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. About 3 p. m. the remainder of

works, with the skirmish line of the First Brigade, losing 5 men killed, 8 wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 12 men captured. At 5 p. m. the regiment deployed to meet the enemy's skirmishers in a counter charge, driving them into their main works and re-establishing our line, where we remained until dark, when we were relieved and joined the brigade. 8th, continued in pursuit of the enemy until 11 p. m. and halted for the night. 9th, deployed on either side of the brigade as flankers until 12 m., when we were halted, and remained until dark, when we were relieved and joined the brigade.

Including those already mentioned this regiment has captured since the 28th ultimo 256 prisoners.

Casualties.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
March 30	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	3
March 31	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
April 6	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	14
April 7	.....	5	.....	8	1	12	1	25	26
Total	.....	6	.....	26	1	12	1	44	45

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. IVES,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Col. Welcome A. Crafts, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTH NEW HAMPSHIRE BATTALION VOLS.,
April 11, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in which the Fifth New Hampshire Battalion Volunteers participated from the 28th day of March to date:

March 28 was spent in camp in preparation for the campaign, the regiment being inspected at 4 o'clock by the colonel commanding the brigade; clothing, arms, and equipments also inspected by the regimental commander. Orders being received during the night, camp was broken, and the regiment marched at the head of the brigade at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 29th; crossed Hatcher's Run and formed line of battle on the left of the brigade, connecting on the left with General Madill, Third Brigade, advancing toward the enemy's works until dark; bivouacked in line of battle, advancing again soon after daylight in a heavy rain which filled the creeks and rivers.

Our skirmishers found the enemy at 10 o'clock; the line was halted and breast-works thrown up; the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment being detailed as officer of the day the regiment was left in

command of Captain Ricker. By order of General Humphreys the entire skirmish line of the corps was advanced, the rebel skirmishers driven into their works, their position developed, and batteries unmasked. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy threw a brigade out of their works and charged the left of the division skirmish line without moving it. They also demonstrated in front of the entire division line. During the night the regiment moved to the left with the division, which relieved and occupied the position of Griffin's division, of the Fifth Corps. I took command of the new picket-line of the division, charged the enemy with my reserve (Companies A and E, Sixty-fourth New York), drove the enemy into their works, and captured eighteen prisoners; was relieved by Colonel Denney [Glenny] and assumed command of my regiment at 12 o'clock, and was immediately ordered out to form connection with Third Brigade, and charged the enemy, who had attacked the Fifth Corps. Advanced in line of battle with the brigade; were shelled by the enemy; advanced near their works; lost three men wounded, and after several changes in position threw up breast-works and bivouacked for the night near the White Oak road.

April 1, fell back to the line of breast-works near the Butler house. Six companies were deployed and advanced as skirmishers at 5 p. m. At dark advanced the balance of the regiment in support of the skirmish line, which reached to and rested on the White Oak road, and became engaged with the enemy; lost 3 men wounded, 1 missing. At 12 o'clock moved rapidly down the White Oak road, and reached the position occupied by General Sheridan's command at 2 a. m. 2d instant. Returning from the enemy's works (evacuated), and passing through, pursued them rapidly; engaged their rear guard (Johnson's division) at 12 o'clock. Company H was deployed to prevent stragglers passing to the rear, leaving only two companies of my command with the brigade, the balance having been left on the line in command of the division officer of the day, Colonel Mintzer. By order of General Miles I took command of and advanced the division skirmish line. The enemy being routed we advanced in line of battle to the railroad, the picket detail rejoining the regiment soon after going into camp.

April 3, pursued the enemy without being engaged during the day, and camped near Deep Run. The entire regiment went on picket. Marched at 10 o'clock on the following morning; reached the Danville railroad at 4 p. m.; bivouacked a short distance after crossing the road.

April 5, marched at daylight; halted and issued rations at 10 o'clock; went into camp at 4 p. m. at Sailor's Creek.

April 6, crossed the creek at an early hour; formed line of battle on the right of the main road leading toward Lynchburg, and became immediately engaged with the enemy, pushing them rapidly until near sundown, when a successful charge was made near Monkey Run, where a large and valuable train was captured and over 100 prisoners taken by the regiment, which behaved throughout the day in a manner satisfactory to its commanding officer. Bivouacked on the field.

April 7, crossed the Appomattox at High Bridge and turning to the right the entire regiment was deployed upon the skirmish line; drove the enemy into their works, capturing a large number of prisoners and obtaining temporary possession of one gun belonging to a battery which gave the skirmish line a heavy fire of grape and shell. Two regiments of the enemy advanced out of the works and charged the skirmish line, without moving it perceptibly. After expending all our ammunition, and remaining four hours under a heavy fire from the enemy's line of battle, four companies were relieved by the Sixty-first New York, form-

ing a portion of the assaulting column, which charged the enemy's works near Cumberland Church, where three brigades of the enemy were posted behind breast-works supplied with artillery. The regimental commander being in command of the entire skirmish line of the brigade, the four companies, with the colors, under command of Capt. J. S. Ricker, whose gallantry throughout the day had been very conspicuous, having had two horses shot under him, and refusing to leave the field after being wounded, [*sic*] two of the companies charged without ammunition and one without bayonets. The colors advanced to within a very short distance of the enemy's works. The enemy, throwing out a strong force upon either flank, the colors, with 52 men and 5 officers, were captured. During the day 110 men and 10 officers were lost.

April 8, pursued the enemy, not being engaged.

April 9, at 10 a. m. the regiment was detailed to forage and scout upon either flank, which was successfully done, returning to camp at 6 p. m.

April 10, remained in camp, Robert Lee having surrendered, and the colors of the Fifth New Hampshire were recaptured from General William Mahone, together with the officers and men captured on the 7th instant.

Throughout this brief but successful campaign, claiming nothing for myself, I can with entire truthfulness and just pride refer to the bearing of this regiment. It has never wavered or hesitated when ordered forward or under fire. Whether advancing in line of battle, on the skirmish line, or charging the enemy who, in overwhelming numbers behind breast-works, awaited their coming with murderous fire, the Fifth New Hampshire has shown most unmistakably that substitutes will fight as well as skedaddle.

The entire loss of the regiment during the campaign is 15 killed, 67 wounded, and 83 missing; total, 165.

Where all have done bravely, distinctions are impossible as well as unjust, yet I cannot close without paying tribute to the lofty courage and cool daring of Lieut. Warren Ryder, who fell dead while gallantly leading his men within fifteen feet of the enemy's works. I would also respectfully recommend that Capt. John S. Ricker, Company C, in consideration of his severe, if not mortal, wounds, and marked and gallant conduct, be brevetted major.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. CRAFTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 29.

Report of Capt. Francis R. Humphreys, Second New York Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report that the detailed account of the operations of this regiment was kept by Major Selkirk, and carried by him to the rear when he was wounded. I submit, however, the following statement of our movements:

March 29, at 7 a. m. struck tents at camp near Patrick's Station; marched about three miles, when a junction was formed with Sheridan's cavalry about 11 a. m. about four miles to the left of Hatcher's

Run, where we halted and threw up a line of breast-works in our front. Left the works about 3.30 p. m.; formed in line of battle; marched through a dense wood till night-fall, when we again halted and built another line of works, which we held till 5 a. m. March 30, when we made a further advance, under cover of the forest, halting about 9 a. m., when firing being heard on left threw up another line of works. About 1 p. m. the enemy opened their batteries upon and continued a sharp fire of shell and solid shot for about two hours, wounding two privates. Remained in the works till 5 a. m. March 31, when we resumed our march with the division to the relief of the Fifth Corps. At 6 p. m. halted; threw up a new line of works in our front; heavy firing on our right and our left. Remained in the works until 4 a. m. April 1, during which time had seven men wounded skirmishing, when we retired a short distance to the rear, had inspection of arms, and continued our advance in support of the Fifth Corps, throwing out flankers, heavy firing being heard on the right and left. Camped at night-fall at ———. April 2, continued our advance, skirmishing on our right and front. One man wounded on the skirmish line. Crossed South Side Railroad and camped for the night. April 3, continued our march till 6 p. m., when went into camp near Lambeth Church. April 5, 6 a. m. moved in the direction of the Danville railroad, which we struck about 2 p. m. Continued the march to Burke's Station, to the right of which we camped for the night. April 6, continued the advance. About 9 a. m. came in sight of the enemy's wagon train, moving rapidly forward on our left. Pushed on till about 3 p. m., when we came up with the enemy and his train about two miles from Farmville. After a sharp engagement drove them from their position, capturing 2 battle-flags and — prisoners, the brigade taking 180 wagons and a large number of prisoners. Camped here for the night. Casualties of the day, 3 enlisted men killed and 9 wounded. April 7, continued the advance; passed through Farmville; crossed the Danville railroad at High Bridge; met the enemy intrenched in a double line of works. At about 3 p. m. charged with the brigade, and met with a repulse, resulting in a loss of 6 killed, 67 wounded, and 74 missing. Lay in rear of battle-field all night. April 8, passed through the enemy's works, they having quietly left during the night. Continued the advance till 11.30 p. m., when we went into camp. April 9, marched to Clover Hill. Halted while flags of truce were passing to and from the enemy. At 3 p. m. the surrender of General Lee announced. Went into camp for the night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS R. HUMPHREYS,

Captain, Second New York Artillery, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Maj. George W. Schaffer, Sixty-first New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following, according to and in compliance with orders received:

This command broke camp at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 29th of March, and marched with the brigade toward the left. At 10.30 a. m.

formed and advanced with the brigade in line of battle. At about noon the brigade halted, and this command erected temporary breast-works in our front. At 3.30 p. m. advanced forward with the brigade, halted at about dark, erected breast-works, and remained there during the night. On the morning of the 30th advanced, and, with the brigade, charged upon the enemy and drove them from their position; during the remainder of the day in support of the picket-line. At 2 p. m. on the 31st ultimo charged with the brigade upon the enemy, and succeeded in driving them from their works. Participated in all movements of the brigade until dark, when this command fell behind breast-works. Casualties during the day, 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 14 enlisted men wounded.

On the morning of April 1 moved with the brigade toward the left. At 9.30 charged with the brigade upon the enemy's works, and drove them from their position. At 6 p. m. in support of picket-line. During the night moved to the left and joined the brigade. At 7 a. m. on the morning of the 2d moved to the right. 11 a. m. passed through the enemy's evacuated work near the South Side Railroad. At about 4.30 p. m. deployed as skirmishers, advanced about 1,000 yards beyond temporary works erected by the enemy, left resting on South Side Railroad. At about 7 p. m. moved to the right, and formed on left of the Second New York Artillery. At 6 a. m. of the 3d instant moved to the left. This command with the brigade during the day, and also during the 4th and 5th instant. At about 6 a. m. of the 6th instant moved to the right, leading the brigade. At 9.30 a. m. advanced with the brigade in line of battle; charged with the brigade upon the enemy's wagon train, capturing 1 piece of artillery, 2 battle-flags, upward of 200 wagons, and 140 prisoners. At about 10 p. m. halted with the brigade, regiment resting upon the left. One commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 7 enlisted men wounded. At 7 a. m. of the 7th instant advanced with the brigade, moving to the left. At about 1.30 p. m. formed with the brigade in line of battle. At 3 p. m. deployed as skirmishers, charged with the brigade upon the enemy, and participated in all movements of the brigade. Relieved from picket duty at 9.30 p. m.; moved to and in rear of Third Brigade. Two enlisted men killed and 24 wounded during the day. At 7 a. m. of the 8th moved with the brigade, halting at 7 p. m. At 9.30 advanced with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy, halting at 11.30 p. m.; formed line, regiment resting on left of brigade. At about 9 a. m. of the 9th instant moved forward with the brigade. At 10 a. m. regiment deployed as skirmishers, advanced about 200 yards, halted for the space of one hour, then ordered to advance. At about 4 p. m. halted, and regiment rallied and formed in picket-line, which duty this command has been performing up to the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

G. W. SCHAFFER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 31.

Report of Capt. William A. F. Stockton, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 140TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment during the campaign just ended:

Having received orders, this regiment broke camp on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and marched with the division beyond Hatcher's Run. Here we were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced about two miles and took up a position and remained on outpost duty during the night.

On the morning of the 30th the lines were advanced, and we engaged the enemy and succeeded in driving them into their works beyond the Boydton plank road and cutting the telegraph communications at this point running south. Early in the morning of the 31st the regiment marched with the brigade and formed a connection with the Fifth Corps. At this locality we marched by the flank until we met the enemy's skirmishers near the Boydton plank road. A charge was made by three regiments of this brigade, of which this regiment was one, and forced the enemy from their alignment in our front, capturing 9 prisoners. On the 1st day of April twenty-five picked men, under Captains Ray and Burns, from this regiment, in pursuance with instructions from Brevet Major-General Miles, were sent to ascertain the exact locality of Gregg's cavalry and form a junction with that division. This was successfully accomplished, and a report forwarded immediately on their return to the general commanding the division. The morning of the 2d day of April we marched with the division through the enemy's works, and were immediately sent to the front in support of the skirmish line commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Glenny, of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. At or near the South Side Railroad the enemy offered considerable resistance, and this regiment was deployed on the line and relieved the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. An advance was ordered, and the men charged the works of the enemy protecting the South Side Railroad, and drove them beyond the railroad one mile, capturing 18 prisoners. The loss of the command in this engagement was 7 wounded, two of whom are considered mortal. The 3d, 4th, and 5th days of April were occupied in marching on the Namozine road in pursuit of the enemy. We advanced in line of battle on the 6th instant and drove the enemy from their intrenched position, with the capture of 175 prisoners, inclusive of five officers. During the whole day the enemy were forced back and pursued with great energy, which terminated in the capture of the greater part of their train and a number of pieces of artillery. The right wing of this regiment was the first troops that advanced to and beyond the train. A strong skirmish line was posted beyond the creek, and remained until the Third Brigade, which was advancing on the right of the division line [*sic*]. The casualties of this day's engagement in this regiment are 1 commissioned officer killed and 3 enlisted men wounded. The 7th of April we marched toward Lynchburg, and were deployed as skirmishers at or near Farmville. The enemy, under Mahone, being intrenched in a strong position, the skirmish line, consisting of the Twenty-sixth Michigan and the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers,

was checked by a strong line of battle located behind works. The casualties of this engagement were, in this regiment, 1 commissioned officer killed, 3 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 26 enlisted men taken prisoners. Our march toward Lynchburg on the 8th was uninterrupted, and we continued the pursuit of the enemy until 12 o'clock at night. On the morning of the 9th, being the Sabbath, we were placed in the advance, and through the skirmish line of this regiment the flag of truce was entertained which terminated in the surrender of the Confederate forces under the command of General Lee.

I am, very respectfully,

W. A. F. STOCKTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

Report of Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular of the 10th instant from headquarters Second Army Corps, calling for a report of operations of this brigade during the campaign commencing March 28 and ending April 10, 1865, I have the honor to report as follows:

March 29, in obedience to order, broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched to the left. The brigade—consisting of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, at about 8 a. m. were joined by the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, which had been transferred to this command—continued the march, crossing Hatcher's Run, until 2 p. m., when the line was halted, and line of battle being formed advanced in the direction of the enemy's line until night. Bivouacked.

March 30, resumed the march at 7 a. m., still in line of battle; advanced through the woods about two miles, the enemy falling back as we advanced, portions of the command being employed in corduroying the roads. At 4 p. m. occupied the earth-works in our front, the First and Third Brigades being in the advance; at same time furnished a detail of 450 men, with officers, for fatigue duty, who were reported at corps headquarters; also continued work on the roads through the night.

March 31, at 3 a. m. moved to the left and occupied works built by a portion of the Fifth Corps; slashed timber in our front, under a very heavy fire of artillery, until 1 p. m., when we moved about one mile to our left, connecting with the First and Third Brigades of the division; advanced, driving the enemy into his works. At about 4 p. m. retired about one-fourth of a mile and erected earth-works, in which we remained until about 3 a. m. April 1, when we moved to the right and rear; engaged during the day in constructing earth-works. At 7 p. m. moved about two miles to the left and rested on arms for the night.

April 2, at 1 a. m. moved farther to the left, about three miles, to the camp of Sheridan's cavalry, arriving there about 4 a. m.; rested until 6 a. m., and marched back upon the White Oak road about two miles, where we formed in line of battle and advanced through the wood, with skirmishers in front, toward the enemy's works. Finding that the enemy

had evacuated the works we advanced at a double-quick into the works; reformed line of battle in rear of the works; continuing the pursuit, passing a camp filled with the enemy's wounded, and abandoned by them; overtook the rear guard of the enemy, which we drove before us until about noon, driving them into their works immediately in front of the South Side Railroad, where they made a stand; charged the works in connection with the Third Brigade and, owing to a terrific enfilading fire of artillery and musketry, were repulsed, and immediately reformed; charged again, capturing the works and some 150 prisoners, together with 1 battle-flag and 2 pieces of artillery, the prisoners being sent to the rear. The brigade continued the advance, crossing the South Side Railroad, and marched in the direction of the Appomattox as far as Clark's Branch; returned and bivouacked near the railroad, the casualties in the brigade being 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 6 commissioned officers and 73 enlisted men wounded, and 9 enlisted men missing in action. At this time the fatigue details furnished March 30 rejoined the command.

April 3, resumed the march, and continued in a westerly direction about ten miles, where we bivouacked.

April 4, moved at 7 a. m. in the same direction, advancing about fifteen miles and bivouacking at dusk.

April 5, resumed march at daylight in a westerly direction, crossing the Danville railroad about 2 p. m., and resting upon the right of the Fifth Corps. At this place the brigade furnished a detail of 280 men from the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery as guard to prisoners to City Point.

April 6, resumed march at 6 a. m. in the direction of Amelia Court-House. About 8 a. m. encountered the enemy's rear guard, covering their wagon trains; advanced skirmishers, followed by the brigade in line of battle, the enemy disputing the ground obstinately throughout the day; succeeded in driving them some eight or nine miles and capturing the entire train. Lieutenant Ford, of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, captured a battle-flag this day while on the skirmish line. Casualties this day, 4 enlisted men killed, 13 enlisted men wounded, and 5 enlisted men missing in action. Bivouacked for the night after placing a part of the command on guard over the captured train. Many prisoners and stragglers were also captured, who were immediately sent to the rear.

April 7, continued the march, passing near Farmville and High Bridge; overtook the enemy again about 5 p. m., who had intrenched themselves, and having batteries in position was obliged to pass under a heavy fire of artillery to our position on the right of the First Brigade, where we supported that brigade in its charge, preventing the advance of the enemy. Rested for the night, our skirmish line having been relieved by part of the Second Division, Second Corps.

April 8, finding that the enemy had retreated during the night resumed the march, and marched in a westerly direction until 7 a. m., when we halted, resting about two hours, and resumed the march, marching four miles, and bivouacked for the night.

April 9, resumed the march at 7 a. m., and moved about six miles where we halted to await action of conference between the respective commanders. About 4 p. m. bivouacked, awaiting orders.

The total casualties of the campaign have been: Killed, 1 commissioned officer, 11 enlisted men; wounded, 8 commissioned officers, 94 enlisted men; missing in action, 14 enlisted men.*

* But see revised table, p. 582.

My thanks are due in an eminent degree to the members of my staff for their untiring zeal, particularly to Capt. P. W. Black, acting commissary of subsistence, who distinguished himself on Sunday, April 2, in carrying out my orders and assisting me in rallying the men.

In conclusion, it gives me sincere pleasure to add that the officers and men of my command behaved, under the most trying circumstances, with courage and fidelity, carrying out all orders to my complete satisfaction, they having now the proud satisfaction of seeing a stubborn enemy, whom they have combatted against for nearly four years, humbled, thereby adding their feeble mite to promote the life, prosperity, and independence of our nation.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

COLONEL: Having been informed that the honor of the capture of the battle-flag taken from the enemy in the charge of this brigade on the 2d of April was about to be awarded to an enlisted man of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, I beg leave to state that the flag was captured by Private Frank Denio, Company M, Fourth New York Artillery, which fact can be substantiated by Lieut. Col. J. J. Smith, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, Capt. John Oldershaw, brigade inspector Second Brigade, and Lieut. Charles M. Granger, of my staff.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 16, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

A careful investigation by the general commanding the division has elicited the fact that the flag in question was first captured by Private Phillips, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, thrown down and passed over by him, and afterward secured by Private Frank Denio, Fourth Artillery.

By command of Brevet Major-General Miles:

RICHARD A. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

Report of Capt. Patrick H. Bird, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, I have the honor to report that the Twenty-eighth Massa-

chusetts Volunteers broke up camp on the 29th of March, at 6 a. m., and marched with the brigade; crossing Hatcher's Run formed a line of battle and marched through the woods all day without striking the enemy's lines; camped at night, and resumed the march at 2 a. m. on the 30th; moved to the left a distance of about one mile and a half; moved again to the right at about 6 p. m. on the 31st. Kept moving from one point to another until the evening of April 1; were ordered to march to re-enforce General Sheridan's cavalry, arriving at our destination at 4 a. m. April 2; at 8 a. m. moved back to the right; formed a line of battle at White Oak road; moved in line of battle through the woods, and found the enemy's works evacuated; moved down the road by the flank a distance of two miles and a half; formed a line of battle and participated in the engagement near the South Side Railroad on April 2. Casualties: 2 commissioned officers and 4 enlisted men wounded. Camped at night near the road. Resumed the march at 9 a. m. on April 3; marched about twenty miles, camped at night, and marched on the 4th at 7 a. m. in a westerly direction, distance about fifteen miles. Resumed the march at 3 a. m. on the 5th, crossing the Danville and Lynchburg Railroad; camped at night, and marched on the 6th at 7 a. m. striking the enemy's rear guard; moved in line of battle all day, and camped at night. Resuming the march at 7 a. m. [7th marched] a distance of about ten miles. On the 8th moved at 7 a. m.; marched a distance of about fifteen miles; camped at night, and resumed the march at 9 a. m. on the 9th; marched a distance of about seven miles, and encamped.

During the operations of this command from the 28th of March to the 10th of April, 1865, the battalion has neither lost nor captured any battle-flags or prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. BIRD,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Captain WALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

Report of Capt. William H. Terwilliger, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date from headquarters Second Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of operations in my command from the 28th of March to the present date.

Broke camp on the morning of the 29th of March and joined the corps; marched across Hatcher's Run, halting about noon. 2 p. m., formed line of battle and moved upon the enemy's lines until dark, when we bivouacked for the night. On the 30th, resuming the march in line of battle at 7 a. m., moved through the woods about two miles; engaged during the evening in building corduroy road. At 3 a. m. of the 31st moved one mile and a half behind earth-works, relieving part of Fifth Army Corps and covering the right of the Third Brigade of this division, who were engaged with the enemy. At 4 a. m. of April 1 moved about a mile to the right and engaged during the day in building earth-works. At dusk moved to the left along the line of works

some two miles and halted. At 1 a. m. April 2 moved to left some three miles to join Sheridan's cavalry. At 7 a. m. resumed the march, moving to the right to White Oak road, where we formed line of battle and moved upon the enemy's works, finding them evacuated; continuing the march by the flank two miles and a half, reformed line of battle, and participated with the brigade in three charges upon the enemy's defenses of the South Side Railroad. The losses in this engagement were, 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing in action. Encamped at night near the railroad. At 9 a. m. of 3d instant resumed the march, moving about ten miles. 4th instant, resumed march at 7 a. m., moving westerly about fifteen miles, camping at dark. Formed line at 1 a. m. 5th instant, but did not move until daylight. Crossing the Appomattox, marched toward the Danville and Richmond Railroad, which we crossed at 1 p. m., and took position on left of line, having marched about twenty miles. Bivouacked for the night behind our arms. 6th, at 6 a. m. resumed march, striking the enemy's rear guard at 7 a. m., when we formed line of battle and engaged them, following them closely all day. Assisted in the capture of the enemy's luggage train. Bivouacked at dark. Loss this day: 1 enlisted man killed on skirmish line, and 1 enlisted man killed by provost guard. April 7, continued the march; crossed High Bridge, and overtook the enemy about 2 p. m.; engaged them until dark. Loss this day: 2 enlisted men missing in action (supposed killed). Resuming the march at 5.30 a. m. of the 8th marched westerly until dusk, when we halted for two hours; continued the march until 11 p. m., when we bivouacked for the night. 9th instant, marched at 7 a. m., moving about five miles, and halted; remained here until the announcement of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

During the operations for the period extending from March 28 to April 10 this command has not taken any prisoners; neither captured nor lost any artillery, battle-flags, or other material.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TERWILLIGER,

Captain, Comdg. Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. M. W. WALL,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,

April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of the 10th instant from headquarters Second Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 28th day of March to the 10th day of April, 1865:

March 29, 1865, in obedience to orders received on the evening of March 28, we broke camp at 6 a. m., and, joining the brigade column, marched across Hatcher's Run and halted about noon in rear of the Third Brigade of this division. At 2 p. m. advanced in line of battle in the direction of the enemy's lines until night, when we halted and bivouacked for the night.

March 30, 1865, resumed the march in line of battle at 7 a. m., marching through the woods and acting as a second line, covering alternately the First and Third Brigades of our division. About 4 p. m. detailed 200 enlisted men and 6 commissioned officers, who were sent to corps headquarters for special duty. Engaged during the afternoon and night in constructing a corduroy road.

March 31, at 3 a. m. moved to the left about one mile and a half and occupied the earth-works built by the Fifth Army Corps; engaged in slashing timber in our front, under a heavy artillery fire, until about 1 p. m., when we moved to the left and front about one mile in line of battle, connecting on our right with the First, and on the left with the Third Brigade of our division; advanced as far as the slashing in front of and driving the enemy into his works; returned about half a mile; threw up earth-works, and camped for the night.

April 1, 1865, at 3 a. m. got under arms and marched to the right and rear; engaged during the day in building earth-works. At 7 p. m. moved to the left about two miles, and bivouacked for the night.

April 2, 1865, about 1 a. m. marched to the left about three miles to the camp of Sheridan's cavalry on the White Oak road, where we camped for the night. At 7 a. m. got under arms and marched back about one mile and a half, where we formed line of battle in the woods facing the enemy's works and received orders that we were to take them by assault; soon after the skirmish line advanced and discovered that the enemy had just left; advanced at a double-quick and was the first regiment to enter the works; formed in line of battle some 400 yards inside of the works and moved after the enemy as far as the creek; crossed and received orders to deploy my regiment as skirmishers; advanced in this order, passing an abandoned rebel camp filled with wounded rebel officers and men, and overtook the enemy's rear guard in a field and wood; drove them before us until sheltered by their works and artillery. Skirmished with the enemy until about 12 m., when we charged with our own and Third Brigade in a direct assault on the enemy's works; were repulsed and returned; reformed the regiment and joined the brigade; charged the second time with the brigade and occupied the works, capturing many prisoners, but sending them to the rear without guard. Advanced in line of battle, crossing the South Side road and marching in the direction of the Appomattox, and afterward Hatcher's Run, as far as Clark's Branch; returning, camped for the night near the South Side Railroad. Casualties: 2 commissioned officers wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, 4 enlisted men wounded. Major Moroney with six commissioned officers and 200 enlisted men rejoined the regiment from special duty, having been away since the 30th of March.

April 3, 1865, about 9 a. m. got under arms and marched westwardly about ten miles; camped for the night.

April 4, 1865, about 7 a. m. moved westwardly about fifteen miles, and went into camp just after dark.

April 5, 1865, formed line and about daylight marched to the west, crossed over the Burkeville and Richmond railroad near Jetersville, and took up position on the left of the Fifth Army Corps; afterward were marched to the rear as a reserve.

April 6, 1865, about 6 a. m. got under arms and marched toward Amelia Court-House, this regiment leading the division. Soon after leaving the earth-works seven companies of the regiment were thrown out as skirmishers. I had the honor to be placed in command of the skirmish line. After advancing about two miles I discovered the

enemy's column and baggage train moving on a road on our left toward Burkeville, and about a mile and a half distant. I immediately halted the line and sent information to the major-general commanding the division. About 10 a. m. received orders to advance the skirmish line across the run and follow up the enemy's column; advanced the line across the run and reached the road on which he had just passed; met with no opposition on the right of the line; then wheeled the line to the left facing a fence and woods in which the enemy's rear guard made a bold stand. Charged and drove them out; met with great opposition from the enemy's rear guard, and also their cavalry, at every yard of the road. About 4 p. m. the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers were sent up and relieved the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and also the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; remained with the skirmish line until dusk, when the division was placed in line of battle. I then collected what men I could find belonging to the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and also to my own regiment, to the number of about seventy-five, and was trying to find the brigade when I was met by Major-General Miles, commanding division, at the captured wagon train of the enemy, and was by him placed in charge of said train. During the day we had casualties on the skirmish line as follows: Commissioned officer wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 2; enlisted men wounded, 6.

April 7, 1865, the three companies with the colors, under command of Capt. R. H. Milliken, marched with the brigade, crossing the Appomattox River under High Bridge, and marched as far as Farmville, where the enemy were met in force at about 5 p. m. This portion of the regiment became engaged with the enemy on the right of the First Brigade, the engagement lasting about half an hour, and the loss of the regiment was 4 enlisted men wounded. About 6 a. m. I was informed by Captain Black, aide-de-camp, First Division, that I would be relieved of duty as guard to the captured train by a small regiment from the Fourth Brigade of this division. About an hour afterward, no regiment making its appearance to relieve me, I saw Colonel Batchelder, chief quartermaster Army of the Potomac, riding through the train, and I informed him of my duties, and also mentioned that I expected to have been relieved early that morning, but no regiment had reported to relieve me. He said that he would see General Meade about it, and soon after returned to me with orders for me, from General Meade, to remove all the ammunition from the wagons, harness up the mules to ambulances, and send as many as possible of them to the front and turn them over to the Second Corps; also after the column and trains had passed to burn all the wagons, ambulances, caissons, limbers, &c., and explode the ammunition that could not be brought away. Soon after receiving these orders Captain Lane, of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, reported to me to take charge of the captured train. Believing that it was my duty to have the orders I received from General Meade, through Colonel Batchelder, effectually carried out, I deemed it my duty to remain until it was accomplished, and when the troops and train had all passed sent about fifty ambulances forward on the road, in charge of Captain Lane, and then burned the train and ammunition, consisting of 203 army wagons, 63 ambulances, 3 caissons and limbers, about 230,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and about 450 shell, canister, &c.; also on the road 8 wagons, 4 ambulances, 3 limbers and caissons, and 60 rounds of 12-pounder shell fuses and friction primers, and joined the brigade same evening, near Farmville.

April 8, 1865, about 5 a. m. marched westerly until about 7 p. m., when we camped. About 11 p. m. got under arms and marched to the front about four miles, where we camped for the night.

April 9, 1865, marched out at about 7 a. m., moved about six miles, halting at different times until about 2 p. m., when we were drawn up alongside of the road, and soon afterward received the joyful news of the surrender to the United States forces of the troops of the so-called Confederate States, comprising their Army of Northern Virginia.

During the operations from March 28 to April 10, 1865, this regiment has taken a number of prisoners and sent them to the rear also has neither taken nor lost in action flags or other material.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-ninth New York Veteran Vols.

Capt. M. W. WALL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 11, 1865.

In compliance with orders, I have the honor to forward the following report of operations from the 28th ultimo to date:

March 28, were encamped near Hatcher's Run, under orders to move. 29th, moved at 6 a. m. down the Vaughan road and crossed Hatcher's Run; marched about ten miles and rested for the night. On the 30th advanced in line of battle, through woods, about two miles; were employed in building corduroy roads, and furnished detail of one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, six corporals, and fifty privates for fatigue duty. On the 31st advanced at 3 a. m. to the rear of the Fifth Corps, and relieved them at daylight; lay in the works until 10 a. m., when we moved to the left, where the division engaged the enemy; were ordered to advance and charge the enemy's works, but the order being countermanded we fell back and built breast-works, where we remained until the following morning at 2 a. m. April 1, moved to the rear and occupied the works. At 10 a. m. advanced and built a new line of works; remained until evening, when we moved to the left to support pickets; remained until 2 a. m. next morning (2d); moved along the White Oak road and formed line across the road, and advanced through the woods until within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works; finding the enemy [had] left we advanced double-quick in pursuit of them, having skirmishers in our front all morning; marched through to South Side Railroad, where we found the enemy intrenched; charged their line of works, were repulsed, reformed and charged again, and succeeded in capturing them, with many prisoners; continued our advance across the South Side Railroad, through woods along River road about six miles, and returned and encamped near South Side Railroad for the night. April 3, 10 a. m. marched in pursuit about fifteen miles and halted. 4th, continued our march until night and halted. 5th, marched on and connected with Fifth Corps, and out about one

formed and advanced with the brigade in line of battle. At about noon the brigade halted, and this command erected temporary breast-works in our front. At 3.30 p. m. advanced forward with the brigade, halted at about dark, erected breast-works, and remained there during the night. On the morning of the 30th advanced, and, with the brigade, charged upon the enemy and drove them from their position; during the remainder of the day in support of the picket-line. At 2 p. m. on the 31st ultimo charged with the brigade upon the enemy, and succeeded in driving them from their works. Participated in all movements of the brigade until dark, when this command fell behind breast-works. Casualties during the day, 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 14 enlisted men wounded.

On the morning of April 1 moved with the brigade toward the left. At 9.30 charged with the brigade upon the enemy's works, and drove them from their position. At 6 p. m. in support of picket-line. During the night moved to the left and joined the brigade. At 7 a. m. on the morning of the 2d moved to the right. 11 a. m. passed through the enemy's evacuated work near the South Side Railroad. At about 4.30 p. m. deployed as skirmishers, advanced about 1,000 yards beyond temporary works erected by the enemy, left resting on South Side Railroad. At about 7 p. m. moved to the right, and formed on left of the Second New York Artillery. At 6 a. m. of the 3d instant moved to the left. This command with the brigade during the day, and also during the 4th and 5th instant. At about 6 a. m. of the 6th instant moved to the right, leading the brigade. At 9.30 a. m. advanced with the brigade in line of battle; charged with the brigade upon the enemy's wagon train, capturing 1 piece of artillery, 2 battle-flags, upward of 200 wagons, and 140 prisoners. At about 10 p. m. halted with the brigade, regiment resting upon the left. One commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 7 enlisted men wounded. At 7 a. m. of the 7th instant advanced with the brigade, moving to the left. At about 1.30 p. m. formed with the brigade in line of battle. At 3 p. m. deployed as skirmishers, charged with the brigade upon the enemy, and participated in all movements of the brigade. Relieved from picket duty at 9.30 p. m.; moved to and in rear of Third Brigade. Two enlisted men killed and 24 wounded during the day. At 7 a. m. of the 8th moved with the brigade, halting at 7 p. m. At 9.30 advanced with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy, halting at 11.30 p. m.; formed line, regiment resting on left of brigade. At about 9 a. m. of the 9th instant moved forward with the brigade. At 10 a. m. regiment deployed as skirmishers, advanced about 200 yards, halted for the space of one hour, then ordered to advance. At about 4 p. m. halted, and regiment rallied and formed in picket-line, which duty this command has been performing up to the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

G. W. SCHAFFER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 31.

Report of Capt. William A. F. Stockton, One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 140TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment during the campaign just ended:

Having received orders, this regiment broke camp on the morning of the 29th ultimo, and marched with the division beyond Hatcher's Run. Here we were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced about two miles and took up a position and remained on outpost duty during the night.

On the morning of the 30th the lines were advanced, and we engaged the enemy and succeeded in driving them into their works beyond the Boydton plank road and cutting the telegraph communications at this point running south. Early in the morning of the 31st the regiment marched with the brigade and formed a connection with the Fifth Corps. At this locality we marched by the flank until we met the enemy's skirmishers near the Boydton plank road. A charge was made by three regiments of this brigade, of which this regiment was one, and forced the enemy from their alignment in our front, capturing 9 prisoners. On the 1st day of April twenty-five picked men, under Captains Ray and Burns, from this regiment, in pursuance with instructions from Brevet Major-General Miles, were sent to ascertain the exact locality of Gregg's cavalry and form a junction with that division. This was successfully accomplished, and a report forwarded immediately on their return to the general commanding the division. The morning of the 2d day of April we marched with the division through the enemy's works, and were immediately sent to the front in support of the skirmish line commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Glenny, of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. At or near the South Side Railroad the enemy offered considerable resistance, and this regiment was deployed on the line and relieved the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers. An advance was ordered, and the men charged the works of the enemy protecting the South Side Railroad, and drove them beyond the railroad one mile, capturing 18 prisoners. The loss of the command in this engagement was 7 wounded, two of whom are considered mortal. The 3d, 4th, and 5th days of April were occupied in marching on the Namozine road in pursuit of the enemy. We advanced in line of battle on the 6th instant and drove the enemy from their intrenched position, with the capture of 175 prisoners, inclusive of five officers. During the whole day the enemy were forced back and pursued with great energy, which terminated in the capture of the greater part of their train and a number of pieces of artillery. The right wing of this regiment was the first troops that advanced to and beyond the train. A strong skirmish line was posted beyond the creek, and remained until the Third Brigade, which was advancing on the right of the division line [*sic*]. The casualties of this day's engagement in this regiment are 1 commissioned officer killed and 3 enlisted men wounded. The 7th of April we marched toward Lynchburg, and were deployed as skirmishers at or near Farmville. The enemy, under Mahone, being intrenched in a strong position, the skirmish line, consisting of the Twenty-sixth Michigan and the One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers,

was checked by a strong line of battle located behind works. The casualties of this engagement were, in this regiment, 1 commissioned officer killed, 3 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 26 enlisted men taken prisoners. Our march toward Lynchburg on the 8th was uninterrupted, and we continued the pursuit of the enemy until 12 o'clock at night. On the morning of the 9th, being the Sabbath, we were placed in the advance, and through the skirmish line of this regiment the flag of truce was entertained which terminated in the surrender of the Confederate forces under the command of General Lee.

I am, very respectfully,

W. A. F. STOCKTON,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain MCCALLISTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 32.

Report of Col. Robert Nugent, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular of the 10th instant from headquarters Second Army Corps, calling for a report of operations of this brigade during the campaign commencing March 28 and ending April 10, 1865, I have the honor to report as follows:

March 29, in obedience to order, broke camp at 6 a. m. and marched to the left. The brigade—consisting of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, at about 8 a. m. were joined by the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, which had been transferred to this command—continued the march, crossing Hatcher's Run, until 2 p. m., when the line was halted, and line of battle being formed advanced in the direction of the enemy's line until night. Bivouacked.

March 30, resumed the march at 7 a. m., still in line of battle; advanced through the woods about two miles, the enemy falling back as we advanced, portions of the command being employed in corduroying the roads. At 4 p. m. occupied the earth-works in our front, the First and Third Brigades being in the advance; at same time furnished a detail of 450 men, with officers, for fatigue duty, who were reported at corps headquarters; also continued work on the roads through the night.

March 31, at 3 a. m. moved to the left and occupied works built by a portion of the Fifth Corps; slashed timber in our front, under a very heavy fire of artillery, until 1 p. m., when we moved about one mile to our left, connecting with the First and Third Brigades of the division; advanced, driving the enemy into his works. At about 4 p. m. retired about one-fourth of a mile and erected earth-works, in which we remained until about 3 a. m. April 1, when we moved to the right and rear; engaged during the day in constructing earth-works. At 7 p. m. moved about two miles to the left and rested on arms for the night.

April 2, at 1 a. m. moved farther to the left, about three miles, to the camp of Sheridan's cavalry, arriving there about 4 a. m.; rested until 6 a. m., and marched back upon the White Oak road about two miles, where we formed in line of battle and advanced through the wood, with skirmishers in front, toward the enemy's works. Finding that the enemy

had evacuated the works we advanced at a double-quick into the works; reformed line of battle in rear of the works; continuing the pursuit, passing a camp filled with the enemy's wounded, and abandoned by them; overtook the rear guard of the enemy, which we drove before us until about noon, driving them into their works immediately in front of the South Side Railroad, where they made a stand; charged the works in connection with the Third Brigade and, owing to a terrific enfilading fire of artillery and musketry, were repulsed, and immediately reformed; charged again, capturing the works and some 150 prisoners, together with 1 battle-flag and 2 pieces of artillery, the prisoners being sent to the rear. The brigade continued the advance, crossing the South Side Railroad, and marched in the direction of the Appomattox as far as Clark's Branch; returned and bivouacked near the railroad, the casualties in the brigade being 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men killed, 6 commissioned officers and 73 enlisted men wounded, and 9 enlisted men missing in action. At this time the fatigue details furnished March 30 rejoined the command.

April 3, resumed the march, and continued in a westerly direction about ten miles, where we bivouacked.

April 4, moved at 7 a. m. in the same direction, advancing about fifteen miles and bivouacking at dusk.

April 5, resumed march at daylight in a westerly direction, crossing the Danville railroad about 2 p. m., and resting upon the right of the Fifth Corps. At this place the brigade furnished a detail of 280 men from the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery as guard to prisoners to City Point.

April 6, resumed march at 6 a. m. in the direction of Amelia Court-House. About 8 a. m. encountered the enemy's rear guard, covering their wagon trains; advanced skirmishers, followed by the brigade in line of battle, the enemy disputing the ground obstinately throughout the day; succeeded in driving them some eight or nine miles and capturing the entire train. Lieutenant Ford, of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, captured a battle-flag this day while on the skirmish line. Casualties this day, 4 enlisted men killed, 13 enlisted men wounded, and 5 enlisted men missing in action. Bivouacked for the night after placing a part of the command on guard over the captured train. Many prisoners and stragglers were also captured, who were immediately sent to the rear.

April 7, continued the march, passing near Farmville and High Bridge; overtook the enemy again about 5 p. m., who had intrenched themselves, and having batteries in position was obliged to pass under a heavy fire of artillery to our position on the right of the First Brigade, where we supported that brigade in its charge, preventing the advance of the enemy. Rested for the night, our skirmish line having been relieved by part of the Second Division, Second Corps.

April 8, finding that the enemy had retreated during the night resumed the march, and marched in a westerly direction until 7 a. m., when we halted, resting about two hours, and resumed the march, marching four miles, and bivouacked for the night.

April 9, resumed the march at 7 a. m., and moved about six miles where we halted to await action of conference between the respective commanders. About 4 p. m. bivouacked, awaiting orders.

The total casualties of the campaign have been: Killed, 1 commissioned officer, 11 enlisted men; wounded, 8 commissioned officers, 94 enlisted men; missing in action, 14 enlisted men.*

* But see revised table, p. 582.

My thanks are due in an eminent degree to the members of my staff for their untiring zeal, particularly to Capt. P. W. Black, acting commissary of subsistence, who distinguished himself on Sunday, April 2, in carrying out my orders and assisting me in rallying the men.

In conclusion, it gives me sincere pleasure to add that the officers and men of my command behaved, under the most trying circumstances, with courage and fidelity, carrying out all orders to my complete satisfaction, they having now the proud satisfaction of seeing a stubborn enemy, whom they have combatted against for nearly four years, humbled, thereby adding their feeble mite to promote the life, prosperity, and independence of our nation.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 16, 1865.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division:

COLONEL: Having been informed that the honor of the capture of the battle-flag taken from the enemy in the charge of this brigade on the 2d of April was about to be awarded to an enlisted man of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, I beg leave to state that the flag was captured by Private Frank Denio, Company M, Fourth New York Artillery, which fact can be substantiated by Lieut. Col. J. J. Smith, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, Capt. John Oldershaw, brigade inspector Second Brigade, and Lieut. Charles M. Granger, of my staff.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 16, 1865.

Respectfully returned.

A careful investigation by the general commanding the division has elicited the fact that the flag in question was first captured by Private Phillips, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, thrown down and passed over by him, and afterward secured by Private Frank Denio, Fourth Artillery.

By command of Brevet Major-General Miles:

RICHARD A. BROWN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 33.

Report of Capt. Patrick H. Bird, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, I have the honor to report that the Twenty-eighth Massa-

chusetts Volunteers broke up camp on the 29th of March, at 6 a. m., and marched with the brigade; crossing Hatcher's Run formed a line of battle and marched through the woods all day without striking the enemy's lines; camped at night, and resumed the march at 2 a. m. on the 30th; moved to the left a distance of about one mile and a half; moved again to the right at about 6 p. m. on the 31st. Kept moving from one point to another until the evening of April 1; were ordered to march to re-enforce General Sheridan's cavalry, arriving at our destination at 4 a. m. April 2; at 8 a. m. moved back to the right; formed a line of battle at White Oak road; moved in line of battle through the woods, and found the enemy's works evacuated; moved down the road by the flank a distance of two miles and a half; formed a line of battle and participated in the engagement near the South Side Railroad on April 2. Casualties: 2 commissioned officers and 4 enlisted men wounded. Camped at night near the road. Resumed the march at 9 a. m. on April 3; marched about twenty miles, camped at night, and marched on the 4th at 7 a. m. in a westerly direction, distance about fifteen miles. Resumed the march at 3 a. m. on the 5th, crossing the Danville and Lynchburg Railroad; camped at night, and marched on the 6th at 7 a. m. striking the enemy's rear guard; moved in line of battle all day, and camped at night. Resuming the march at 7 a. m. [7th marched] a distance of about ten miles. On the 8th moved at 7 a. m.; marched a distance of about fifteen miles; camped at night, and resumed the march at 9 a. m. on the 9th; marched a distance of about seven miles, and encamped.

During the operations of this command from the 28th of March to the 10th of April, 1865, the battalion has neither lost nor captured any battle-flags or prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. BIRD,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

Captain WALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 34.

Report of Capt. William H. Terwilliger, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-THIRD REGT. NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date from headquarters Second Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report of operations in my command from the 28th of March to the present date.

Broke camp on the morning of the 29th of March and joined the corps; marched across Hatcher's Run, halting about noon. 2 p. m., formed line of battle and moved upon the enemy's lines until dark, when we bivouacked for the night. On the 30th, resuming the march in line of battle at 7 a. m., moved through the woods about two miles; engaged during the evening in building corduroy road. At 3 a. m. of the 31st moved one mile and a half behind earth-works, relieving part of Fifth Army Corps and covering the right of the Third Brigade of this division, who were engaged with the enemy. At 4 a. m. of April 1 moved about a mile to the right and engaged during the day in building earth-works. At dusk moved to the left along the line of works

some two miles and halted. At 1 a. m. April 2 moved to left some three miles to join Sheridan's cavalry. At 7 a. m. resumed the march, moving to the right to White Oak road, where we formed line of battle and moved upon the enemy's works, finding them evacuated; continuing the march by the flank two miles and a half, reformed line of battle, and participated with the brigade in three charges upon the enemy's defenses of the South Side Railroad. The losses in this engagement were, 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men wounded, and 2 enlisted men missing in action. Encamped at night near the railroad. At 9 a. m. of 3d instant resumed the march, moving about ten miles. 4th instant, resumed march at 7 a. m., moving westerly about fifteen miles, camping at dark. Formed line at 1 a. m. 5th instant, but did not move until daylight. Crossing the Appomattox, marched toward the Danville and Richmond Railroad, which we crossed at 1 p. m., and took position on left of line, having marched about twenty miles. Bivouacked for the night behind our arms. 6th, at 6 a. m. resumed march, striking the enemy's rear guard at 7 a. m., when we formed line of battle and engaged them, following them closely all day. Assisted in the capture of the enemy's luggage train. Bivouacked at dark. Loss this day: 1 enlisted man killed on skirmish line, and 1 enlisted man killed by provost guard. April 7, continued the march; crossed High Bridge, and overtook the enemy about 2 p. m.; engaged them until dark. Loss this day: 2 enlisted men missing in action (supposed killed). Resuming the march at 5.30 a. m. of the 8th marched westerly until dusk, when we halted for two hours; continued the march until 11 p. m., when we bivouacked for the night. 9th instant, marched at 7 a. m., moving about five miles, and halted; remained here until the announcement of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

During the operations for the period extending from March 28 to April 10 this command has not taken any prisoners; neither captured nor lost any artillery, battle-flags, or other material.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. TERWILLIGER,

Captain, Comdg. Sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. M. W. WALL,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 35.

Report of Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,

April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of the 10th instant from headquarters Second Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 28th day of March to the 10th day of April, 1865:

March 29, 1865, in obedience to orders received on the evening of March 28, we broke camp at 6 a. m., and, joining the brigade column, marched across Hatcher's Run and halted about noon in rear of the Third Brigade of this division. At 2 p. m. advanced in line of battle in the direction of the enemy's lines until night, when we halted and bivouacked for the night.

March 30, 1865, resumed the march in line of battle at 7 a. m., marching through the woods and acting as a second line, covering alternately the First and Third Brigades of our division. About 4 p. m. detailed 200 enlisted men and 6 commissioned officers, who were sent to corps headquarters for special duty. Engaged during the afternoon and night in constructing a corduroy road.

March 31, at 3 a. m. moved to the left about one mile and a half and occupied the earth-works built by the Fifth Army Corps; engaged in slashing timber in our front, under a heavy artillery fire, until about 1 p. m., when we moved to the left and front about one mile in line of battle, connecting on our right with the First, and on the left with the Third Brigade of our division; advanced as far as the slashing in front of and driving the enemy into his works; returned about half a mile; threw up earth-works, and camped for the night.

April 1, 1865, at 3 a. m. got under arms and marched to the right and rear; engaged during the day in building earth-works. At 7 p. m. moved to the left about two miles, and bivouacked for the night.

April 2, 1865, about 1 a. m. marched to the left about three miles to the camp of Sheridan's cavalry on the White Oak road, where we camped for the night. At 7 a. m. got under arms and marched back about one mile and a half, where we formed line of battle in the woods facing the enemy's works and received orders that we were to take them by assault; soon after the skirmish line advanced and discovered that the enemy had just left; advanced at a double-quick and was the first regiment to enter the works; formed in line of battle some 400 yards inside of the works and moved after the enemy as far as the creek; crossed and received orders to deploy my regiment as skirmishers; advanced in this order, passing an abandoned rebel camp filled with wounded rebel officers and men, and overtook the enemy's rear guard in a field and wood; drove them before us until sheltered by their works and artillery. Skirmished with the enemy until about 12 m., when we charged with our own and Third Brigade in a direct assault on the enemy's works; were repulsed and returned; reformed the regiment and joined the brigade; charged the second time with the brigade and occupied the works, capturing many prisoners, but sending them to the rear without guard. Advanced in line of battle, crossing the South Side road and marching in the direction of the Appomattox, and afterward Hatcher's Run, as far as Clark's Branch; returning, camped for the night near the South Side Railroad. Casualties: 2 commissioned officers wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, 4 enlisted men wounded. Major Moroney with six commissioned officers and 200 enlisted men rejoined the regiment from special duty, having been away since the 30th of March.

April 3, 1865, about 9 a. m. got under arms and marched westwardly about ten miles; camped for the night.

April 4, 1865, about 7 a. m. moved westwardly about fifteen miles, and went into camp just after dark.

April 5, 1865, formed line and about daylight marched to the west, crossed over the Burkeville and Richmond railroad near Jetersville, and took up position on the left of the Fifth Army Corps; afterward were marched to the rear as a reserve.

April 6, 1865, about 6 a. m. got under arms and marched toward Amelia Court-House, this regiment leading the division. Soon after leaving the earth-works seven companies of the regiment were thrown out as skirmishers. I had the honor to be placed in command of the skirmish line. After advancing about two miles I discovered the

enemy's column and baggage train moving on a road on our left toward Burkeville, and about a mile and a half distant. I immediately halted the line and sent information to the major-general commanding the division. About 10 a. m. received orders to advance the skirmish line across the run and follow up the enemy's column; advanced the line across the run and reached the road on which he had just passed; met with no opposition on the right of the line; then wheeled the line to the left facing a fence and woods in which the enemy's rear guard made a bold stand. Charged and drove them out; met with great opposition from the enemy's rear guard, and also their cavalry, at every yard of the road. About 4 p. m. the One hundred and eleventh New York Volunteers were sent up and relieved the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and also the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; remained with the skirmish line until dusk, when the division was placed in line of battle. I then collected what men I could find belonging to the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, and also to my own regiment, to the number of about seventy-five, and was trying to find the brigade when I was met by Major-General Miles, commanding division, at the captured wagon train of the enemy, and was by him placed in charge of said train. During the day we had casualties on the skirmish line as follows: Commissioned officer wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 2; enlisted men wounded, 6.

April 7, 1865, the three companies with the colors, under command of Capt. R. H. Milliken, marched with the brigade, crossing the Appomattox River under High Bridge, and marched as far as Farmville, where the enemy were met in force at about 5 p. m. This portion of the regiment became engaged with the enemy on the right of the First Brigade. the engagement lasting about half an hour, and the loss of the regiment was 4 enlisted men wounded. About 6 a. m. I was informed by Captain Black, aide-de-camp, First Division, that I would be relieved of duty as guard to the captured train by a small regiment from the Fourth Brigade of this division. About an hour afterward, no regiment making its appearance to relieve me, I saw Colonel Batchelder, chief quartermaster Army of the Potomac, riding through the train, and I informed him of my duties, and also mentioned that I expected to have been relieved early that morning, but no regiment had reported to relieve me. He said that he would see General Meade about it, and soon after returned to me with orders for me, from General Meade, to remove all the ammunition from the wagons, harness up the mules to ambulances, and send as many as possible of them to the front and turn them over to the Second Corps; also after the column and trains had passed to burn all the wagons, ambulances, caissons, limbers, &c., and explode the ammunition that could not be brought away. Soon after receiving these orders Captain Lane, of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, reported to me to take charge of the captured train. Believing that it was my duty to have the orders I received from General Meade, through Colonel Batchelder, effectually carried out, I deemed it my duty to remain until it was accomplished, and when the troops and train had all passed sent about fifty ambulances forward on the road, in charge of Captain Lane, and then burned the train and ammunition, consisting of 203 army wagons, 63 ambulances, 3 caissons and limbers, about 230,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and about 450 shell, canister, &c.; also on the road 8 wagons, 4 ambulances, 3 limbers and caissons, and 60 rounds of 12-pounder shell fuses and friction primers, and joined the brigade same evening, near Farmville.

April 8, 1865, about 5 a. m. marched westerly until about 7 p. m., when we camped. About 11 p. m. got under arms and marched to the front about four miles, where we camped for the night.

April 9, 1865, marched out at about 7 a. m., moved about six miles, halting at different times until about 2 p. m., when we were drawn up alongside of the road, and soon afterward received the joyful news of the surrender to the United States forces of the troops of the so-called Confederate States, comprising their Army of Northern Virginia.

During the operations from March 28 to April 10, 1865, this regiment has taken a number of prisoners and sent them to the rear also has neither taken nor lost in action flags or other material.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES J. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-ninth New York Veteran Vols.

Capt. M. W. WALL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 2d Army Corps.

No. 36.

Report of Lieut. Col. Denis F. Burke, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 11, 1865.

In compliance with orders, I have the honor to forward the following report of operations from the 28th ultimo to date:

March 28, were encamped near Hatcher's Run, under orders to move. 29th, moved at 6 a. m. down the Vaughan road and crossed Hatcher's Run; marched about ten miles and rested for the night. On the 30th advanced in line of battle, through woods, about two miles; were employed in building corduroy roads, and furnished detail of one captain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, six corporals, and fifty privates for fatigue duty. On the 31st advanced at 3 a. m. to the rear of the Fifth Corps, and relieved them at daylight; lay in the works until 10 a. m., when we moved to the left, where the division engaged the enemy; were ordered to advance and charge the enemy's works, but the order being countermanded we fell back and built breast-works, where we remained until the following morning at 2 a. m. April 1, moved to the rear and occupied the works. At 10 a. m. advanced and built a new line of works; remained until evening, when we moved to the left to support pickets; remained until 2 a. m. next morning (2d); moved along the White Oak road and formed line across the road, and advanced through the woods until within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works; finding the enemy [had] left we advanced double-quick in pursuit of them, having skirmishers in our front all morning; marched through to South Side Railroad, where we found the enemy intrenched; charged their line of works, were repulsed, reformed and charged again, and succeeded in capturing them, with many prisoners; continued our advance across the South Side Railroad, through woods along River road about six miles, and returned and encamped near South Side Railroad for the night. April 3, 10 a. m. marched in pursuit about fifteen miles and halted. 4th, continued our march until night and halted. 5th, marched on and connected with Fifth Corps, and out about one

mile threw up works and halted. 6th, moved forward about two miles, when we came in sight of the enemy's wagon train; rested on a hill while our batteries were shelling them; fell in and marched about half a mile, crossing the Appomattox River and formed line on the other side; advanced along the road on which the enemy's train was moving; when within a short distance of them were ordered to the right to a point where part of the skirmish line of the First and Third Divisions were held at bay, and was directed by Major Church, First Division staff, to advance and engage the enemy; deployed and drove the enemy, capturing many prisoners and one battle-flag. This flag was captured by Lieut. George W. Ford, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, who on this occasion, as well as through the whole campaign, acted with great gallantry. Here we were detailed, by order of General Miles, to burn the wagons and destroy their contents. 8th, rejoined the brigade and continued the pursuit, marching about fifteen miles. 9th, continued the pursuit up to near Clover Hill, where we halted, the enemy having surrendered.

Our casualties during the campaign were 4 enlisted men wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DENIS F. BURKE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SECOND BRIGADE.

No. 37.

Report of Maj. Seward F. Gould, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

History of the operations of the Fourth New York Artillery from March 28, 1865, to April 10, 1865:

On the 28th of March, 1865, 9 p. m., orders were received to pack up and be ready to move at a moment's notice. On the morning of the 29th, at 6 o'clock, we left camp and marched toward Hatcher's Run. About 8 a. m. we were transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, Col. Robert Nugent commanding. About 10 p. m. we formed a line of battle and rested all night. On the morning of the 30th, about 6 a. m., we advanced in line of battle through the woods and across a swamp. After we crossed the swamp we formed a line of battle on the Boydton plank road; there we heard heavy skirmishing in front of us. We stacked arms and laid a corduroy road. About 4 p. m. we received orders to advance and occupy the breast-works in front of us, at the same time supporting Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery. About 5 p. m. a detachment of 400 men were sent on picket. At 7 p. m. orders were received to advance half a mile and relieve the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. We remained there under arms until 6 a. m. of the morning of the 31st of March, 1865. About 7 a. m. we occupied the works, when the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on us, which lasted about two hours; the ground lost by the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, was retaken by the Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; we had 1 officer (Maj. D. F. Hamlink) and 5 privates wounded. About sundown threw out a line of skirmishers, and fell back fifty rods and threw up a line of works and remained there until 4 a. m. of the morning of the 1st of April; we fell back to the Boydton plank road and remained there for three hours, when orders were received to move to the left, on the Boydton

plank road, to re-enforce the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps, and remained there until 6 a. m. of the 2d of April, when we marched back on the same road about three miles, and at 9 a. m. occupied the enemy's breast-works, which they had evacuated. We then pursued the enemy for about two miles, when we overtook them and gave them battle. About 3 p. m. we charged on the enemy and were repulsed; reformed about 3.45 p. m. and charged again, and took their works and a large number of prisoners. In the first charge the regiment lost 97 killed, wounded, and missing. Two men of Company A, named, respectively, James C. Bogan and David A. Winans, captured 2 pieces of artillery and turned them at the enemy, and at the same time over 150 of the enemy surrendered, but we advanced and left them in the rear; at the same time Private Frank Denio, of Company M, captured one of the enemy's battle-flags. We then pursued the enemy for about three miles in the direction of Petersburg, when we received orders to return and camp by the railroad for the night. At 6 a. m. of the 3d of April we started again and marched fourteen miles and camped for the night.

About 6 a. m. of the 4th of April we started and passed the Fifth Army Corps and camped for the night. Advanced next morning, 5th of April, about two miles, and overtook the enemy's rear guard and wagon train near Amelia Springs. The regiment was then sent out as skirmishers, and engaged the enemy. We drove the enemy about five miles that day, taking a large number of prisoners and losing about eighteen wounded. The regiment having been relieved from the skirmish line rejoined the brigade at 10 a. m. of the 6th of April. We engaged the enemy again on the 7th of April, near Burkeville, and drove the enemy across the Appomattox River, capturing their works and a number of pieces of artillery and quite a number of prisoners. We camped for the night near Farmville. Engaged the enemy on the morning of the 8th of April five miles from Buckingham Court-House, drove them out of their works, when we were relieved by the Sixth Army Corps. We marched all that day and camped for the night about twelve miles from Buckingham Court-House. On the morning of the 9th of April we marched two miles, when we received the news that General Robert Lee, of the so-called C. S. Army, had surrendered his whole army to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.

S. F. GOULD,
Major, Commanding Fourth New York Artillery.

No. 38.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Clinton D. MacDougall, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade in the campaign beginning the 29th of March and ending the 9th of April:

On March 29, at 6 a. m., the brigade, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. J. Madill, left camp and marched across Hatcher's Run. The brigade took its place in line of battle formed by the First Division, sending the One hundred and twenty sixth Regiment out as skirmishers, and constructed temporary breast-works. During the afternoon

the brigade advanced in line of battle to different positions without meeting the enemy, halted at dark, threw up breast-works, and bivouacked for the night.

March 30, the advance in line of battle was resumed. At about 11 o'clock the skirmish line of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment was relieved by a detail from the One hundred and eleventh Regiment. At noon our skirmishers met those of the enemy and drove them across the Boydton plank road. The line of battle advanced beyond the road, halted in view of the enemy's main works, constructed breast-works, and bivouacked for the night.

March 31, at 4 a. m. the brigade moved by the left flank, following the Fourth Brigade, and took position in a line of breast-works, with the right on the Boydton plank road, which works were occupied the day before by the Fifth Corps. At 11 a. m. a detail of 100 men from the Seventh Regiment and Thirty-ninth Regiment were sent out as skirmishers. At noon the brigade advanced in line of battle, found the enemy posted on the crest of a hill, charged on him and drove him in great confusion from his position. The brigade charged with the greatest enthusiasm, driving the enemy rapidly back from point to point, capturing one battle-flag and many prisoners. At night breast-works were thrown up.

April 1, before daylight the brigade moved back to the same position occupied the previous day; before being ordered to charge threw forward the right wing almost in a right angle to the former line. At sundown the brigade marched back to the same position held the night before, and took part in the movement to the left. At 11 o'clock the One hundred and eleventh Regiment was ordered by Brevet Major General Miles to reconnoiter the enemy's works and, if possible, to carry them by assault. After a careful examination, having fully developed the enemy's position with a skirmish line, the Third Division, on the right of the brigade, co-operating, the result of an attack appearing doubtful, the regiment was withdrawn. The brigade continued the march toward the left until 4 a. m., then made a short rest.

April 2, at about 7 a.m. the brigade marched about three miles back in the same direction from which it came the night before, formed, at 8.30, in line of battle, and advanced toward the enemy's works, throwing out the One hundred and eleventh Regiment as skirmishers. After a severe skirmish, in which the enemy used artillery very freely, they abandoned their works, and fell back before our skirmishers, and at 9.30 the battle-flag of the Third Brigade waved as the first flag over the rebel works. The march toward the South Side Railroad was then continued, driving the enemy's rear guard across Hatcher's Run, causing them to burn caissons and baggage in their flight. At about 12 o'clock the enemy was found, strongly intrenched, having six pieces of artillery in position; the brigade, in connection with the Second Brigade, taking position on the left, charged, but was repulsed with a very heavy loss, General Madill himself being severely wounded. Brevet Major-General Miles, commanding division, assigned me to the command of the brigade. A second charge was made with the same result as the first. In this charge I received myself a severe flesh wound in the right arm. I then received orders to withdraw the brigade. At about 4 p. m. a third charge was made, and this time, with the assistance of a well-directed fire from Captain Clark's (First New Jersey) battery, the enemy was driven back, his works and the South Side Railroad held by us. The brigade advanced about one mile over the railroad and then went into camp for the night.

April 3, the brigade, having the lead of the First Division, marched in pursuit of the enemy from 8 a. m. until 8 p. m.; was engaged during this day's march to repair the road.

April 4, at 6 o'clock in the morning the brigade left the bivouac, advanced with the division about three miles, was then ordered back to repair the roads and to bring forward the supply train of the Second and Fifth Army Corps and the Cavalry Corps. The brigade was at work until late in the night.

April 5, at 2 o'clock in the morning the brigade started and, after having succeeded in bringing up the different trains, marched twenty miles and reached the division, then in position near Jetersville, at 9 p. m.

April 6, the brigade took part in the several attacks made by the First Division on the enemy's rear guard. The Seventh Regiment was sent in the morning for the protection of the artillery. About 2 p. m. the One hundred and eleventh Regiment was thrown out as skirmishers, covering the front of the division, and drove the enemy constantly before them, routing him frequently from strongly intrenched positions. At 5 o'clock the brigade charged, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, on a battery which the enemy had in position on the other side of a small stream, well supported by cavalry and infantry, protecting a train of about 140 wagons, and two pieces of artillery in the valley below; drove the enemy back and captured the whole train and artillery; the First Brigade having at the same time captured the upper end and left flank of the same train, containing still a large number of wagons. The brigade then crossed the run and bivouacked for the night, being the first brigade of the division across.

April 7, the brigade advanced at 6 a. m., came at about 10 o'clock in view of High Bridge, where the enemy was strongly fortified. The Thirty-ninth and Fifty-second Regiments were deployed as skirmishers along the bank of the river, and assisted the crossing of the Second Division. After a short resistance the enemy was driven back, and the brigade crossed the river and resumed the march toward Farmville. At 5 p. m. the enemy was found in a strong position; the brigade formed line of battle under a heavy artillery fire, moved then in different positions on the left flank of the enemy, and finely supported the charge of the First Brigade. At dark breast-works were thrown up and the brigade bivouacked in line of battle. The Fifty-second Regiment was sent out as pickets.

April 8, early in the morning it was discovered that the enemy had left the position. The brigade was ordered at 6.30 a. m. to advance, being the leading brigade of the division. The One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment and One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment and a part of the One hundred and eleventh Regiment were sent out as skirmishers. About two miles beyond New Store the brigade arrived at sunset, and rested for two hours, then resumed the march and advanced still three miles, formed line of battle and rested during the night.

April 9, at 7 o'clock the brigade marched, continuing the advance until about 2 p. m.; halted until about sundown, when (Major-General Meade having established his headquarters just opposite and within two rods of our right flank) it was announced from army headquarters that General Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. The Third Brigade, being in this position, were the first in the corps (if not in the army) to hear the glad news. Their joy knew no bounds; cheer after cheer rent the air. Major-General Meade rode along the lines and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Throughout the campaign officers and men have behaved with great gallantry. Although frequently very short of rations and much exhausted from the long and fatiguing marches, not a murmur was heard during the whole eleven days marching and fighting.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of my staff. Especially would I call attention to Capt. H. Dodt, my acting assistant adjutant-general. His gallantry and energy in action are distinguished and much to be commended. He was of great service to me during the campaign by the faithful and cheerful manner in which he discharged his duties. I respectfully recommend that he be brevetted major.

Capt. L. L. Rose, commissary of subsistence, being upon duty on the staff, was frequently under fire, and was of great assistance to me in selecting the line of march.

I inclose the reports of my regimental commanders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. D. MACDOUGALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. A. BROWN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 39.

Report of Lieut. Col. Anthony Pokorny, Seventh New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
April 15, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters, I beg to submit the following account of the part taken by this regiment in the recent operations:

The regiment left its camp near Hatcher's Run on the morning of March 29, crossed Hatcher's Run at about 3 p. m., and immediately began building breast-works. At 4 o'clock formed line of battle and advanced about five miles and a half, where the regiment rested for the night in a breast-work evacuated by the enemy.

On March 30 advanced at 4 o'clock in the morning about one mile, building several times breast-works on our road; heard heavy picket-firing at our right and prepared for an engagement.

On the 31st, at 4 a. m., we marched along the breast-work in order to relieve the Fifth Corps, which was engaged with the enemy; 100 men of the regiment were sent as re-enforcement to the Fourth Brigade, which was in front. At 11 o'clock the regiment finds itself engaged also; it charges the enemy, drives him out of a farm, advances farther, and finally remains in the woods, where breast-works were at once erected. Our loss on this day amounts to 1 officer killed, 3 officers and 16 men wounded. Eighty-five prisoners in the hands of the regiment proves that it has done its duty. In the night ensuing we give a picket of thirty-five men, who rejoin us in the morning of the 1st of April. The regiment returns to the position from where it had marched the day previous. In the evening we advance again to the breast-works abandoned in the morning and remain there about one hour. We give a picket of twenty-five men, who take part in a reconnaissance undertaken by General De Trobriand and lose about 13 men wounded and missing. The regiment along with the whole division marches afterward to join Sheridan's army, which it reaches at about 2 o'clock in the night.

On the morning of April 2 we advanced toward South Side Railroad; we march in line of battle, forty men of the regiment acting as flankers on our left. At 9 o'clock reach the enemy's breast-works, when our flankers were employed as skirmishers in the front; found the breast-works abandoned. Advance about four miles, till near South Side Railroad, and attacked the enemy in his strong intrenchments. The first charge was made almost exclusively by this brigade, but being vastly inferior in numbers we had to retreat with heavy loss. Some artillery came to our assistance. A second charge, in which the regiment took the lead, was likewise unsuccessful. At a third charge, assisted by Colonel Nugent's brigade, we dislodged the enemy, and encamped near South Side Railroad for the night, after having given a guard of forty men to watch the prisoners. Our loss on this day consisted in 1 major and 4 line officers wounded, 14 men killed, 40 men wounded, 1 lieutenant and 27 men missing.

On the morning of April 3 the regiment detailed a lieutenant and twenty-five men as guard for the ammunition train, and at 10 a. m. begins its march toward Danville railroad.

On the 4th, in the morning, resumes its march, but after having made six miles it is ordered to return about five miles for the sake of mending the almost impassable roads.

On the 5th the regiment advances again in order to join the division, which it reaches late in the evening at Danville railroad.

On the 6th the regiment is detailed to cover Clark's and Dakin's batteries, who succeed in capturing part of the enemy's train, at which occasion the battle-flag of the First South Carolina Regiment falls as a trophy into our hands. In the night we received the order to rejoin the brigade.

On the 7th, at about 6 o'clock, we march toward Lynchburg, crossed the railroad near Farmville, and at about 11 o'clock meet the enemy in the woods, where we find us heavily shelled, losing seven men by one shell. The regiment details 100 men as skirmishers, who lose 1 officer, slightly wounded, and 8 men killed and wounded. After this detail has been recalled the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment was repulsed by the enemy, and another picket detail required of us. It was this detail which had our flag of truce, and the enemy's passing through.

On the 8th, a. m., the enemy had left his position in our front, and we march in pursuit as far as New Store. After a short halt the regiment advances in skirmish line; some little firing takes place, when the brigade joins us. At 11 p. m. the regiment advances about five miles farther.

On the 9th, in the morning, the regiment resumes its march till about 10 a. m., when General Meade is seen passing by. Another advance of about one mile, and the regiment goes into camp amidst a cloud of rumors concerning peace conferences, surrenderings of armies, &c.

On the 11th the regiment begins its march toward Richmond, and after long and tiresome marches, in which this regiment distinguished itself by being almost entirely without stragglers, we reach Burkeville, where we are in camp now.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. POKORNY,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

Capt. H. DODT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 40.

Report of Maj. John McE. Hyde, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-NINTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 28th ultimo:

In compliance with orders, the Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Veteran Volunteers left camp at 8 a. m. March 29 with the brigade, and moved across Hatcher's Run, where line of battle was formed at 11 a. m. At 4 p. m. an advance was ordered, and we moved forward without opposition until after dark, when we bivouacked for the night. At daylight March 30 the advance was continued in line of battle, without opposition, until we reached the Quaker road. A line of breast-works was constructed a short distance beyond the road, and bivouac ordered for the night. Early in the morning of the 31st we moved to the left and occupied a line of breast-works on the Boydton plank road, thrown up by the Fifth Corps. At 10 a. m. the brigade advanced for the purpose of attacking the enemy. After moving in line of battle nearly a mile we struck their skirmish line. A left wheel was made by the brigade for the purpose of attacking the enemy on his flank. As the Thirty-ninth was on the extreme right men were deployed to protect that flank of the brigade until the entire regiment was deployed as skirmishers. The First Brigade advancing over my line I withdrew my regiment and rejoined the brigade. Colonel Funk was wounded in the hip early in the engagement, and I have since been in command of the regiment. After rejoining the brigade the division line was straightened and breast-works thrown up.

Before daylight on the morning of the 1st instant we moved to the rear and occupied the original line of works on the Boydton road, and afterward threw up a new line a short distance in advance. In the afternoon we advanced again [to] the line erected the previous day, and lay there ready to receive an attack, demonstrations being made on different portions of the enemy's lines by other regiments. At 1 a. m. 2d instant we moved rapidly to the left, and halted at 4 a. m. somewhere near Dinwiddie Court-House. At 6 a. m. we returned and formed line of battle in front of the enemy's works, ready to attack. Soon after it was ascertained that they had evacuated, and we advanced at the double-quick to occupy their works. The colors of the Thirty-ninth were the third on their works. The advance was continued until the enemy was found in an intrenched position on the South Side Railroad. The Third Brigade was ordered to charge them, and although the men were much exhausted from loss of sleep the previous night and the rapid marching they had gone through yet they advanced gallantly through a piece of woods and across an open field, exposed to the fire of two batteries and from the enemy in his breast-works. The Thirty-ninth was on the extreme left of the brigade, and succeeded in reaching the crest of a hill, and if a few shots could have been thrown from a battery of our own I think [they] could have entered the enemy's works. At this time the right of the brigade fell back, and as, from my advanced position, I was in danger of being surrounded I was compelled to fall back. One officer and 2 men, who were unable to keep up on the retreat, were captured at this point. Line was again formed in the edge of the woods, and a skirmish line thrown out on the left and in ad-

vance. I would call attention to the conduct of First Lieut. Baron W. Briggs and Second Lieuts. Charles Menzler, and Allen M. Baker, who succeeded in establishing this line under great difficulty, on account of the exhaustion of the men, &c. A second charge was ordered, this time supported by artillery, but we did not succeed in breaking the enemy's line. As most of my regiment was on the skirmish line the few men I had could do very little. My colors, however, were as far in advance as any in the brigade. Line was again formed on edge of woods, and presently the enemy was observed leaving in confusion, having been flanked in their position by the Second Brigade. We now advanced across the railroad, and my regiment, with others, was advanced for the purpose of completing the connection on the skirmish line. Afterward rejoined the brigade and bivouacked for the night. At 6 a. m. on the morning of the 3d we moved forward, meeting no opposition, and marched until 9 p. m., when we bivouacked for the night. On the 4th started at 6 p. m., moved forward three miles, when we were ordered back to meet trains and repair roads; worked until 10 p. m., and then bivouacked. At 5 a. m. morning of the 5th resumed the march, meeting the division at 9 p. m. at Jetersville and bivouacked.

On the morning of the 6th moved forward about one mile, when we met Lee's rear guard, and skirmished and fought all day, driving the enemy, and at 5 p. m. participated in the capture of a part of a wagon train. Crossed Monkey Run and bivouacked for the night. At 6 a. m. morning of the 7th moved forward to High Bridge, drove the enemy from their works and across the river, and continued the pursuit to within half a mile of Farmville. Moved to the right of Farmville and erected works, subjected to heavy artillery fire. Bivouacked for the night. Enemy in strong force in our front.

Early on the morning of the 8th it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his position, and we immediately started in pursuit, marching without opposition until 6 p. m., when we bivouacked. At 9 p. m. again moved forward about three miles. At 6 a. m. on the morning of the 9th moved forward about three miles, when we halted, awaiting the result of a flag of truce. At 4 p. m. the surrender of Lee was announced.

Respectfully submitted.

J. McE. HYDE,
Major, Comdg. Thirty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. H. DODT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 41.

Report of Lieut. Col. Henry M. Karples, Fifty-second New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND REGT. NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit report of operations.

This regiment, in accordance with orders, after being relieved from picket by troops of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, left its encampment in front of Petersburg March 29, 1865, 10 a. m., and joined the brigade on the south side of Hatcher's Run at 2 p. m. the same day. The brigade was in line of battle and threw up breast-works. About 5 p. m. orders to advance were received. The regiment advanced in line

of battle with the brigade, second in line, about a mile and a half, through a densely wooded and swampy country, and halted about 8 p. m. in line of battle on the left of the First Brigade and threw up breast-works. March 30, at daybreak the regiment moved forward with the brigade about half a mile, halted and threw up breast-works; advanced again about a quarter of a mile and again built breast-works; halted on a road until the morning of March 31, when we moved by the left flank about two miles, troops of the Third Division relieving us, and took position on the Boydton road, relieving troops of the Fifth Army Corps. The command remained in this position until about 2 p. m., when it advanced in line with the brigade, over the works and through the woods, about one mile, where it met the enemy, who occupied a crest of hills in our front. A charge was ordered, and the enemy driven from his position. The regiment lost 3 commissioned officers killed, 2 commissioned officers wounded, 6 enlisted men killed, 30 enlisted men wounded, and 5 enlisted men missing. It then moved by the left flank, and again by the right flank about one mile, and to the rear about one mile, where we bivouacked for the night.

April 1, at 4 a. m. the command returned to its position on the Boydton road, somewhat to the right of the one occupied in the morning, and remained there until 9 a. m., when it threw up a line of works at right angles with the Boydton road. It moved from this position at about 5 p. m., and reoccupied our old position of the same morning at about 9 p. m., gradually extending the lines to the left about one mile, remaining stationary about two hours, when we moved along the works by the left flank until we struck the White Oak road, and joined General Sheridan about 4 a. m. April 2. The command moved down the road at 6 a. m., formed in line of battle in front of the enemy's works, advancing over them in line of battle to the left, toward the South Side Railroad, about two miles, until we struck the enemy. A charge was made, but repulsed by the enemy. The troops were reformed on the crest of a hill opposite their old position and slight breast-works thrown up. My horse was shot under me in this charge and I received a painful contusion on the right foot, which compelled me temporarily to place Major Ritzius in command of the regiment. A second charge being subsequently made, was again repulsed. The position was upon a third advance taken. The command lost—commissioned officer slightly wounded, 1; enlisted men killed, 3; enlisted men wounded, 18; enlisted men missing, 12. The regiment advanced over the South Side Railroad and bivouacked for the night, remaining until about 11 a. m. April 3, when we moved forward by the left flank, the brigade being rear guard, and ordered back to repair roads, resuming our march at daybreak April 4 to rejoin the division, which we did at about 10 p. m. the same day, bivouacking for the night. April 5, we resumed our march at 9 a. m., on the Lynchburg road, and formed in line of battle with the brigade in reserve. At about 4 p. m. we moved into the front line on the right of the First Brigade, charging the enemy and advancing over Sailor's Creek. I was ordered to advance my regiment as skirmishers to the crest of the hill, where I remained until relieved, when I rejoined the brigade and went into bivouac.

April 6, the regiment moved forward at 6 a. m. on the road until it reached the Appomattox at High Bridge. I was ordered to the right to effect a crossing, if possible, but found the river too deep, and was ordered back to the brigade, which resumed its march, crossing the river, the enemy having been driven. I was then ordered to advance a skirmish line, consisting of my regiment and Thirty-ninth New York Vol-

unteers, to connect with the Second Division, covering the flank of the Third Brigade, and subsequently ordered to rejoin the brigade. The command then advanced in line of battle, under the enemy's artillery fire, changing position several times, until we formed on the left of the Lynchburg road. I was then ordered out with my command and a detail from the Seventh New York Volunteers to relieve the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers on the picket-line that night. I found the enemy's position evacuated about 2 a. m., and at daybreak April 7 advanced my line about two miles, when I was relieved and rejoined the brigade, with which the regiment advanced in column, nothing of interest taking place until April 9, when General Lee surrendered his army.

The officers and men did their duty fully, under all hardships and privations.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY M. KARPLES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. DODT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 42.

Report of Lieut. Col. Lewis W. Husk, One hundred and eleventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 111TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command in the campaign commencing March 29, 1865:

At 6 a. m. of March 29 the regiment broke camp, and with the brigade moved in the direction of Hatcher's Run, which was crossed before noon, and from thence moved some three miles to the west, where we halted and constructed temporary breast-works. During the afternoon the regiment advanced with the brigade in line of battle toward the enemy, meeting no opposition, and halting for the night in a thick wood. In the morning (March 30) the advance in line of battle was continued. Two lines of breast-works were built and abandoned for a farther advance, as our skirmishers compelled the enemy to retire. In the afternoon we reached an old line of works within easy range of the enemy's batteries. Here a considerable action took place, in which a portion of the regiment, under Lieut. J. P. Fishback, was engaged, with a loss of two men wounded. On the morning of the 31st we moved about a mile to the left, occupying works built by the Fifth Corps, and just before noon the division advanced in line of battle to check the enemy, who were pressing back the Second and Third Divisions of the Fifth Corps. The enemy were strongly posted on the crest of a hill, behind hastily constructed works, and to dislodge them the whole line was ordered to charge. This regiment advanced with the greatest enthusiasm, gallantly carrying the enemy's works, completely routing them and capturing 1 stand of colors and over 100 prisoners. A detail from the regiment, under Lieut. E. W. Hoff, were engaged as skirmishers during most of the day, and performed their duty admirably, driving the enemy to the shelter of their fortifications and capturing some

prisoners. A new line of works was erected about a mile in advance of those occupied in the morning. The loss of the regiment during the day was 3 men killed, 23 wounded, and 1 missing.

On the evening of April 1 the regiment was ordered to reconnoiter the enemy's works in our front and, if practicable, carry them by assault; but after a careful reconnaissance the regiment was withdrawn and, with the division, joined General Sheridan. On the 2d of April the regiment had the advance of the division, and was the first to enter the works which the enemy was abandoning. Following to the vicinity of the South Side Railroad the regiment participated in the three assaults upon the enemy which resulted in the capture of the railroad. Our loss in this affair was 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 40 enlisted men wounded, and 2 commissioned officers and 16 enlisted men missing. In the operations subsequent to the 2d, which resulted in the destruction of the Army of Northern Virginia, this regiment performed its full share of duty, meeting with a further loss of five men wounded.

The conduct of the regiment during the campaign, both on the march and in action, is worthy of high praise. Many of the men had but recently entered the service, but they generally behaved with the steadiness of veterans, and the regiment has, I believe, fully sustained its former reputation.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS W. HUSK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. DODT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 43.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Hyde, One hundred and twenty-fifth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 125TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to forward the following report of the action taken by this regiment in the campaign commencing March 29 and ending April 9, 1865:

The regiment broke camp on the morning of March 29, crossing Hatcher's Run, taking up position on the Vaughan road, on which and the succeeding day it moved in line of battle, and intrenched on the Boydton road, near the Quaker road. March 31, the regiment was engaged with the enemy, with a loss to the command of 3 killed and 14 wounded. April 2, the regiment was again engaged with the enemy, with a loss to the command of 2 killed, including Capt. John Quay, of Company D, and 13 wounded. The regiment was again under severe fire on the 6th and 7th instant. On the 8th instant the regiment was on the skirmish line, and captured about 100 prisoners, 1 piece of artillery, 15 wagons, several caissons, and a large number of small-arms.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HYDE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. DODT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 44.

Report of Capt. I. Hart Wilder, One hundred and twenty-sixth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this battalion since March 28, 1865:

This battalion moved from camp near Petersburg at 8 a. m. March 29, 1865, crossing Hatcher's Run. After the division was in position and the advance commenced, this battalion was sent out onto the skirmish line. March 30, at about noon the enemy's pickets were met and driven across the Boydton plank road. Here the battalion was relieved from the skirmish line and rejoined the brigade. March 31, at 4 a. m. the battalion, with the rest of the brigade, moved still farther to the left, resting behind breast-works on the plank road about two hours, then moved in line of battle toward the enemy's works, but soon the brigade made a left wheel, bringing the line perpendicular to the enemy's works. In this position we moved forward, capturing many prisoners and losing some killed and wounded. Among the wounded were Capt. John B. Geddis, commanding battalion, and Lieutenants Hopper and Pasco; but one private killed. At night breast-works were built in front of where we rested in the morning.

April 1, moved back to the works where the morning before we rested, and built breast-works nearly perpendicular to those. There we remained until nearly sundown, when we were moved again to the works in front. Soon after we were marching to the left, and continued the march until 4 a. m. of the 2d instant, halting near Dinwiddie Court-House. At 7 a. m. we were moved to the right again about three miles, halted, formed a line, and rested. Soon the order forward, double-quick, was given, and the troops crossed the enemy's main line of works at 10 a. m. About noon we found the enemy intrenched. We charged his works twice and were repulsed; the third, however, we succeeded in driving him and capturing many prisoners. The troops then moved on about a mile and went into camp for the night. April 3, this battalion, with the rest of the brigade, marched to the vicinity of Lemon Grove Church and encamped for the night. April 4, this battalion, with the remainder of the brigade, repaired roads to enable the wagon trains to pass.

April 5, we marched with the wagon train and joined the division at sundown on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, near Amelia Springs. On the morning of the 6th we moved out and soon found the enemy, but the troops of this command were not engaged until afternoon, when we were moved in line of battle, charging the enemy whenever they would make a stand. At about 5 p. m. we charged through a piece of woods and came upon quite a large wagon train. The enemy had one piece of artillery in position still farther on but succeeded in escaping with it. We moved on the hill where this piece had been and encamped for the night. There were no casualties in this command during the day. April 7, this battalion was not engaged. Though under a sharp artillery fire in the afternoon there were no casualties in this command. The enemy were found to be strongly intrenched. At night we built breast-works and rested behind them until daylight. April 8, this battalion went onto the skirmish line and moved as skirmishers during the day. Found none of the enemy, except stragglers, until

near sundown, when a few cavalrymen made their appearance. At 8 p. m. we were relieved from the skirmish line and rejoined the column, and marched about four miles and went into camp. April 9, at 8 a. m. the command was again in motion and moved slowly on until nearly noon, when there seemed to be a lull, and we rested quietly along the road. Soon after it was announced that Lee had surrendered his entire force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. HART WILDER,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. H. DODT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John Ramsey, Eighth New Jersey Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIRST DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Burkeville, Va., April 14, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command during the recent campaign:

We broke camp near Petersburg on the 29th ultimo, marched to and formed line of battle at Gravelly Creek, my left resting on the creek, my command being on the extreme left of the corps, and connected with the Fifth Corps by picket-line, and subsequently by line of battle. Shortly after leaving camp the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery was detached from my command and assigned to the Second Brigade, and the One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers (Colonel Egbert) relieved from duty with the First Brigade and assigned to mine. During the night the line of battle had become disconnected by the Fifth Corps advancing through a dense wood and swamp. It was absolutely impossible to preserve a line of battle, or rather a connection, in consequence of the impassability of woods, swamps, and the impenetrable darkness overhanging all.

30th, moved forward at daylight and connected with the Fifth Corps, with left of my line resting at the Boydton plank road and the right crossing the Dabney Mill road. During the day the whole line was advanced about 1,000 yards. At this point the skirmishers were briskly engaged during the day, the enemy using their artillery on both of our lines, skirmish and line of battle, with but little effect. I had two companies of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers at this point, under the command of Maj. G. D. Pifer, of that regiment. The conduct of the major and his men was worthy of emulation. The enemy made several efforts to capture the line, but was unsuccessful; but was successful in driving in a portion of the line on my immediate left, composed of troops of the Fifth Corps, with whom I connected. Pending the relaxation of artillery fire the men were constantly engaged in strengthening the temporary works which they occupied.

31st, relieved from the position held yesterday by Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third Brigade, Third Division,

Second Corps, and occupied a line of works to the left made vacant by an advance of a portion of the Fifth Corps, and here connected with the left of the Third Brigade, First Division. While in this position an attack was made by a portion of the Fifth Corps. A large number of the attacking party came back in a decidedly disorganized condition. At this juncture I deployed two regiments—Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers and One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers—as a guard in rear of the line of works, to stop and force the fugitives into the line of temporary works. Shortly afterward I was ordered forward to attack the advancing and exultant foe with the force then at my command, which consisted of the following regiments: Fifty-third, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, One hundred and forty-fifth and One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers being elsewhere and performing other duties, the former on picket, the other two corduroying the Dabney Mill road. I moved forward as directed and attacked the enemy, but shortly afterward the whole line gave way and retired about 200 yards and was reformed. The conduct of a majority of the troops of this command was admirable, while one regiment, the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, gave way unceremoniously and in confusion. This regiment giving way, and the failure of the Third Brigade to advance simultaneously, was the primary cause of the troops of this command retiring. It was not caused by an absence of determination on the part of the troops or the superior fighting of the enemy; a force of circumstances alone obliged them to retire. Had the Third Brigade advanced with me, after crossing the run, instead of remaining idle spectators, the result of the assault would have been different and my brigade spared the mortification of a repulse. After the line had been reformed, which occupied but a short time, and which was accomplished under considerable of a musketry fire, the troops were again moved forward and again occupied the position from which they had previously retired, and still without the co-operation of the Third Brigade. At this time Captain Peterson, of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, came to my assistance with about fifty men of that regiment, they having been relieved from picket duty. The conduct of these men was admirable. These men remained with me until their regiment joined the brigade and rendered good service. We kept gaining ground slowly until the Third Brigade moved forward and connected with us, when we pushed forward more rapidly, pushing the enemy back into his works. His opposition was determined and obstinate, aided by his temporary success in repulsing a portion of the Fifth Corps in the earlier part of the day. The attack on our part was eminently successful, but with considerable loss. We built a line of temporary works a few hundred yards distant from the enemy's main line and rested for the night.

1st, shortly before daylight we moved back to the position occupied in the morning previous and occupied the works from which we advanced. Here the men were supplied with rations and ammunition, and arms and ammunition inspected, in order to be ready for a renewal of the conflict should an emergency at this or a distant point render our services necessary. About dusk we moved forward and occupied the position which we had vacated in the morning, rested here for a short time, and then marched, via the White Oak road, to join the forces under Major-General Sheridan.

2d, joined General Sheridan about daylight, rested about two hours, resumed the march, retracing our steps, and entered the enemy's works at the point where the White Oak road runs through them, the works being occupied without any loss. The march was continued through the enemy's late camp, without any incident of note, until we reached a point near the South Side Railroad, excepting the detachment of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers to capture a wagon train, in which it was unsuccessful; they came in sight of but could not capture the train, or any part of it, the roads being in a very fair condition and the train moving rapidly. Arriving near the railroad the head of the column came up with the rear guard of the enemy crossing the River road, and in a manner to protect the railroad, with several pieces of artillery in position. The Third and Second Brigades preceded me; I came up and formed line in rear of the latter; remained inactive for a short time, except looking out for our right flank. The Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers was detached at this time for the purpose of finding the enemy's right. For the particulars of its operations I invite your attention to the report of its commander, Lieut. Col. William Glenny. The One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers was also detached to extend the line to the right. I was now ordered to move to the right and assault the enemy's position; a position which the several combined assaults of two brigades could not take. I was conducted to a position in rear of the skirmish line of the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers by Brevet Major Marlin, of Brevet Major-General Miles' staff. Formed line of battle under the crest of a hill, which screened the men from the view of the enemy, the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers deployed as skirmishers. The whole preparations were made in a most incredible short time, the officers working energetically and the men obeying orders with alacrity. The whole line now pushed forward with resistless fury, determined for victory. While advancing the enemy used his artillery, giving us grape and canister, but its use was of short duration. The fire did not intimidate or retard our advance, but did considerable execution. Among the wounded, while we were advancing, was Lieut. C. H. Burghardt, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, acting aide-de-camp, who fell from his horse seriously wounded in the leg with a grape-shot while gallantly performing his duty. While advancing the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers was taken from the extreme left and placed on the right of the line for the purpose of striking the railroad sooner, which done would necessitate an abandonment of the position held by the enemy. Subsequent events proved the correctness of this view. The men continued the advance cheering lustily, and when the right of the line struck the railroad the enemy commenced his retreat, my command pressing as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The fruits of victory were the capture of 2 guns, 1 color, and a number of prisoners, sent to the rear, of whom no number was taken. This success was eminently a happy, a glorious one. I did not have then, nor have had since, any information that our forces had possession of the road at an earlier period, and from the importance attached to the possession of this place, am led to the belief that they had not. After crossing the road we struck the River road and marched to the right about two miles in the direction of Petersburg, and then countermarched and rested near Sutherland's Station for the night.

3d, 4th, and 5th, marching to overtake the retreating enemy, without anything of particular note occurring.

6th, resumed the march from Jetersville, and at an early hour came in sight of the enemy; a line of battle was formed and advanced to attack the enemy. I was ordered to connect with the First Brigade and march in line of battle with it, which was done as long as it was practicable to do so, and then I marched the command out in the road in supporting distance of the leading brigade should assistance be required. Was not actively engaged during the day; rested for the night near the Appomattox River.

7th, the pursuit continued, my brigade leading the column, but by subsequent countermarching was brought third in column. Came up with the enemy a short distance from Farmville, formed line of battle, with right resting on the road and connecting with the left of the Third Brigade. The Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers was deployed as skirmishers, the commander of which reports the capture of 1 gun and 1 color, but were subsequently retaken from him. Attention invited to his report. While the brigade was making connection with the Third Brigade we lost several men, including my bugler. The brigade was not called upon to make any further demonstration; changed our position once and remained for the night.

8th, march resumed, no incident of note worth recording. 9th, march resumed. Came up with the enemy in the morning, and rested pending the result of the correspondence in relation to the capitulation of the Army of Northern Virginia. Its consummation was hailed with undisguised feelings of joy, the prospect of peace, through victory, being desirable by all. It was a proud satisfaction to those who have been in this Army of the Potomac for four years, and shared with it the vicissitudes and the varying fortunes of its several campaigns, to be present on this occasion, and to have a share in the honor of the campaign which ended so auspiciously to our cause.

The conduct of the officers and men of this command, with the exception above noted, was eminently satisfactory, and creditable to the several organizations, commanded as follows: Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers by Col. William M. Mintzer, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers by Maj. David W. Megraw, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers by Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers by Col. George T. Egbert, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers by Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers by Capt. Nathaniel P. Lane. The One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose conduct has been censured for the part taken by them in the action of the 31st, did very well on the 2d in the operations against the railroad.

In conclusion, I beg to name the following officers, whose conduct was such as calls for a recognition of their distinguished services: Col. W. M. Mintzer, commanding Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. D. W. Megraw, who received a painful wound and still retained command of his regiment, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, until ordered to the rear; Maj. Theodore Tyrer, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, for valuable aid and assistance; and also to Capt. J. H. Hamlin, commanding One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Capt. A. F. Peterson, Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers; Lieut. S. P. Corliss, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general; and Lieut. C. H. Burghardt, Fourth New York Artillery, acting aide-de-camp.

The following is a statement of casualties during the campaign:

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
March 31	2	22	7	124	.....	3	9	149	158
April 2	.....	3	1	19	.....	1	1	23	24
April 6	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
April 7	.....	6	1	14	.....	.....	1	20	21
Total *	2	31	9	160	.....	4	11	195	206

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RAMSEY,

Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. A. BROWN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 46.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Glenny, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-FOURTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

April 14, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report operations of this command from 28th ultimo to 10th instant, as follows:

The regiment broke camp on the morning of 29th of March, and moved from near the signal station in the direction of Hatcher's Run. On the following day the march was continued on the Boydton plank. Early on the morning of the 31st the regiment composed the picket for the brigade, and were posted at an early hour. Companies A and E, under command respectively of Captains Hurdley and Darby, by direction of the division officer of the day, charged and took the enemy's picket-line in their immediate front, capturing 16 prisoners. The regiment participated in the further operations of the day, and in addition to the above took 40 prisoners, making in all 56. Isaac Strumph, a private of Company E, took a rebel color, which was taken from him by an officer on General Crawford's staff, of the Fifth Corps, with which the line connected on the left. At night the regiment built works and retired from them before day the following morning. At night of the same day (April 1) the works were reoccupied, but again abandoned before day on the morning of the 2d, and moved in the direction of the South Side road. During the day, by direction of General Miles, the regiment took a designated position to protect the left flank of the division, and subsequently charged and took a point of the road, including Sutherland's Station, capturing one gun and a large number of prisoners. The regiment continued its operations with the advancing column to the 8th, when it charged as a skirmish line at Farmville, driving the enemy and capturing one gun, which they were compelled to relinquish by the force of superior numbers. The following day, 9th, the regiment moved with the column until the enemy surrendered their forces composing the Army of Virginia.

* But see revised table, p. 582.

The whole number of prisoners taken exclusively by the regiment is 163.

The conduct of the officers and men is worthy of praise.

The losses during the thirteen days are as follows: Killed—enlisted men, 6. Wounded—officers, 2; enlisted men, 23.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GLENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 47.

Report of Capt. Nathaniel P. Lane, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward a report of operations of this command from the 29th day of March to the 11th day of April, 1865.

The command broke camp at Fort Sampson at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of March and marched toward Hatcher's Run until 12 a. m., when it was deployed as skirmishers, connecting on our left with the Fifth Corps. On the 30th of March, at 10 a. m., the command advanced as skirmishers, flanking the enemy's pickets and drove them to their main works and captured several prisoners without loss of life. At 3 p. m. it was relieved from the front by the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and having joined the brigade it advanced about half a mile and, under the enemy's fire, threw up slight breast-works in a field, and remained behind the same that night. At daybreak on the 31st of March the command left the works and marched to the left of the line, where it was detailed as provost-guard to keep stragglers from the Fifth Corps from going to the rear. Ordered over the works at 11 a. m., it advanced half a mile across the creek, and after being repulsed once it reformed and drove the enemy one mile; captured several prisoners with loss of ten men wounded. At dark the command built heavy breast-works in a pine woods and remained there that night.

Left the works at 5 p. m. on the 1st of April and went back to the main line of works, where it remained until 7 p. m., when it marched over the works again and moved toward the left until 4 a. m. on the 2d of April. After resting until 7 a. m. the command moved toward the enemy's works, which having been evacuated by the enemy it crossed at 9 a. m., and flanking the enemy at the South Side Railroad it charged across a field at 1 p. m., being the first regiment that had their colors on the railroad, and sent several hundred prisoners to the rear with loss of one man killed and one wounded. After remaining near the railroad that night the command broke camp at 10 a. m. on the 3d of April, and after marching toward the left went into camp. On the 4th of April broke camp at daybreak and marched until 7 p. m. April 5, broke camp at 5 a. m. and struck the Danville road at 6 p. m. and went in camp near the said road. April 6, left camp at 7 a. m. and formed line of battle at 10 a. m.; advanced in line several miles and camped in line at 9 p. m. April 7 to 10, the command was detailed to guard the cap-

tured wagon train, burned about 150 wagons, with contents, and a large amount of ammunition, and arrived at the brigade, with 25 captured ambulances and 60 mules, on the 10th of April at 2 p. m.*

Very respectfully,

NATHANIEL P. LANE,
Captain, Commanding Sixty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers.

[Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 48.

Report of Col. William M. Mintzer, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 12, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment from March 29 to the 10th instant:

On the morning of the former date (March 29, 1865), at 6 o'clock, I had my command in readiness to move in accordance with orders previously received from corps headquarters through the regular channel. Our march was by the left flank and nearly parallel with the line of breast-works formerly held by the Second Corps. We crossed Hatcher's Run during the morning and marched in the direction of the Boydton plank road. I formed line of battle on a hill, where temporary breast-works were erected. In the afternoon we advanced in line of battle several times, but met no enemy. Night having come upon us we were ordered to make ourselves comfortable, which order was obeyed. March 30, at 6 a. m. we moved by the left flank, through the woods and swamp, and after forming line of battle near the Boydton road temporary breast-works were erected. In accordance with orders received from brigade headquarters I sent two companies from my regiment, in charge of Major Pifer, to relieve the skirmishers from our brigade. It was while in performance of this duty that Major Pifer had his horse mortally wounded, after having been shot at by rebel sharpshooters six or seven times. In the afternoon our line was advanced to the crest of the hill, a short distance to the front of former line, where we remained for the night.

I would here state, that my skirmishers handsomely repulsed two successive charges of the enemy's skirmishers, while the connection on their left was broken by the skirmishers of the Fifth Corps, who had retired without scarcely firing a shot.

March 31, I was relieved from the front line quite early in the morning, by the Third Division, Second Corps; moved to the position held yesterday morning; soon afterward we moved to the left, in rear of breast-works formerly occupied by part of the Fifth Corps. The Fifth Corps were about engaging the enemy. They were repulsed and driven back in great disorder. My regiment in connection with the Sixty-sixth New York, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were moved forward to retake the ground lost by the Fifth Corps. I was formed on the right. We charged across Hatcher's Run and engaged the enemy on the crest of the hill beyond. This position could have been held, but

* Nominal list of casualties (omitted) shows 12 enlisted men wounded and 1 killed.

the One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on my left, fell back in considerable disorder, thus leaving my left flank, as well as the right, exposed. In this position of affairs I retired and recrossed Hatcher's Run. I reformed my regiment as soon as possible, and, in connection with the three regiments named, again crossed Hatcher's Run; now, having connection on the right with the Third Brigade, we retook all the ground lost by the Fifth Corps, capturing a great many prisoners. In this engagement I had 15 enlisted men killed, 2 officers and 47 enlisted men wounded. We bivouacked for the night in rear of breastworks built near the Boydton plank road.

April 1, at 6 a. m. I moved my command, in connection with the balance of the brigade, to the position held yesterday before the engagement. We remained there until 6 p. m., when we again took up the position left in the morning.

April 2, moved at 2 a. m. to the left in support of cavalry; remained until 9 a. m., when we returned in rear of position held the night before. It having been discovered that the enemy had abandoned their works we were moved by the right flank in quick time in pursuit. We came upon them near the South Side Railroad. My regiment, in connecting with others of the brigade, was formed in line on the left flank of the position held by the enemy. We were ordered to charge, but General Ramsey desiring my regiment to form on the right of the brigade, I moved it there, by the flank, at a double-quick, and charged forward with the other regiments of the brigade, capturing the South Side Railroad and quite a number of prisoners. I have reason to believe that the enemy held their position until my regiment charged forward on the extreme right. In this engagement I had eight enlisted men wounded. We bivouacked for the night on the north side of the railroad.

April 3, marched at 9 a. m. toward the Danville railroad; found no enemy.

April 4, moved at 7 a. m.; my regiment was in front of the brigade. We encamped for the night at 7 p. m.

April 5, marched the whole day, from 5 a. m. until 7 p. m., following the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We crossed the Danville railroad and formed line of battle beyond, where we remained for the night.

April 6, moved at 4 a. m. The enemy having been discovered in our front we formed line of battle and followed them in this way the entire day. A great bulk of the enemy's train having been captured at Deep Creek my regiment was detailed as a guard in the evening. I had one man wounded during the day.

April 7, moved at 6 a. m.; crossed the South Side Railroad near the High Bridge; crossed the Appomattox River; moved forward on the Buckingham road, and formed line of battle confronting the enemy in front. In forming my line I had one man killed and one man wounded. We bivouacked for the night in line near Farmville.

April 8, marched on the Buckingham road the entire day but met no enemy.

April 9, continued our march until about 4 p. m., when, it having been announced that General Lee had surrendered his army to General Grant, I formed my regiment on the right of the Buckingham road and bivouacked for the night.

During the march and in the several engagements all my officers and men behaved gallantly.

Numerical Report of Casualties.

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
March 31	.....	15	2	47	1 man wounded; since died.
April 2	.....	.....	.....	8	
April 6	.....	.....	.....	1	
April 7	.....	1	.....	1	
Total	.....	16	2	57	

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. MINTZER,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 49.

Report of Capt. John R. Weltner, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 116TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

Report of operations from the 28th ultimo to the present time.

March 29, broke camp at 6 a. m., marched on the left until we joined the Fifth Corps, passed through the line of works and marched southward. About 12 m. formed line of skirmishers and advanced until after night, met with no opposition, rested for the night, still being deployed as skirmishers.

March 30, shortly after daylight the line began to advance, and continued to do so until about 10 a. m., when they were relieved, fell back, and built works, remaining in the latter position all day and the rest of the night.

March 31, moved early in the morning toward the left and occupied a position behind a line of works; remained until about 9 a. m., when we moved still farther to the left in support of the Fifth Corps; shortly after forming line heard heavy firing in our front, and in a few minutes a portion of the Fifth Corps broke and retreated to our line. About this time our brigade was ordered out in front of the works. They formed line of battle and advanced on the enemy, charged them twice, and were driven back each time; the third time we were more successful, and compelled the enemy to fall back at least two miles; held our position, built works, and remained all night.

April 1, moved about daylight and took up our old position occupied by us on the day previous. About 6 p. m. received orders to move; formed line and moved two or three miles to the left and occupied our old line of works; considerable skirmishing going on while we occupied this line; marched about 12 midnight, moving toward the left.

April 2, joined the Fifth Corps, formed line, and rested until 8 a. m., when we took up line of march and moved back to a position a short distance in the rear of the position occupied on the night previous; remained about two hours, when word was received that the enemy had evacuated; advanced at once and passed into their line; continued to advance for a mile or two, when the enemy were found to be intrenched

and offering resistance to our farther advance; formed line of battle in an open field on the right of the road, advanced a short distance and then lay down awaiting further orders; lay in this position two hours when we were ordered to move to the left; advanced in this way about a mile and a half, formed line of battle and charged the enemy's works (coming in on their left flank), and drove them from their position; after the charge formed lines and continued on until we made connection with the other line, which being complete moved down the road for a short distance, when we about-faced and marched about one mile; formed line and rested for the night.

April 3, marched about 8 a. m., nothing of consequence occurring all day; rested quietly during the night.

April 4, nothing of consequence occurring.

April 5, still moving on the left; drew rations in the morning; took up line of march; passed a portion of Fifth Corps about 4 p. m.; crossed railroad, built works and rested quietly all night.

April 6, moved early in the morning and came in sight of the enemy's wagon train in about an hour's time; formed line of battle and advanced a long distance; this day a large number of wagons were captured; rested about 9 p. m., and remained quiet all night.

April 7, formed line of march and advanced about four miles, when we were attacked by the enemy; built works and rested quietly all night.

April 8, marched all day, nothing of consequence occurring.

April 9, marched about 8 a. m. and moved slowly along the road; advanced about one mile and halted, remaining in the road until late in the afternoon; received word of the surrender of General Lee; great rejoicing throughout the whole brigade. Camped all night in a field to the left of the road.

April 10, quiet all day, men busily engaged in cleaning their arms and putting up tents.

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
March 31, 1865	1	1	2	19	.....	2
April 2, 1865	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1
Total	1	2	2	21	.....	3

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. WELTNER,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 50.

Report of Capt. James H. Hamlin, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 145TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: Pursuant to circular from headquarters Second Army Corps, of this date, I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this command from March 28 to April 10, 1865:

On the morning of the 29th of March the regiment broke camp, with the brigade, and took up a line of march to the left, striking the Vaughan

road. In this direction we proceeded as far as the Hargrave house, where we encamped for the night. The enemy had been found at this point.

On the morning of the 30th a detachment of the command was placed on the skirmish line, in charge of Lieutenant Lee, who charged the enemy's front line, driving him out and occupying his works. This position was held until the line of battle advanced, the Fifth Corps covering this ground. On the 31st ultimo the regiment was detached for the purpose of building a corduroy road, at which it was occupied until evening, when it joined the brigade at a position some miles to the left. Here bivouacked for the night. On the morning of April 1 we moved back to a line of works formerly occupied by the Fifth Corps, where we laid until evening, when we were advanced to another line of works thrown up by the same organization. Bivouacked. On the morning of the 2d were moved on the double-quick some distance to the left, and returned to the vicinity of the former position, the enemy having evacuated his works. An immediate pursuit was begun. He was found posted in a strong position on the South Side Railroad. At this point a train of the enemy's was discovered moving off, whereon my command was detached in pursuit. The capture failed through loss of time. Returned to our position in the line. The regiment was thrown as skirmishers on the left front and flank of the enemy, driving him from his works and capturing one gun, and contributing to the general capture that then and there ensued. The 3d, 4th, and 5th instant were occupied in the pursuit of the enemy, who was again found at the Danville road, near Amelia Springs. At this point the regiment was detached on a scout on our right, which resulted in the capture of eight prisoners. From this to the 10th instant nothing beyond the general incidents of the pursuit occurred, save that at Farmville we had one man wounded, as at different times before we had 1 killed and 4 wounded.

JAS. H. HAMLIN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

Report of Capt. John F. Sutton, One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 148TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command from March 29 to this date, inclusive:

My command broke camp, with its corps, on the morning of the 29th, and marched to the vicinity of the Boydton plank road. At about 4 p. m. of that day the regiment was placed in support of the brigade skirmish line, connecting with the Fifth Corps on the left. The regiment was gradually deployed on the line as it advanced, taking up the interval between the Fifth and Second Corps, and remained on the skirmish line throughout the night. During the 30th the regiment remained in support of the brigade, in line of battle, near the dirt road, in front of a portion of the enemy's works. 31st, moved to the

left with brigade supporting the Fifth Corps. At about 11.30 a. m. the whole brigade moved in line of battle to a position along Gravelly Run, on the left of a brigade of the Fifth Corps, and immediately attacked the enemy's line across the run. After a sharp fight the line fell back in some confusion, but was soon rallied and pushed forward, driving the enemy out. Captain Rhinehart, commanding regiment, was wounded at this juncture, and the command devolved on me. After driving the enemy some time the brigade was reformed in rear of skirmish line, moved some distance to the left, where works were put up and the regiment remained all night in position.

April 1, the brigade moved back to the position from which it had advanced on the 31st and remained throughout the day. At dark moved to the left and at midnight to the extreme left. In the morning, after considerable maneuvering, it was discovered that the enemy's works had been evacuated, and my regiment, with its brigade, was pushed through in pursuit. About noon, the division having been stopped by the enemy's rear guard, on a choice position near the South Side Railroad, I was directed by Captain Marlin, of the division staff, to deploy regiment as skirmishers to the front and our right of the enemy's position, and immediately I was ordered to charge along their left flank. I succeeded in reaching the church on the dirt road, on the left, and, with the aid of other portions of the brigade, in driving them out, capturing a number of the prisoners, 1 gun, and 1 battle-flag. They were pursued with vigor until near dark, when the brigade was taken in.

During the 3d, 4th, and 5th the regiment marched, with brigade, in pursuit of the enemy without incident of any note, and on the 6th, with it supporting part of the division, in the maneuvers which resulted in the capture of part of their train and some artillery. After reaching High Bridge on the morning of the 7th I was ordered to send out my regiment for the purpose of foraging. The regiment succeeded in securing, in the vicinity of Farmville and beyond, about 7 head of horses, 180 head of cattle, 50 head of sheep, and 40 head of hogs. These, with about 1,600 weight of bacon, were disposed of as I had been ordered; and on the 9th I rejoined the brigade and moved with it to the position now occupied.

During these operations my command has lost as follows:

Date.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
March 30				1				1
March 31	1	4	2	34		1	3	39
April 2				4				4
April 7		1						1
Total	1	5	2	39		1	3	45

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. SUTTON,

Captain, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 52.

Report of Col. George T. Egbert, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

Report of operations of One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers from March 29 to April 9, 1865, inclusive:

The regiment left camp on morning of March 29; was transferred, by order of division commander, from First to Fourth Brigade; moved with the division, and were advanced as skirmishers in the afternoon, connecting with the right of the Fifth Corps line; about dark were relieved by One hundred and forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and halted for the night. 30th, advanced in line of battle and halted for the night near Boydton plank road. 31st, the regiment, with One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were ordered to the rear to corduroy on the road from Dabney's Mill to Boydton plank road; were employed all day; moved to the brigade about dark. April 1, moved back and occupied a line of works until about 5 p. m., when we moved out and occupied a line of works in advance until about 2 a. m. April 2, when the regiment moved to the left in rear of Fifth Corps. About 7 a. m. moved about one mile to the right and formed line of battle. About 10 a. m. marched through the enemy's works and came upon his rear guard near the South Side Railroad. Moved by the left flank about 4 p. m. and charged the enemy, driving him and gaining possession of the railroad, with the following casualties: Corpl. William C. Hixson, Company D, Corpl. John F. Maxwell, Company E, and Sergt. George C. Warner, Company F, wounded. Marched with the brigade during the 3d, 4th, and 5th, without any particular incident. On the 6th moved a short distance and came in sight of the enemy's rear guard; formed line of battle in support of a battery, which opened upon him. Advanced during the day, closely following the enemy, but did not become engaged with him. Three prisoners were brought in by a member of the regiment. 7th, moved with the brigade, passing High Bridge; came up with the enemy; formed line of battle, and advanced, changing position during the day. A detail from the regiment as flankers became engaged, with the following casualties: Private Joseph Solomon, Company H, wounded. Twelve prisoners were brought in. 8th, marched until 6 p. m. without incident and halted. Shortly after dark were thrown out as skirmishers and advanced about five miles, capturing five prisoners; met Major Mason, of General Lee's staff, with flag of truce. Spent the night on picket duty. April 9, relieved by One hundred and fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers and joined the brigade; marched with it. About 4 p. m. received news of the surrender of Lee's army. Halted for the night.

Casualties: April 2, 3 enlisted men wounded; April 7, 1 enlisted man wounded; total, 4.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. T. EGBERT,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. P. CORLISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Brigade.

No. 53.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Hays, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

FORT REYNOLDS, *May 18, 1865.*

Colonel WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps:

I have the honor to transmit a report of the operations of the Second Division, Second Corps, from the 29th of March to the 5th of April, also the reports of the brigade commanders. These reports have been delayed in consequence of not having been able to get the necessary data to make my report out until just as I was leaving on the march from City Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAYS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FORT REYNOLDS, VA., *May 15, 1865.*

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Division, Second Army Corps, from the 29th of March, 1865, to the 5th of April, 1865:

On the 29th of March the division moved out on the Vaughan road, drove in the enemy's vedettes, and encamped at Dabney's Mill. On the 30th marched in line of battle to the Crow house; took up a position there and intrenched. On the 30th a reconnaissance in force was made and the enemy's works on our front found to consist of two redoubts, connected by a line and constituting a portion of his main works. The skirmishers and sharpshooters got so near to the enemy's works that he could not use his artillery. The slashing in front of the redoubts was very heavy and difficult to get through. Early on the morning of the 2d of April an attack was made on the enemy's works and one redoubt taken. The troops then pushed on and took the second redoubt, capturing in the two redoubts three 12-pounder guns, with caissons all complete, and in good, serviceable order, also 300 muskets and about 100 prisoners. Strong supports followed the attacking party and the remainder of the division held in readiness to take advantage of any success. The redoubts were entered first and at about the same time by men belonging to the Seventh Michigan, Sixty-ninth New York,* and Company G, Eighth New York Artillery. The troops engaged consisted of the Seventh Michigan (Lieutenant-Colonel La Point), Sixty-ninth New York (Captain Heggart), Nineteenth Massachusetts (Captain Palmer), First Minnesota Sharpshooters, Company G, Eighth New York Artillery, and the battalion of the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania, and the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania (Captain McAnally). Skirmishers from the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York, a detachment of the Tenth New York (Captain Van Winkle), five companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut (Captain Murdock), and a detachment from the Fourth Ohio (Captain De Witt and Captain Rounds). As soon as the works were taken the First and Second Brigades were concentrated in them. The Third Brigade had been sent early in the morning to support General Mott's division, and did not rejoin the Second Division until evening. The conduct of the officers

*National Guard Artillery, or One hundred and eighty-second Volunteers.

and men engaged in the attack merits the highest praise. The division marched from Sutherland's Station on the 3d and arrived at Jetersville on the 5th of April at 2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding the Third Brigade, Colonel Olmsted, commanding the First Brigade, and Colonel McIvor, commanding the Second Brigade, acted on all occasions with promptness and ability, and are deserving of special notice. Lieutenant Westcott's battery (B), First Rhode Island Artillery, was in position at the Crow house, and did excellent service by its accurate firing, and assisted very essentially during the assault on the redoubts on the 2d of April.

The officers and soldiers of the division deserve great credit for their patient endurance of the fatigue and exposure incident to so vigorous a campaign, and for their bravery and good conduct.

The officers of my staff—Major Norvell, assistant adjutant-general; Surgeon Maull; Captain Summerhayes, inspector; Captain Knapp, aide-de-camp; Captain Russell, acting engineer; Captain Crombargar, commissary of subsistence; Captain Gleason, assistant quartermaster; Captain Doten, commissary of musters; Captain White, ordnance officer; Captain Porter, judge-advocate, and Lieutenant Moore, aide-de-camp—performed their respective duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAYS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 54.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Francis C. Barlow, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 14, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I was assigned to the command of this division on April 6, 1865, relieving Brigadier General Smyth. The division was at that time near Amelia Springs. On the morning of that day the division moved out on the ——— road, covering the right flank of the First Division. We did not come in contact with the enemy during the day. On the morning of April 7 we continued the pursuit of the enemy, moving on the right of the First Division and the main road. During the morning, learning that it was the intention of the corps commander to pass over High Bridge, I sent the Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers (of the First Brigade) to secure the bridge. After considerable skirmishing this regiment drove away the enemy, and secured the crossing and extinguished the fire on the small dirt road bridge. They were unable to extinguish the fire on the railroad bridge; three spans of it were destroyed before the division pioneers could cut away the burning part. During the skirmishing Colonel Starbird, commanding Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, a gallant officer, was dangerously wounded. The enemy subsequently made a smart attempt to retake the bridge, supporting their skirmish line with troops in line of battle; but the Third Brigade (Brigadier-

General Smyth) coming up they were repulsed. The division here received eighteen abandoned guns and about 500 Enfield rifles. They afterward advanced to Farmville, meeting with considerable resistance, during which a portion of the skirmish line was captured. During the skirmishing Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Third Brigade, was mortally wounded. From Farmville we pursued the enemy in a northeasterly direction, on the Cumberland Court-House road, but were subsequently ordered to join the rest of the corps.

On the 8th of April we advanced, without incident, to a point some eight miles west of New Store. On the 9th hostilities were terminated by the surrender of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Brevet Major-General Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. C. A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 55.

Reports of Col. William A. Olmsted, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from headquarters Second Division, Second Army Corps, General Hays commanding, I moved the brigade, following the Second Brigade, and moved from camp by the left flank, down the Vaughan road, through the picket-line, over Hatcher's Run. A line of battle was formed by the Third and Second Brigades, leaving this brigade in reserve. The Seventh Michigan was temporarily detached to the Third Brigade. At 2 p. m. I was ordered to make a reconnaisance toward Dabney's Mill and capture a fort supposed to be there—the Nineteenth Maine, commanded by Colonel Starbird, supported by the Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Captain Ludgate, and the One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers, commanded by Major Curtiss. We advanced and took Dabney's Mill. The brigade was then advanced to the old line of the enemy's breast-works and bivouacked for the night. March 30, at 7 a. m. the command, with the rest of the division, advanced and carried the enemy's works at Hatcher's Run and at the Crow house; took up our position on the left of the Second Brigade and relieved Pierce's brigade, Third Division; threw out the Nineteenth Maine as skirmishers, supported by the One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, to find out the position of the enemy's works in our front. The One hundred and fifty-second New York was sent to support the Third Brigade on their left. The brigade advanced for about three quarters of a mile through heavy slashing of woods; found the enemy in position, with a fort mounting two guns and with a fort in supporting range; this was mounted with one gun, with works forming the angle over the extreme right of the main line of works of the enemy running from Petersburg. March 31, remained in same position, and at 4 p. m. we marched to the left and reported to Third Division, General Mott commanding; deployed the brigade in a thin line to occupy the works of Pierce's brigade.

April 1, at 6 a. m. reported back to General Hays and occupied the old line of works we left when we marched to report to General Mott. At 2 p. m. advanced the brigade and threw up strong line of works, so as to connect with Second Brigade and it with Twenty-fourth Corps. Received orders at 11 p. m. to advance a strong skirmish line, with supports, and attack the enemy's works in our front. April 2, at 6 a. m. advanced the Seventh Michigan (without knapsacks, by order of Captain Doten, division staff) and about twenty men of First Minnesota, with telescopic rifles, to attack the fort. The Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers was sent out as reserve. At 8 a. m. Lieutenant-Colonel La Point reported that he captured the fort, also the one in the rear, and kept advancing by the left flank, capturing six forts, with prisoners, in front of the Third Division. The pickets of the Third Division kept firing at the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts as they were moving to the left, and were not aware that my brigade had captured them until Brevet Brigadier-General McAllister came out and found them in our hands. We captured 400 prisoners and turned them over to the division provost guard. At 8 a. m. the brigade marched by the left flank, in connection with Second Brigade, down the Vaughan road to Burgess' Mill; then marched up the Boydton plank road to within one mile and a half of Petersburg; crossed over and marched west from Petersburg on Cox's road to the house of Widow Kidd. Bivouacked for the night. April 3, moved back over Cox's road to Cogswell's house at 11 a. m.; marched back over the Cox road, and struck the Namozine road; moved in a southwestern direction. Bivouacked at 9 p. m. on the farm of a Mrs. Burke.

April 4 and 5, we marched to Amelia Station, on Danville road. April 6, General Hays ordered the Seventh Michigan to advance as skirmishers; the brigade followed the division column. General Hays was relieved from command and General Smyth assumed command. Shortly afterward Major-General Barlow, having been assigned to the command, ordered the brigade to move; marched in column by ranks of fours in support of Third Brigade, advancing in battalion columns of fours. At Amelia Springs, by order of General Barlow, detailed the One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers to relieve a brigade of First Division, and remain until further orders. The Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Captain Ludgate, was thrown out as skirmishers to Third Brigade, at Perkinson's Sawmill, and captured a rebel wagon train.

April 7, advanced with the brigade, my brigade marching in column on the right flank of the road; arrived near High Bridge; reported to General Barlow that a rebel wagon train was in sight; was ordered to advance a regiment as skirmishers to take a supposed work of the enemy near and southwest of High Bridge, all on Danville road; deployed the Nineteenth Maine; they advanced, and afterward moved to the right and saved the High Bridge, also a smaller bridge for crossing below the bridge; formed line of battle on left of railroad and advanced the Seventh Michigan and Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers as skirmishers and flankers. Just as the brigade moved I was ordered to move by the right flank, cross the railroad, and march in column in rear of Second Brigade to support Smyth. Advanced about two miles when we met the enemy; the skirmish line moved promptly in advance to within rifle range of Farmville, when part of the skirmish line was captured. After the position was carried was ordered to advance down the railroad to Farmville; after the men had mealed for dinner took the advance and moved to the right, and

formed line of battle on the right of First Division; at sundown changed front and formed line facing the enemy. April 8, moved in column by fours, marching them through heavy woods on right of road. April 9, marched in column of fours down Lynchburg road, and participated in the grand and glorious surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia to the Army of the Potomac; went into camp, where we now remain.

The following is a correct list of casualties, on the days they occurred.*

April 9, all the prisoners captured on the 7th were recaptured and reported to their regiments, and are now doing duty.

The brigade captured 3 guns (12-pounders, light) at Crow's house, and 18 of all calibers at High Bridge, and about 1,000 prisoners in all.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. OLMSTED,
Colonel Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

In concluding my report I wish to call the attention of the major-general commanding the division to the promptness of the commanding officers of regiments in this brigade in promptly obeying each and every order given, and to all officers and men for their steadiness on the march and earnestness to do their every duty under all circumstances.

The following are the officers who commanded their regiments during the whole campaign from March 29, 1865, to April 9, 1865, inclusive: Col. I. W. Starbird, commanding Nineteenth Maine Volunteers; Colonel Stover, commanding One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, commanding Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel La Point, commanding Seventh Michigan Veteran Volunteers; Major Curtiss, commanding One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers; Capt. William Ludgate, commanding Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers; Captain Palmer, commanding Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. F. Houston, commanding First Minnesota Volunteers.

To my staff I am indebted for their usefulness in doing and exposing themselves under all circumstances, and, if brevet rank is to be given, would recommend Capt. O. R. Small, Nineteenth Maine, acting assistant adjutant-general, to be major by brevet; Capt. A. B. Holmes, Twentieth Massachusetts, acting assistant inspector-general, to be major by brevet; First Lieut. and Adjt. George Matthews, Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet; First Lieut. Aldrich Tennant, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, to be captain by brevet; Second Lieut. William H. Tripp, aide de-camp, to be captain by brevet.

I would also call the attention of the general commanding the division that Capt. Augustus Hubbell, acting commissary of subsistence, was up to the front each day, and attended to his duties promptly and well; also Surg. S. H. Plumb, Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers, surgeon in charge of the brigade, was with the head of the column and with the brigade in each position it occupied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. OLMSTED,
Colonel Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Second Army Corps.

*Embodied in table, p. 583.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 26, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular, Second Division, Second Army Corps, to forward a report of the operations of this brigade from March 29, 1865, to April 6, 1865, inclusive, I do respectfully report:

By a preparatory order to be in readiness to move had the command under arms and in order for the orders of the commanding officer of the division, Brigadier-General Hays, at 6.30 a. m. March 29, 1865. By an order from General Hays detailed the Seventh Michigan Veteran Volunteers to report to General Smyth, commanding the Third Brigade. We were ordered to move by the left flank and follow the Second Brigade (at 7 a. m.), Second Division, Second Army Corps. We crossed over Hatcher's Run, following down the Vaughan road; we were halted and formed in reserve to the Second and Third Brigades, forming the first line. On moving to position I was ordered to support my rear and right; did so by having the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers deployed for that purpose. I (by order of General Hays) advanced the Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers to skirmish the front of our line. Shortly afterward I was ordered to remove them; shortly thereafter I was ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Dabney's Mill and capture a supposed work there held by the enemy. I ordered the Nineteenth Maine, supported by the Fifty-ninth New York Veteran Volunteers (Captain Ludgate) and One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteers, to make the reconnaissance. Shortly after, in riding down, found that we had occupied Dabney's Mill, and so reported to Major Norvell, assistant adjutant-general, Second Division, Second Army Corps. The brigade advanced to Dabney's Mill about 5 p. m. and bivouacked.

March 30, 1865, with the balance of the division advanced to Crow house, on Hatcher's Run; took up our position on crest of hill on left of Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Made a reconnaissance to the front to ascertain strength of position and number of guns in a fort on extreme right of enemy's line of works running from Peterburg. Advanced the Nineteenth Maine, supported by Thirty-sixth Wisconsin and One hundred and eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, with the First Minnesota on the right of slashings in front of Crow house. Found the fort to contain two brass pieces, with a fort in rear mounting one gun, and so reported. March 31, reported to Third Division, and occupied the line of works held formerly by First Brigade, Third Division, they having moved to the left.

April 1, reported back to Second Division at 6 a. m.; resumed old line formerly occupied; advanced the brigade about 300 yards and threw up breast-works, connecting with the Second Brigade, and it with the Twenty-fourth Corps. April 2, I advanced the Seventh Michigan, with twenty or twenty-five sharpshooters, supported by the Nineteenth Massachusetts, to assault the work and capture it. The assault commenced about 6 a. m., and at about 7.30 or 8 a. m. Lieutenant-Colonel La Point, Seventh Michigan, reported to me that he had captured the fort, and I reported to General Hays at Crow's house. The brigade was advanced to the line of enemy's works at 9 a. m.; moved by left flank and moved to Boydton plank road to Burgess' Mill; then up Boydton plank road to and near Mr. Cogswell's house, on Cox's road; moved down Cox's road, crossing railroad at Sutherland's Station; threw out skirmishers, and proceeded until we met the First Division skirmishers, where we halted over near a Mrs. Kidd's house, and bivouacked. April 3, marched back to Cogswell's house; after resting

for about two hours resumed march again down Cox's road; advanced down Namozine road, and bivouacked on a farm of a Mrs. Burke. April 4 and 5, on march; arrived on the afternoon of the 5th at Amelia Station. April 6, was ordered to prepare to attack the enemy. Soon afterward Brigadier-General Hays was relieved and Brigadier-General Smyth assumed command; shortly afterward Brevet Major-General Barlow took command.

The regiments which took a prominent part in the capture of the fort mounting two brass pieces, with one in rear mounting one gun, on April 2, 1865, was the Seventh Michigan, Colonel La Point, Nineteenth Massachusetts, commanded by Captain Palmer, and First Minnesota, all sharpshooters. Sergeant Warren, of the Seventh Michigan, was amongst the first to enter the fort, and shot a rebel sharpshooter dead for not surrendering. Lieutenant-Colonel [La Point?] on entering the second fort (he was the first one to enter it) changed the gun so as to fire at the rebels as they were retreating.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM A. OLMSTED,
Colonel Fifty-ninth New York Vet. Vols., Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. J. M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 56.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Spaulding, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the doings of this regiment since the 29th ultimo:

March 29, broke camp at 5 a. m. and marched at 7 a. m. out on Vaughan road about one mile and formed line. In afternoon advanced as skirmishers to Dabney's Mill, where it remained for the night. March 30, five companies advanced as skirmishers and the remainder with the line of battle; skirmishers advanced till they met the enemy at Fort Powell, and engaged them during the day until 4 p. m., when they were relieved by the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers and rejoined the regiment and brigade at the Crow house. March 31, at 4 a. m. moved short distance to relieve a part of the Third Division. At noon, an advance having been ordered, this regiment was deployed and advanced as skirmishers to within short range of the enemy's works, and engaged them during the day, taking a few prisoners and having several men wounded. Withdrew at dark and rejoined the brigade.

April 1, lay in line all day. At 5 p. m. moved a short distance to the front and constructed works. From this date to the 7th instant marched with the brigade, but was not engaged. The 7th instant, at 10 a. m., the regiment advanced as skirmishers up to the works on the east side of High Bridge, on Lynchburg railroad, which were found vacated, but the enemy were discovered on the opposite side of the run, and both bridges were found to be on fire. The regiment advanced on double-quick to the foot bridge, sent three companies across as skirmishers, and with the remainder put out the fire and saved the bridge. The enemy advanced a strong skirmish line against the skirmishers of

this regiment, and pressed them back and followed so closely that but one of our companies could recross the bridge. The Third Brigade advancing to our support at just this moment, the enemy were driven back on the double-quick. Col. I. W. Starbird was severely wounded in this engagement. The regiment afterward marched along the railroad with the brigade to Farmville, and in the afternoon moved to the right and took position with the division on the right of the First Division and constructed works. April 8 and 9, marched in a westerly direction with the brigade to this place, and did not meet the enemy. In afternoon of the 9th participated in the general enjoyment of the Army of the Potomac.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. SPAULDING,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. O. R. SMALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 57.

Report of Col. James P. McIvor, One hundred and seventieth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular of this date from headquarters Second Division, Second Army Corps, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of the Second Brigade since the 28th of March:

The brigade broke camp on the morning of the 29th, and moved with the balance of the division across and beyond Hatcher's Run, a distance of some three miles. During the 30th and 31st of March the advance toward the enemy's main line of works was continued until the Crow house was reached. Whilst en route the brigade built three lines of breast-works, the last line upon what is known as the Crow farm, from which point reconnaissances were made by portions of this command against the enemy's works, which were found to be of a formidable character.

On the 1st of April the command was advanced still nearer to the enemy (our skirmishers driving those of the opposing force into their breast-works), forming a connection with the Twenty-fourth Army Corps on the run; and at that point also a strong line of works was constructed. During the night of the 1st a force from this brigade, consisting of the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery, One hundred and fifty-fifth and One hundred and seventieth New York Volunteers, was ordered to assault the enemy's works, in column of fours, at 4 a. m. the following morning. Everything was prepared accordingly, and the above-named regiments were advanced beyond our skirmish line and close to the enemy's abatis at 3.30 a. m. At 15 minutes before 4 o'clock the order for the assault was countermanded and the troops were quietly withdrawn. Shortly afterward the enemy made a fierce attack upon the left of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps and also upon our brigade skirmish line. The latter was immediately re-enforced and repulsed the enemy. At 7 a. m. orders were received to assault the

enemy's fort, in column of fours, with one-third of the number of men at first detailed. For this purpose the Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery, under command of Capt. Robert Heggart, was quickly formed upon the skirmish line, and together with the skirmishers, consisting of the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers and Company G of the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, attacked and captured the fort and works, with two guns and caissons and many prisoners, in the most gallant manner. The Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery, led by Capt. Robert Heggart, observing another fort directly in rear of the one first attacked and captured, advanced on it and captured it, together with one gun and caisson and many prisoners. The Sixty-ninth New York National Guard Artillery and the One hundred and sixty-fourth New York Volunteers were promptly reformed and sent as skirmishers in pursuit of the enemy, of whom they captured and sent to the rear many. The Sixty-ninth Regiment New York National Guard Artillery was led throughout by Capt. Robert Heggart, whom I would respectfully recommend as deserving of some mark of approbation for his meritorious services. Immediately after the capture of the works the remainder of the brigade advanced and occupied them for a short time, when it was rejoined by that portion which had been skirmishing, after having marched to a point within three miles of Petersburg.

The evening of the 2d and the morning of the 3d was occupied in marching and countermarching between Wells' Church (South Side Railroad) and the point above named. On the afternoon of the 3d the brigade was detailed to guard the train of the Cavalry Corps, which was in park at Sutherland's. On the night of the 3d the train moved toward Namozine Church, the brigade accompanying it as escort, repairing roads and building bridges in places which had been rendered impassable. The march was continued day and night until 6 a. m. on the 6th instant, when this command rejoined the division, and without being permitted to rest accompanied it in pursuit of the enemy during the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th instant. Encamped at Clover Hill on the 10th, since which date this command has marched to its present location.

The brigade has captured in all above 300 prisoners.

I am, major, yours, very respectfully,

J. P. McIVOR,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 58.

Reports of Col. Daniel Woodall, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 27, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this command from March 29 to April 6, inclusive, in compliance with circular of April 26 from headquarters Second Division, Second Army Corps.

Pursuant to orders from headquarters Second Corps of the previous day, we left at 6.38 a. m. March 29. After crossing Hatcher's Run the Seventh Michigan Volunteers (of the First Brigade) reported to General Smyth as skirmishers. After passing our picket-line General Smyth sent out the Seventh West Virginia Volunteers, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, and Fourth Ohio Volunteers as skirmishers, who advanced about a mile and a half, but found no enemy. Our skirmishers were then withdrawn and line of battle formed—Second Division on the right, and this brigade on the right of the division, resting near Hatcher's Run. Seventh Virginia, Fourth Ohio, and Seventh Michigan were sent out to picket in our front. While advancing to reconnoiter the front of his regiment Lieutenant [Patterson], of the Seventh Michigan, a valuable officer, was shot dead by a sharpshooter. The enemy occupying a line of works near Dabney's Mill, our line then advanced to Dabney's Mill, the brigade marching by the flank, as the woods were too thick for a line of battle. We took position on the right of the division, our right resting on Hatcher's Run, connecting with Twenty-fourth Corps and connecting on the left with First Brigade. While this movement was being executed the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had been sent out as skirmishers to picket in our front, struck the enemy between Dabney's Mill and the Crow house, and a lively skirmish was kept up until dark, but with no loss to us. Our skirmish line for the right was composed of the Fourth Ohio, Seventh Virginia, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers (from First Brigade), which regiments reported to General Smyth about dark.

March 30. Our whole line advanced this morning to the Crow house; the enemy left their position at this point during the night; our brigade was in reserve of the division during the day. The enemy were found to have fallen back to their main line of works, which was found to be very strong. While establishing a picket-line from the right of the Third Division to Hatcher's Run, the enemy opened with artillery on our picket force, under command of Lieut. Col. J. C. Nicholls, First Delaware Veteran Volunteers, but did no damage. We remained in this position until 1 o'clock of the morning of the 31st, when this brigade was ordered to the left of the division. It rained hard until daybreak, at which time we occupied the works extending from the Crow house—the First Brigade, Second Division, on our right, and a brigade of the Third Division on our left. General Smyth, with the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce commanding, reconnoitered our front and unmasked the position of the enemy, drawing the fire of his batteries. An attack was then ordered. The Seventh Michigan (Lieutenant-Colonel La Point), Seventh West Virginia (Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin), Fourth Ohio (Lieutenant-Colonel Calahan), and a company of the First Delaware (Captain Davis and Lieutenant Dunn)—the First Delaware was formed in line of battle, under Colonel Woodall—advanced through the enemy's slashing, driving them to their works, and, after sharp skirmishing, succeeded in silencing the fire of their battery in our front, which was in a square work without embrasure. Lieutenant Hopkins, Seventh Virginia, was severely wounded during the affair. The slashing in our front was so thick a line of battle could not get through. During this time a heavy firing was going on on our left. At night our skirmish line was withdrawn under cover of the woods, and we remained in the position until the afternoon of the 1st of April, when our line was shortened by the Third Division moving to the right. The First and Second Brigades established a new line along the edge of the woods in our front, and this brigade held the line occupied by the First

Brigade; held this position until 2 a. m. April 2, when this brigade was ordered to report to General Mott on our left. A detachment of the Tenth New York Volunteers, Captain Van Winkle, the Fourth Ohio, in charge of Capt. S. W. De Witt and Capt. Lewis Rounds, and half of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Capt. William Murdock, were left on the skirmish line, and participated in the attack at that point which resulted in the capture of a fort, several pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners, the detachment of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, under Capt. L. Rounds, taking 67 prisoners, and the Tenth New York detachment, Captain Van Winkle, taking 30 prisoners. The One hundred and sixth Battalion of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Gallager, was organized for field service in conjunction with Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. Charles McAnally, and participated in all the movements of the last-named command. The brigade—consisting (exclusive of those left on the skirmish line) of the First Delaware Volunteers, a portion of the Tenth New York, a portion of the Fourteenth Connecticut, the Seventh Virginia, One hundred and eighth New York, Twelfth New Jersey, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers—moved to the left and took position on the left of the Third Division. When the enemy were discovered to have evacuated we marched with the Third Division to Cox's road, near Petersburg, and on the arrival of the Second Division we were joined by the detachment of our brigade left on the skirmish line, who had participated in the attack at that point under General Hays. General Smyth then received an order from General Humphreys to rejoin his division, under General Hays. The division then moved down the South Side Railroad, this brigade resting for the night on the railroad, about nine miles from Petersburg. In the morning we returned to near Petersburg, starting at 6 a. m. We were then ordered to turn back, and marched until 11 p. m., halting for the night near Namozine Church. On the morning of the 4th instant we moved at 7 a. m., and halted about 1.30 p. m. near the forks of Burkeville and Amelia Court-House roads. Taking the road in the direction of Jetersville, we halted for the night at 9 p. m. in line of battle, our brigade on the right. Our command was entirely out of rations and the men worn out. We received orders to move at midnight (12 p. m.), but were obliged to wait to issue rations to the command. As soon as rations were issued we moved on in advance of the corps, this brigade in advance of the division. We passed Dennisville about 9 a. m., and reached the Fifth Corps, near Jetersville, at 2.30 p. m. The marching on this day was very hard, the day warm and the roads bad. We found the Fifth Corps in line, fortified, and our division was formed in line on the left of the Fifth Corps, this brigade on the right, with our right resting on the railroad at or near Jetersville. The enemy reported to be advancing, we built works and remained in this position until the morning of the 6th instant, when we received orders to advance and attack the enemy's works. General Smyth then sent out the Seventh Virginia, Fourth Ohio, and Seventh Michigan (of the First Brigade) as skirmishers. Taking a northeast direction we advanced about a mile, finding a few of the enemy's cavalry in our front, our brigade on the right and marching by the flank in rear of the skirmishers. About 9 o'clock General Smyth was called on to take command of the division, and the command for a short time devolved on Col. Daniel Woodall, First Delaware Volunteers. About 10 o'clock, or near that time, General F. Barlow assumed command of the division, and General Smyth returned to the command of the brigade. The enemy having gone around on our

left, we were ordered to move to the left and pursue him, our division moving on the right of the other divisions of the corps. General Smyth was then ordered to connect with the First Division (General Miles), but was afterward ordered to throw out skirmishers and take the advance of the division. The Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers were thrown out on our right flank as flankers, the One hundred and eighth New York and half of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers, and participated in the attack on the enemy's position at Sailor's Creek. During the day we kept close on the heels of the enemy and pushed him vigorously, and halted when it became so dark we could not continue the pursuit.

The troops engaged in the attack on the redoubt on the 2d instant were a detachment of the Tenth New York Volunteers, Captain Van Winkle; a detachment of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, Capts. S. W. De Witt and Lewis Rounds; five companies of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Captain Murdock. The Seventh Michigan Volunteers were also left there and participated, and reported at that place to their own (the First) brigade. Officers wounded during operations to the 6th instant, inclusive: Lieut. Mark Hopkins, Seventh West Virginia, wounded March 31; Lieut. Col. S. A. Moore, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, April 6. Officers killed: Lieut. Stephen Patterson, Seventh Michigan Volunteers, April 1 [March 29]. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, though not on duty, superintended the movements of his command on the 6th instant, and while engaged in the capture of some rebels accidentally shot himself with his pistol.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL WOODALL,
Colonel First Delaware Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Burkeville Junction, Va., April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade during the time I have had command of it. I assumed command at noon on the 7th instant, immediately after the late Brigadier-General Smyth was wounded and during the skirmish with the enemy between High Bridge and Farmville, on the South Side Railroad:

With the exception of the Tenth New York Volunteers, Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the whole brigade was deployed as skirmishers, and in compliance with instructions I advanced this line, engaging the enemy and driving them until I reached a road running east from Farmville. Here I was ordered to halt and assemble the command, and to post a line along the aforesaid road. The Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers, Seventh Virginia Volunteers, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, and One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers were left on the road as skirmishers, and the remainder of the command massed with the division. Shortly afterward the command was marched with the division to the right of the First Division of this corps, and after dark I was assigned position on the right of the First Brigade. Temporary breast-works were thrown up, and the command encamped for the night. This brigade moved with the division on the morning of the 8th instant, and throughout the day nothing of mentionable

importance occurred. The Sixty-ninth and One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Tenth New York Volunteers preceded the column as skirmishers on this day. At 6.30 p. m. the command was halted, and one day's rations were issued to the troops, after which it again moved with the division a distance of about three miles and encamped for the night. Moved with the division on the morning of the 9th instant to the vicinity of "Clover Hill farm." At this place the command remained until the morning of the 11th instant, when the march to this place commenced.

In a complete report of the operations of this command since the opening of the recent campaign much might be said of the praiseworthy action of individuals and separate organizations. I can only say, that since I have had the honor to command the brigade I have received the cordial support of officers and men, and all are entitled to credit for the patience, energy, and steadiness in action which has so largely contributed to secure the general result.

I respectfully submit herewith the nominal list of casualties,* together with the reports of regimental commanders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WOODALL,
Colonel First Delaware Veteran Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

Maj. JOHN M. NORVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 59.

Report of Capt. J. Frank Morgan, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that since breaking camp, March 28, 1865, this regiment as a regiment has not been engaged with the enemy. The right wing was upon the skirmish line near the Boydton road April 1 and 2, during which time they were at intervals under the enemy's fire.* On the morning of the 2d they participated, with the Seventh Michigan and Tenth New York Volunteers, in the movement in which a fort and several pieces of artillery in their front were captured. Upon the 6th of April, in Amelia County, the left wing of the regiment skirmished in advance of the brigade, capturing some thirteen of the enemy and sustaining no loss, except the accidental wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore. Upon the 8th the whole regiment was twice exposed for a few moments to the enemy's fire (at High Bridge and a point near Farmville) without having any opportunity of replying.

All the casualties sustained in this command during the above period are three—1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded. The number of prisoners taken from the enemy is 36.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FRANK MORGAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. THERON E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in table, p. 583.

No. 60.

Report of Maj. John T. Dent, First Delaware Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DELAWARE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to forward the following report of the late operations against the enemy in which my command have participated:

Received orders to march on the 27th ultimo; broke camp; were ordered on picket; relieved from picket on the 28th and joined our brigade; remained along the line near Petersburg, Va. On the 30th were ordered out as skirmishers; engaged the enemy; lost two enlisted men wounded; the enemy were driven from their works; immediately pursued them. Again engaged them near Farmville, Va., April 7; drove them from their works, capturing a few prisoners; assisted in capturing 9 pieces of artillery. Loss—2 commissioned officers wounded; 3 enlisted men killed, 9 wounded, and 1 missing, in action. Have not since been engaged with the enemy. Total loss—2 commissioned officers wounded; 3 enlisted men killed, 11 wounded, and 1 missing, in action.

The regiment has been commanded by Col. Daniel Woodall till April 7, when he received an order to take command of the brigade. Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholls in the meantime having been wounded, the command devolved upon me.

The officers and men have displayed much gallantry and deserve great credit.

In all, the operations of my command since the beginning of the campaign to the present date bear a similar history as that of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. DENT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 61.

Report of Maj. Henry F. Chew, Twelfth New Jersey Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from the 28th [29th] ultimo to the present:

On the morning of 28th [29th] of March broke camp near Petersburg and moved to the left, on the Vaughan road, to position near Hatcher's Run. Lay here until about 7 o'clock on morning of 29th [30th], when this regiment was detailed to corduroy a road leading from Hatcher's Run to the Vaughan road; worked at this until evening of April 1, when rejoined the brigade, then lying at the Lewis house. Next morning (2d), in conjunction with the brigade, moved to the left of the army, beyond the Boydton plank road; remained here until 10 a. m., when marched up the road to within a short distance of Petersburg. About 2 p. m. moved along the South Side Railroad to a station (name

unknown) and lay there during the night. On morning of 3d marched to within a short distance of Petersburg; thence retracing our steps moved to Moravian Church. Lay there during the night, and on the morning of the 4th moved toward the Danville railroad and halted for the night. On the morning of the 5th instant moved on, and in afternoon arrived near and took position near the Danville railroad, where remained during the night. On the 6th moved to attack the enemy at or near Amelia Court-House, but were not engaged during the day; halted for the night about seven miles from Amelia Court-House. Next morning (7th) pushed the enemy down to and across the Lynchburg railroad; found them posted at a high bridge, where we attacked and drove them from thence to Farmville, where the regiment was deployed as skirmishers on the extreme left of the division, to the right of the railroad; were ordered to advance, which was done, and drove the enemy from his position, and halted on the Richmond road, where rejoined the brigade and moved up on the right of the First Division, Second Army Corps; was then placed on picket, where remained all night. On morning of 8th continued pursuit of the enemy down the Buckingham road and halted for the night about six miles from New Buckingham. On morning of 9th continued the march down the Buckingham road and halted near Clover Hill, where surrender of the rebel army took place.

Hoping that the above will prove satisfactory, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. CHEW,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. THERON E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—I append the nominal list of casualties.*

No. 62.

Report of Lieut. Col. George F. Hopper, Tenth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this command in the operations since March 29, 1865:

March 29, started from camp near Hatcher's Run 6 a. m., and marched to a point upon the Vaughan road near Dabney's Mill, where the command aided in erecting breast-works. March 31, regiment sent upon picket duty about 6 a. m. Remained upon this duty until morning of 2d of April, when, in conjunction with the rest of the line, the regiment advanced and entered a rebel fort to the right of the Boydton road, capturing it and the works contiguous, with 30 prisoners. Loss, 1 commissioned officer and 1 enlisted man wounded. Upon 7th instant the command acted as flankers to the column, and participated also in the advance at High Bridge and near Farmville, losing two enlisted men wounded. April 8, the command acted as skirmishers and flankers on the right of the division. 9th, marched to a point near Clover Hill, where we remained until the morning of 11th instant, when the command took up line of march toward Burkeville, where it arrived evening of 13th instant.

* Embodied in table, p. 583.

I have to report very favorably as to the general good conduct and steady bearing of the commissioned officers and enlisted men of my command during the past fatiguing and arduous campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. HOPPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth New York Volunteers.

Capt. THERON E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 63.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis E. Pierce, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 108TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I respectfully make the following report of the operations of this regiment during the late campaign:

The regiment left camp on the morning of March 28 [29], with the rest of the brigade, and moved out the Vaughan road across Hatcher's Run, and bivouacked for the night near Dabney's Mills. On the morning of the 29th [30th] advanced with the rest of the brigade; nothing beside ordinary picket and fatigue duty was done by the regiment until the morning of March 31, when the right wing was sent out to ascertain the strength of the enemy in our immediate front. The enemy's skirmish line was driven in, and it was discovered that they had a line of works, in front of which was a broad slashing, and were in considerable force behind the works. Later in the day the left wing was sent out to capture some of the enemy's pickets if possible. The pickets were easily driven behind their main line of works; but, owing to the denseness of the slashing, it was impossible to capture any of them.

On the morning of April 2 this regiment and the Seventh Virginia of this brigade were ordered to advance upon the enemy's works, and enter them if possible. All arrangements were made, but at 2 a. m. the order was countermanded, and, with the rest of the brigade, it was moved to the left. Shortly afterward it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned his works in our front, and this regiment was moved to the right to within two miles of Petersburg, where it remained for a short time, when it was moved back toward the left again some five or six miles, where it bivouacked. On the morning of the 3d the regiment again moved nearly to Petersburg, where it remained until about noon, when it started, with the rest of the brigade, in pursuit of the enemy. The regiment was on the skirmish line during the advance on the 6th of April, and on the 7th was again placed in support of the skirmish line of the brigade. On nearing High Bridge the regiment was taken from the skirmish line and placed on the right of the brigade, and marched toward the bridge, on the railroad, in column of fours, preceded by some of the First Delaware, who had been on the skirmish line. After remaining near the east end of the bridge about half an hour the regiment was moved alongside of the railroad track to a small bridge below the railroad bridge, and was the first regiment that crossed. It advanced as skirmishers along the piers of the railroad bridge, and its colors were continually in advance of all others and were the first planted on a small fort at the west end of the bridge, and officers and

men belonging to this regiment were the first at the ten pieces of artillery that were left by the enemy at the west end of the bridge. It is not intended to assert that this regiment captured the fort or the ten pieces of artillery, as the credit is due to the whole brigade; but simply that the colors of this regiment were the first over the bridge, and kept in the advance, and that the regiment was the first to reach the fort and the guns. The regiment was reformed immediately in rear of the captured artillery, and advanced beside the railroad track toward Farmville. At about one mile and a half east of that place it was again deployed as skirmishers, the left resting on the railroad, the line being nearly at right angles with the road. The enemy, who had besides a strong skirmish line a section of artillery, was repeatedly driven from strong positions until the whole line was ordered to halt, and was reformed and moved to the right of the First Division.

On the night of the 7th the regiment constructed a line of works. On the morning of the 8th it advanced, with the rest of the brigade, in pursuit of the enemy, and was with the brigade when the enemy surrendered. It made the return march to this place, arriving here on the evening of the 13th.

Although the regiment has endured many hardships and at times been almost without rations, there has been very little or no complaint by officers or men, and all duty has been readily and cheerfully performed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. E. PIERCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. THERON E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 64.

Report of Capt. Charles McAnally, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment since the 29th ultimo:

On the morning of the 29th of March the regiment broke camp and moved along with the brigade across Hatcher's Run to the vicinity of Dabney's Mills, at which place the regiment was thrown out as skirmishers to connect with the pickets of the Twenty-fourth Corps; in so doing the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry, and kept it up till dark. During the night I captured two prisoners, who were sent to brigade headquarters. At daylight I found that the enemy had abandoned his position, which fact I immediately reported to brigade headquarters. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 30th my regiment was relieved, and I joined the brigade at Gum Run, where I remained until evening, when I was ordered to report with my regiment to Captain Howell, U. S. Engineers, on the Vaughan road, by whom my regiment was employed in constructing corduroy roads until the morning of the 2d instant, when I rejoined the brigade, in compliance with an order to that effect from General Humphreys, and marched with it to Cox's road, where I bivouacked the regiment for the night.

Nothing of event transpired until the afternoon of the 6th instant, when I was ordered to take my regiment upon the right flank of the brigade, which I accordingly did. The road upon which the column moved took an oblique direction to the left, whilst I moved my regiment directly in the direction indicated to me by a staff officer of the division, and in this manner I became so far separated from the brigade as to be unable to rejoin it until the day following. During the time that I was thus separated I took 29 of the enemy as prisoners, and captured 1 mule, all of which I turned over to Major Palmer, provost-marshal, Second Corps. I rejoined the brigade with my regiment at noon of the 7th instant. On the morning of the 8th instant I deployed my regiment as skirmishers for the division, and during the day the regiment captured 7 prisoners. With this exception none of the enemy was met with until about 5 p. m., when we encountered a force and drove it back a distance of about one mile, after which we were withdrawn and rejoined the brigade. Nothing of note has occurred in this regiment since.

During the foregoing operations no casualties occurred in this regiment. Both the officers and men behaved in a manner for which they deserve great credit, and I would deem it an injustice to particularize one above another.

I would further state the One hundred and sixth Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteers operated along with my regiment.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. McANALLY,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

The number of prisoners captured on each day was as follows: March 29, 2 enlisted men; April 6, 29 enlisted men; April 8, 6 enlisted men and 1 officer. Total, 1 officer and 37 enlisted men. Captured 1 mule.

Capt. THERON E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 65.

Report of Capt. John H. Gallayer, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 106TH BATTALION PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following report of operations of this command since the 28th ultimo:

Left camp on the 29th at 6 a. m; marched with the column; halted and constructed breast-works; again moved with the column to Dabney's Mill; ordered to the front as skirmishers in conjunction with the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers; met the enemy, and drove them to their works at dark; remained on line all night. 30th, occupied the works at daybreak and found no enemy; relieved by Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and joined the brigade at 8 a. m.; remained with brigade till 5 p. m.; ordered to report to headquarters for fatigue duty; camped near army headquarters for the night. 31st, engaged in corduroying roads all day. April 1, engaged in corduroying all day. 2d, joined the brigade at 7 a. m.; camped for the night on the South Side Railroad. 3d, moved toward Petersburg; countermarched in pursuit of the enemy; camped for the night. 4th, moved at daybreak with

the column; on picket all night. 5th, joined the brigade 1.30 a. m.; moved with the column; reached the Fifth Corps in breast-works; passing them, formed on their left; constructed a line of works, and remained for the night. 6th, moved at 6 a. m.; detailed on flank of column; captured 8 prisoners and 3 contrabands, and destroyed 26 muskets for want of transportation; remained on flank all night. 7th, joined the brigade near Farmville, Va.; camped for the night. 8th, marched in support of skirmishers all day; went into camp at dusk; moved at 10 p. m. in advance four miles; camped till daybreak. 9th, moved at 8.30 a. m. with the column; halted at 1 p. m.; went into camp about 6 p. m.

No casualties occurred in this command since the 28th ultimo.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. H. GALLAGER,
Captain, Commanding 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. THERON E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Lieut. Col. Francis W. H. Baldwin, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTH WEST VIRGINIA VET. VOL. BATTALION,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command from the 28th of March to the 10th day of April, 1865:

By your order the regiment took up our line of march on the Vaughan road south, and as soon as we crossed Hatcher's Run were deployed as skirmishers during the 29th day of March. 31st of March, at 11 a. m., the regiment was again advanced in front of the brigade as skirmishers, and engaged the enemy at not over seventy-five yards distance from their fort, enabling them to use their guns until 7 p. m., when I returned to the works occupied by the brigade. April 2, soon after the enemy's lines south of Petersburg were broken I took up the line of march with the brigade. Arrived at Jetersville Station, on the Danville railroad, evening of the 5th instant, and threw up temporary works. 6th instant by your order my regiment again advanced as skirmishers and joined the brigade at evening without any loss. Morning of the 7th by your order my regiment engaged the enemy at High Bridge, across the [Appomattox] River, without any loss. In the latter part of the day skirmished with the enemy near Farmville without any loss. 9th instant, by your order my regiment were flankers on the right of the brigade.

List of casualties: Wounded, March 31, 1865, Lieut. Mark Hopkins, Company C, and 4 enlisted men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. H. BALDWIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Captain PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 67.

Report of Brig. Gen. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 17, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this division in the active operations from March 29 to April 10, the first part being simply a résumé of the reports of the brigade commanders (herein inclosed) from the 29th of March to the morning of the 6th of April, as Bvt. Maj. Gen. G. Mott was in command of the division during that period:

PART I.

March 29, in compliance with orders the division broke camp early in the morning, and after crossing Hatcher's Run formed in line of battle on the north side of the Vaughan road and on the left of the Second Division—the Second Brigade (General Pierce) having the right, the Third Brigade (General McAllister) the left, and the First Brigade (General De Trobriand) being held in reserve behind the two others. Three regiments were soon sent forward to reconnoiter. The Twentieth Indiana (Captain Shafer), on the left, did not find the enemy. The Ninety-third New York (Colonel Gifford) and Seventeenth Maine (Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson), advancing to the front, found a small force of the enemy's pickets, protected by a line of breast-works. They were promptly dislodged, and the line of battle was advanced so as to occupy the intrenchments with the addition of two regiments of the First Brigade.

March 30, early in the morning the line of battle was advanced across the Dabney's Mill road and a branch of Hatcher's Run, throwing up a line of breast-works from J. Crow's house toward the Boydton road. The weather was very unfavorable, and the First Brigade furnished strong details during the day to repair the Dabney's Mill road and lay corduroy roads and bridges for the passage of the artillery to the front.

March 31, before daybreak the division moved by the left to the Boydton road, relieving the First Division, the Second and Third Brigades occupying the breast-works, and the First being massed to support General Miles near Rainey's house. About 12 m., General Miles having attacked the enemy and driven it, the First Brigade followed the movement, and soon afterward took position in line to fill a gap opened by the advance, between General Miles' right and General McAllister's left. In the meantime it was deemed expedient to make a diversion in favor of the First Division, and the Second and Third Brigades were ordered to assault the enemy's works on their respective fronts. The attacking force of the Third Brigade was composed of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers (Lieut. Col. C. C. Rivers), the One hundred and twentieth New York (Lieut. Col. A. L. Lockwood), and the left wing of the Eighth New Jersey (Major Hartford), supported by the Eleventh New Jersey (Lieutenant-Colonel Schoonover). The enemy's rifle-pits, although protected by a heavy slashing, were carried, with the capture of some fifteen rebels, but our men were unable to proceed any farther under a cross-fire of artillery sweeping their entire front, besides a brisk firing of musketry, and when ordered to fall back the retreat was found as perilous as the

advance had been. The assault by the Second Brigade met with the same obstacles—heavy slashing, sweeping cross-fire of artillery, and brisk firing of musketry. The attack was made by the Fifth Michigan (Colonel Pulford) and the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, the men being unable to reach the works of the enemy. The whole division bivouacked in line of battle, protected by breast-works, and forming a complete connection with the Second Division on the right and the First Division on the left.

April 1, about 4 a. m. the division was ordered to resume its position of the previous morning—the Second and Third Brigades along the breast-works on the right of the Boydton road, the First Brigade in reserve about sixty yards to the rear. After sunset, however, the First Brigade took again position in line on the left of the Boydton road, the division spreading in single file to the left until it connected with General Madill's brigade, of the First Division. At 10.30 p. m., the line being well established and the pickets thrown forward, an attack was ordered in front of the First Brigade, to find if the enemy was there in force, and should its line be weakened to pierce it. The point of attack being selected three regiments were designated to carry it—the Seventy-third New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Burns), the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Weygant), and the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania (Capt. F. B. Stewart), the whole under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Burns, the ranking officer. The pickets of the enemy were carried successfully, but the moon going down left our men in a complete darkness, under woods obstructed by slashing and unable to find their way any farther. The fire of the enemy having already sufficiently demonstrated that they were there in force the party was withdrawn and returned to the breast-works. The brigade report speaks in high terms of the credit due to Lieutenant-Colonel Burns, Lieutenant-Colonel Weygant, and Captain Stewart for the handsome manner in which the whole operation was conducted. Skirmishing went on, at times fiercely, on different points of the line during the rest of the night.

April 2, at 3 a. m., in compliance with orders from corps headquarters, the Second and Third Brigades resumed their positions on the right and left of the Boydton road, the First Brigade extending farther to the left, from the swamp in front of Rainey's house to the Butler house, with a re-enforcement of 450 men from the First Division, and the support of Third Brigade, Second Division (General Smyth). The movement was completed not without some difficulty, arising from a lively attack of the enemy while the troops were in motion, but before 5 o'clock the three brigades were in position. Between 8 and 9 a. m., some suspicious movement being perceptible in front of the Third Brigade, General McAllister was ordered to feel the enemy's line with one regiment. The Eighth New Jersey Volunteers (Major Hartford) advanced accordingly, and charging under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, carried the whole line of pits, with 165 prisoners and about 200 muskets. Soon after the guns disappeared from the embrasure the enemy was seen running toward their right, and the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, advancing on the main works, planted their flag on the redoubts before 10 o'clock, capturing another lot of prisoners. A general advance followed, the division marching along the Boydton road until, having reached the immediate vicinity of Petersburg, the First and Second Brigades were formed in line of battle with the Sixth and the Twenty-fourth Corps, the Third Brigade being kept in reserve, in which disposition the troops bivouacked for the night.

April 3, the enemy having evacuated Petersburg during the night, the division crossed the South Side Railroad, and marched along the River road, the First Brigade leading, and our skirmishers and flankers capturing a great number of rebels scattered through the woods. Bivouacked beyond Mannborough.

April 4, the march of that day was a short one, the men being mostly employed in repairing the road for the passage of the artillery and the supply trains.

April 5, the march was resumed in earnest, and the roads being in a better condition the division reached Jetersville about sunset, where it was massed on the extreme left of the position occupied and intrenched by the Fifth Corps.

PART II.

April 6, the division moved at 7 a. m., in the direction of Amelia Court-House, and about 9 o'clock we had reached Salt Sulphur Springs. There Brevet Major-General Mott communicated to me his instructions. I crossed the run accordingly, deployed the Twentieth Indiana (Captain Shafer) as skirmishers, with the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York held as reserve; and bringing up the balance of the brigade I now engaged the enemy's rear force. General Mott wishing to judge by himself of my dispositions, joined me soon after behind the skirmisher's line, where he was shot through the leg, and having turned over to me the command of the division was carried away from the field. At the time when I assumed command of the division the First Brigade (now under command of Col. R. B. Shepherd) was forming in line of battle, its right on the road, with two regiments from the Second Brigade on the left extending to the creek, so as to be secured on that side against any possible flanking movement of the enemy. It was intended that we should connect on the right with General Miles; but the First Division, coming by another road, was still far behind, although its advanced skirmishers connected with my line of battle. Knowing that part of the enemy's trains was within our reach if we advanced promptly, I did not deem it necessary to wait for the First Division. I formed a strong regiment, the Fortieth New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Cannon), on the right of the road, and the enemy falling back before our advance I pushed forward my line of battle close behind my skirmishers. The *elan* of the men was remarkable from the start and augured well for the success of the day. It hardly left time to the enemy to attempt a stand behind hasty breast-works erected around a farm-house before the whole was carried. Major-General Humphreys, commanding the corps, sent me then full confirmation of the instructions already transmitted to me by General Mott, urging the importance of pressing the enemy without loss of time, and on we went. The first stand that the enemy made with some result was by putting in position some pieces of artillery, supported by a cavalry force, which checked on the right the skirmishers of the First Division in open fields, while a very accurate shelling threatened to disturb our advance in the woods. But having found a favorable position for our artillery I directed a section of the Eleventh [Battery] New York Artillery to open from there on the enemy's cavalry, and a few shots well directed soon put an end to the resistance at that point. In the meantime Major-General Humphreys had come to our front and recommended especially the capture of the enemy's guns whenever an opportunity would present itself. This

was accomplished afterward, but not before we had felt again the accuracy of their fire. Emerging from the woods the skirmishers carried a line of light works, weakly defended, the enemy retreating rapidly to another line much stronger, on the crest of a hill, offering every advantage for defense. It required more than a line of skirmishers to dislodge them, and the line of battle having at all points reached the breast-works just captured I ordered it to charge. At the command forward the whole line sprang over the works and rushed through the open ground, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, each regiment anxious to be the first to reach the enemy's intrenchments and to plant there its flying colors. The One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, the Seventy-third and Eighty-sixth New York, the First Maine Heavy Artillery (from the First Brigade), the Seventeenth Maine and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania (from the Second Brigade), emulated each other in the ardor of this attack. The position was carried, with the capture of about 400 prisoners and several battle-flags, and without halting we occupied Deatonsville. By that time, the First Division having come up, I had withdrawn the Fortieth New York from the right to the left of the road. The other regiments of the First Brigade had been relieved successively when their ammunition was exhausted on the skirmish line and sent to the rear to replenish their cartridge-boxes, the ammunition following, but with difficulty, the rapidity of our advance; so my line of battle was then nearly exclusively formed of the Second Brigade, with the support of the Third Brigade on the left, which had been but slightly engaged. The presence of the Sixth Corps on our left precluded any danger on that side, but the advance was somewhat interfered with at that point by some force of cavalry and a brigade of the Sixth Corps being in our way. The fourth line of breast-works was encountered on a hill beyond, and carried without hesitation, the Fortieth New York capturing there the first piece of artillery from the enemy, soon followed by four others. The First Brigade, which had fought in advance since the morning, was then reformed in the rear, having during the campaign, and according to the report of its commander, captured 1,390 enlisted men, 17 commissioned officers, and during the day 5 pieces of artillery, 28 wagons, 1 limber, 1 artillery guidon, and 3 battle-flags. Enough for the brigade, but not enough, still, for the division. The Second Brigade, having now the lead, charged and carried the fifth line of breast-works encountered during the day, with more prisoners and more wagons captured. About sunset, having advanced through a dense wood, General Pierce found the enemy intrenched on a hill, and was met with a determined resistance. The cause of it soon became evident. The road turned abruptly to the left and ran there parallel to the breast-works which covered it and close in their rear. The rear part of the enemy's train was close by, and their only chance of escape was in the holding of the breast-works. But this last effort was of no avail against the *elan* of our men, who would not be checked. The works were carried, driving a battery from its position, when General Pierce, seeing his left uncovered, refused it, so as to facilitate his connection with the Third Brigade, advancing at the same time his right, so as to change front facing toward the wagons then in sight. By this time the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood) had connected with the left of the Second Brigade, which charged at once on the wagons huddled in the ravine on the bank of the creek and captured them, the Seventeenth Maine and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers passing

through, crossing the stream, and taking position on the hill beyond. This ended the operations of the day, during which the Second Brigade, according to the report of its commander, had captured 963 prisoners, 5 battle-flags, 1 signal flag, 1 piece of artillery, and about 200 wagons and ambulances.

I would mention here that during the attack of the enemy on the Sixth Corps, the rapidity of our advance having opened a wide gap between my left and that corps, I ordered General McAllister to extend as far as possible his line in that direction. But having gone myself to see the condition of things, and being satisfied that the repulse of the enemy had made it impossible for him to endanger my flank, I had subsequently directed the action of the Third Brigade principally to the support of the Second, and before dark my command was all brought well together.

April 7, followed the pursuit and overtook the enemy in the afternoon. The Second and Third Brigades were formed in line on the left of the First Division, the First being kept in reserve and protecting the artillery with three regiments. After skirmishing for some hours with the enemy the division covered its front with breast-works and bivouacked for the night.

April 8, followed the enemy on the road to Lynchburg, the division moving in column through the fields about 1,000 yards on the left of the road until ordered to follow the First Division. Issued rations to the command in the evening, and joined during the night the two other divisions, four miles farther.

April 10 [9], short march. Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia by General Lee.

During that short but brilliant, decisive campaign, the Third Division, Second Army Corps, has captured over 3,000 prisoners, 9 battle-flags, 1 artillery guidon, 6 pieces of artillery, over 200 wagons and ambulances, carried several portions of the enemy's picket-line in the vicinity of Boydton road, and on the 6th instant stormed six intrenched positions. Such results speak for themselves, and are the best evidence of the excellent behavior and admirable gallantry of the officers and men of this command. I would also claim for them the credit due to the remarkably good spirit with which they endured the fatigue of hard marching and occasionally the privation of food. It seemed like if swallowing the army of General Lee could satisfy their appetites without regard to the regularity of the issue of rations. The list of recommendations for promotion designates officially the officers who particularly distinguished themselves. But I could not conclude without especial thanks to my brigade commanders—Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce, Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. McAllister, and Col. R. B. Shepherd—for the gallantry and efficiency with which they cooperated to the common work and contributed to the common success. All the officers of my staff have been so uniformly active, intelligent, and brave in the performance of their respective duties, that I could not mention any of them without some injustice to the others. As to the recommendations for promotion among them, having been but a short time in command of the division, I consider it more proper to take no action until I have consulted Brevet Major-General Mott on the subject.

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. WHITTIER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Army Corps.

No. 68.

Report of Brig. Gen. Regis de Trobriand, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 14, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, under my command, in the active operations from March 28 last to the evening of the 6th instant, when I assumed command of the division, this report being completed by the report of Colonel Shepherd, who succeeded me in the command of the brigade:

March 29, started at 7 a. m. by the Vaughan road, crossed the Hatcher's Run, and, by order of General Mott, taking a position in reserve along the road near the field where Major-General Meade had his headquarters, sent the Twentieth Indiana on reconnaissance on the left. The regiment did not find the enemy, and the line of battle being moved forward I followed the movement and bivouacked near a line of works abandoned by the enemy, after having filled with two of my regiments, the First Maine Heavy Artillery and the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania, a gap open in the line of battle between the Second and Third Brigades.

March 30, furnished strong details for repairing the Dabney's Mill road, and laying corduroy work for the passage of the artillery to the front line at J. Crow's house, my position being on the run, with the road in my rear.

March 31, moved before daybreak to the Boydton road, where I was ordered to mass my brigade in support of the First Division. During the morning I was ordered with my command to the support of the Second Division, near J. Crow's house, but soon after was recalled to the Boydton road, where General Miles was engaging the enemy. I followed his advance, occupying first the line of intrenchments vacated by two of his brigades and extending from the swamp in front of the corps headquarters on the left to the Boydton road on the right, where I connected with the Third Brigade. Soon, however, the advance of the First Division having opened a gap between its right and the left of the Third Brigade, Third Division, I moved my command forward to fill it, leaving two regiments to cover the artillery in the breast-works. Our connection in line of battle with General Miles' right and General McAllister's left was completed under a brisk shelling of the enemy and a light skirmishing with its sharpshooters, losing a dozen men in the movement. At sunset we covered our position with breast-works and bivouacked on the spot.

April 1, before daybreak I was ordered to withdraw my command, our pickets falling back to occupy the works, while the brigade was again massed in the woods behind the line occupied by the Second and Third Brigades, on the right of the Boydton road. After sunset, however, in compliance with orders, I took back my command to the position of the previous evening, extending the line in single file to the left, so as to connect with General Madill, of the First Division. I had completed my connection when, about 10.30 p. m., I received orders from corps and division headquarters to attack the enemy's line and try if I could pierce at some point. Having, therefore, selected the most favorable ground for the attack, I sent forward three regiments—the Seventy-third New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Burns), the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Weygant), and the

One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania (Capt. F. B. Stewart), the whole under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burns, the ranking officer. These three regiments were formed in line of battle, and advanced across an open field steadily and in good order, without answering at first the fire of the rebel pickets (which were in the edge of the woods in front), until at very short distance, when all the line charged and carried the pits, capturing some prisoners. While the line of battle was reforming under an oblique fire of the enemy, briskly answered by a flanking company, the moon went down and the men found themselves in a dense wood obstructed by slashing and unable to see their way in the complete darkness of the night. At that time I received instructions from General Mott to limit my attack to a reconnaissance and to withdraw when it would be accomplished. The firing directed on my men, and which had been going on all this time, having satisfied me that the enemy was in force, I sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Burns to fall back to the intrenchments. This was accomplished in excellent order, the line of battle emerging from the woods and retreating slowly across the field, never breaking in any part until it resumed its position behind the breast-works. Great credit is due to Lieutenant-Colonel Burns. Lieutenant-Colonel Weygant, and Capt. F. B. Stewart, for the handsome manner in which all the operation was conducted. This was the first of a series of similar attacks which succeeded each other during the night, keeping the enemy on the alert and in force on our front. Our loss in that attack was eighteen men; Captain Cormick, One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, was unfortunately killed while gallantly leading his men forward.

April 2, at 2 a. m. I received orders to withdraw my command and to occupy a new position on the Boydton road, in the breast-works, extending from the swamp in front of Rainey's house to Butler's house, across the road, supporting four batteries of artillery. While the brigade was moving the enemy made a brisk attack in front of our left. Three of my regiments which were still in the woods formed in line of battle, and three others which were crossing the field in the rear of the intrenchments, seeing them unoccupied and the artillery without immediate protection, formed themselves behind the breast-works until the attack had subsided. This occasioned some delay in movement ordered, but by daybreak all the brigade had assumed its new position. Still my left did not extend as far as Butler's house, and I had to send two full companies of the First Maine Heavy Artillery to support the battery stationed there, until a detachment of 450 men from the First Division, returning from fatigue detail, were ordered to report to me, soon followed by the Third Brigade, Second Division (General Smyth), which was massed in my rear, and made our left perfectly safe. About 11 a. m. the attack of the Ninth and Sixth Corps having been successful in front of Petersburg, and the enemy having left in haste the works in front of us, we marched forward, penetrating his line at Burgess' Mills and following the Boydton road until in the immediate vicinity of Petersburg, when I was directed to form in line of battle, connecting on my left with the Sixth Corps at ——— house, and with the Twenty-fourth Corps on my right. Some shelling and light skirmishing took place there, wounding some few men, and we bivouacked in that position.

April 3, followed the enemy by the River road, my brigade leading, with the Seventy-third New York Volunteers as advanced guard. Our skirmishers and flankers captured during the day over 300 prisoners scattered in the woods. Bivouacked beyond Manuborough.

April 4, short march, the men being mostly employed in repairing the road for the passage of the artillery and trains. April 5, resumed the march in earnest and reached Jetersville toward the evening, where the brigade was massed for the night on the extreme left of the position occupied and intrenched by the Fifth Corps. April 6, we moved forward at 7 a. m., and my brigade having the advance, I was just engaging the rear of the enemy's forces, near Salt Sulphur Springs, when Brevet Major-General Mott, having come to the front to give me some verbal instructions, was struck by a bullet in the leg, and carried away from the field, turning over to me the command of the division.

Respectfully submitted.

R. DE TROBRIAND,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. WILLIAM R. DRIVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 69.

Report of Col. Russell B. Shepherd, First Maine Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, in the pursuit of the enemy from the morning of the 6th to the 9th instant:

About 9 a. m. the 6th instant I took command of the brigade by order of General R. de Trobriand, who had been called to the command of the division. The following disposition of the brigade had previously been made: The One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania and five companies of the Twentieth Indiana were deployed as skirmishers, the remaining five companies in reserve; the Seventy-third and Eighty-sixth New York were thrown out on the left to protect the flank, as there was no immediate connection; the remaining four regiments—the Fortieth and One hundred and twenty-fourth New York, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, and First Maine—formed the line of battle, the Fortieth on the right of the road leading westward from Amelia Springs, the One hundred and twenty-fourth in the road, the First Maine and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania on the left of the road. The skirmish line, connecting on the right with that of the First Division, Second Army Corps, drove the enemy rapidly for two miles or more, capturing prisoners, wagons, &c. The skirmishers having exhausted their ammunition were relieved by the five reserve companies of the Twentieth Indiana and the One hundred and twenty fourth New York. The skirmish line continued to advance for a mile or more till it met the enemy's line of battle posted behind temporary works. Our line of battle immediately charged with the skirmishers, driving the enemy from their works, capturing wagons and prisoners. The skirmish line having again exhausted its ammunition was relieved by the First Maine and sent to the rear to replenish. At this time, about 12 m., the Fortieth New York was transferred to the left of the road, and I was ordered to keep a connection on the right with the First Division, Second Army Corps. This division, through some misunderstanding, moved very slowly, until I reported to General Miles that the skirmishers were nearly a mile in advance. He

immediately moved his line forward and no further delay was occasioned. Again the enemy had thrown up temporary works and checked the advance of the skirmishers. The line of battle again charged, driving the enemy from their works, capturing several wagons, 2 flags, 1 piece of artillery, one artillery guidon, and quite a number of prisoners, and during the remainder of the day whenever the enemy checked the skirmishers the line of battle charged, always driving the enemy and capturing prisoners. Meanwhile, the Seventy-third and Eighty-sixth New York were actively engaged on the left, driving the enemy, capturing prisoners, &c. At length their ammunition having become exhausted they were ordered to the rear to replenish, their position being held by a portion of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. The whole line continued to advance rapidly until about 4 p. m., when a portion of the Sixth Corps charged from the left across the front of the brigade, and by making a left turn came between us and the enemy. I then halted for the purpose of assembling the brigade, which, owing to the large portion (six regiments) that had been deployed as skirmishers, the rapid advance of several miles, and the frequent charges upon the enemy, had become very much scattered. After assembling the brigade I moved in rear of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and bivouacked for the night.

To sum up in a few words what was accomplished by the First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps:

April 6, the enemy was attacked directly in rear on the road by which he was retreating and driven several miles. The brigade captured 1,390 enlisted men, 17 commissioned officers, 5 pieces of artillery, 28 wagons, 1 limber, 1 artillery guidon, and 3 battle flags. The conduct of both officers and men throughout the day was excellent; even the recruits, inspired by the gallantry of the veterans, charged with enthusiasm. I cannot make special mention of any without injustice to others, for all behaved with great gallantry.

April 7, the brigade moved by the flank till about 2 p. m., when a line was formed to support the Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. During the afternoon we maneuvered, in connection with the Second Brigade, but was not engaged. The skirmishers thrown out to protect the left flank were engaged for a few moments with the enemy, but suffered no loss.

This brigade took part in no engagement after this date.

Respectfully submitted.

R. B. SHEPHERD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. T. E. PARSONS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Div., Second Army Corps.

No. 70.

Report of Brig. Gen. Byron R. Pierce, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Near Burke's Station, Va., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations from March 28 to April 10, 1865:

At 7 a. m. the 29th ultimo in compliance with instructions, moved from camp near Humphreys Station with the following regiments in

my command: Fifth Michigan Infantry (Col. John Pulford), strength present, 354; First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery (Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell), strength present, 424; One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers (Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Horton), strength present, 217; Seventeenth Maine Volunteers (Lieut. Col. William Hobson), strength present, 378; Ninety-third New York Volunteers (Lieut. Col. Haviland Gifford), strength present, 281; One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Maj. James Miller), strength present, 630; Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers (Col. George Zinn), strength present, 489. Following the Second Division, moved down the Vaughan road, crossed Hatcher's Run, and advanced about one mile and a half, where I went into position in line on the north side of the road, connecting with the Second Division. Threw up a line of works. At 2 p. m. the Ninety-third New York (Lieutenant Colonel Gifford) and Seventeenth Maine (Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson) were ordered to the front to discover the whereabouts of the enemy. Advancing about three-quarters of a mile, we came upon a line of works held by a few of the enemy's pickets. Deployed a part of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers as skirmishers and charged the works, driving in the pickets, and occupying the works. At 4 p. m. the line of battle advanced and occupied the line just taken. 30th, at 7 a. m. line of battle advanced through a dense thicket, crossing the Dabney Mill road, driving in a few of the enemy's pickets, and occupied another line of works about three-quarters of a mile in advance of the previous one. The skirmish line was advanced about half a mile, finding the enemy in force. The line of battle was advanced a short distance, and threw up a line of works. My position at this time was on the left of the J. Crow house.

At 1.30 a. m. of the 31st, in compliance with orders, moved to the left about three-fourths of a mile and relieved a brigade of the First Division, connecting with General Smyth on right and General McAllister on left, near Boydton plank road. At 1 p. m. received orders from General Mott to charge the enemy's lines in my front with two regiments. I ordered Colonel Pulford, Fifth Michigan Infantry, with his regiment and the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, temporarily commanded by Captain Davis, to advance. Owing to a bend in the run and works of the enemy, my advancing line was enfiladed by the battery in front of the Crow house and the one on the Boydton plank road. I formed them, however, parallel with the enemy's line on the left of the battery in front of the Crow house. The assault was made with vigor at 2.30 p. m., and, I think, would have been a success and the works carried but for the dense slashing, which made it impossible for the men to reach the works. The casualties in this charge were: Fifth Michigan Infantry, 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded; First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, 1 enlisted man killed and 10 enlisted men wounded; One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1 enlisted man wounded on picket. At 5 p. m. the brigade moved to the left about 250 yards, crossing the Boydton plank road.

On the morning of April 1 the brigade moved back to the position it occupied on the evening of the 31st ultimo, where it remained during the day. At 9 a. m. of April 2 I received orders to advance two regiments and occupy the works on left of fort in front of Crow house. Ordered Colonel Pulford, Fifth Michigan, with his regiment and the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, to advance at once. They were soon in possession of the enemy's works, and occupied the forts on the Boydton plank road. The balance of the brigade immediately moved forward

and occupied the enemy's works and, in compliance with orders from General Mott, moved across Hatcher's Run and up the plank road within a short distance of Petersburg, where I formed on the left of the Sixth Corps, which had formed from their main works across to the canal and Appomattox River. Formed line parallel with canal and Appomattox River at 1.15 p. m. The enemy placed a battery on the opposite bank of the river in my front and commenced shelling the lines of the Sixth Corps. I at once ordered forward the sharpshooters and drove the battery away. At 4 p. m. moved to the right; formed line of battle facing Petersburg, right resting about 200 yards to right of house formerly occupied by General Mahone as headquarters; threw up a line of works and remained during the night. The casualties this day were 1 enlisted man killed and 7 enlisted men wounded.

April 3, the enemy having evacuated Petersburg we took up the line of march at 8.30 a. m., marching on the River road toward Burke's Station. Many prisoners were picked up during this day's march. Bivouacked at 10 p. m., after marching about twenty miles. April 4, my brigade was employed most of the day in repairing the roads; marched about five miles. April 5, took up the line of march at 5 a. m., crossed the Richmond and Danville Railroad near Jetersville, and bivouacked on the left of the Fifth Corps.

April 6, advanced a short distance, when we came upon the enemy's trains and rear. After crossing Flat Creek near Sulphur Springs, I received orders from General Mott to place two regiments on the left of the First Brigade, which was then advancing in line; deploying the Ninety-third New York Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Gifford) as skirmishers, I ordered the Seventeenth Maine (Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson) and the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Major Miller) to form line of battle on the left of the First Brigade, and at the same time supporting the advancing line with the balance of my brigade. The two regiments in line, advancing with the First Brigade, drove the enemy rapidly before them until halted by a temporary line of works erected by the enemy; the halt was but a moment, when the whole line charged, the Seventeenth Maine capturing the battle-flag of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment and about 75 prisoners, with a large proportion of officers; the One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers captured 16 commissioned officers and 199 enlisted men. Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, Seventeenth Maine, was wounded a short time before the charge, and the command devolved upon Major Mattocks. At this time receiving orders from General De Trobriand, then commanding division (General Mott having been wounded), I formed my brigade in line, relieving the First Brigade, my right connecting with General Miles at the road, with orders to keep the connection; deploying skirmishers, I advanced at once charging every position the enemy took with success. About sunset the enemy made a determined stand behind some slight breast-works on the main road; owing to a bend in the road my brigade was brought parallel with it, and the regiments on the left of my line, being nearest to the enemy, charged them at once, capturing a number of prisoners and driving away the battery, which was then sweeping down the road. I at once ordered forward the regiment (Seventeenth Maine) which was keeping the connection with the First Division, forming the balance of the regiments on its left as it advanced; charged up the road over the crest of a hill about 200 yards in advance, drove the enemy from their train, which had become huddled in the ravine beyond. Two of my regiments—the Fifty-seventh

Pennsylvania Volunteers and Seventeenth Maine—charged through the train and took a position on the hill beyond; the balance of the brigade I halted on the crest of the hill this side of the train, which consisted of about 300 wagons. After remaining in this position about one hour received orders from General De Trobriand to halt for the night and place guards on such wagons as were not guarded by the First Division. I placed guards on fifty-six wagons and ambulances. The result of the capture by my brigade this day was, 1 piece of artillery, 5 stand of colors, and 1 signal flag, a large number of prisoners, and nearly the entire train of the enemy. The casualties this day were: 1 commissioned officer and 9 enlisted men killed; 6 commissioned officers and 60 enlisted men wounded and 32 enlisted men missing.

April 7, moved at 6 a. m., crossing the Appomattox at High Bridge; left one company of the Seventeenth Maine at the bridge to guard guns captured. Advancing about three miles from the bridge met the enemy in force; formed in line of battle, right connecting with General McAllister; skirmished with the enemy until after dark. Casualties this day, 1 commissioned officer killed and 11 enlisted men wounded.

April 8, at daylight found the enemy had gone; marched about fourteen miles in pursuit on road to Lynchburg. April 9, marched until about 12 m., when we were halted, owing to the conference with the generals commanding the two armies. At 4 p. m. received the gratifying intelligence that the Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of my officers and men; all behaved with great gallantry and to my entire satisfaction. Where all did so well it is difficult to particularize acts of gallantry. I would make special mention, however, of Col. John Pulford, commanding Fifth Michigan Infantry; Col. George Zinn, commanding Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. William Hobson, commanding Seventeenth Maine (wounded on morning of 6th); Lieut. Col. Haviland Gifford, commanding Ninety-third New York; Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Horton, commanding One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Maj. Nathaniel Shatswell, commanding First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; Maj. James Miller, commanding One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; and Maj. Charles P. Mattocks, commanding Seventeenth Maine Volunteers—for the admirable manner in which they handled their regiments at all times.

My thanks are also due to Lieut. Charles W. Forrester, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George A. Winans, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. Frank. B. Stewart, brigade inspector; Capt. George W. Verrill, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Silas K. Pierce, aide-de-camp; and Lieut. William H. Allen, acting commissary of subsistence—members of my staff—for the prompt manner in which my orders were delivered and for valuable assistance rendered me on the field.

Attached please find nominal list of casualties during the campaign; also report of prisoners of war, pieces of artillery, battle-flags, and materials of all kinds captured by my brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. AUG. W. KEENE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

Report of number of prisoners, pieces of artillery, battle-flags, and materials of all kinds captured.

	Prisoners.	Battle-flags.	Signal-flags.	Pieces of artillery.	Officers' swords.	Muskets.
5th Michigan Volunteers	137	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
105th Pennsylvania Volunteers	256	.....	.....	.....	4	250
17th Maine Volunteers	125	1	.....	1	.....	.....
1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57th Pennsylvania Volunteers	200	1	1	.....	.....	.....
141st Pennsylvania Volunteers	31	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
93d New York Volunteers	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	963	5	1	1	4	250

Wagons and ambulances (by brigade), 200.

Respectfully submitted.

B. R. PIERCE,
Brigadier-General.

No. 71.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Robert McAllister, Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from March 28 up to date:

Pursuant to orders the brigade broke camp on the morning of the 29th of March, and, with the rest of the division, moved to the left. Our movements on the 29th and 30th consisted in advancing our lines cautiously, the enemy's skirmishers falling back before us. On the 31st moved farther toward the left to relieve the First Division, near Boydton plank road, where the enemy was found strongly intrenched and three of their forts commanding the road. An assault on one of these having been ordered, at 12 m. the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers (Lieut. Col. C. C. Rivers), the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers (Lieut. Col. A. L. Lockwood), and the left wing of the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers (Major Hartford), supported by the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers (Lieut. Col. J. Schoonover), advanced. The regiments charged through heavy slashing to the crest of the hill overlooking the enemy's works, and succeeded in driving the enemy from and occupying part of their rifle-pits, capturing some fifteen of their pickets. The attack was made under a severe fire from the enemy's batteries and a sharp musketry from the enemy's pits. After remaining there under an enfilading fire of the enemy's artillery, sweeping our entire front, for about one hour, orders were received to withdraw, which was a more difficult task than the advance. The men were drawn off, almost one by one, under a severe fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, not, however, without the loss of many men killed, wounded, and prisoners. At dark the brigade was ordered to the left of Boydton plank road, and took up position near a run in the woods for the night.

April 1, at 5 a. m. the brigade was ordered to occupy the line held on the afternoon of the 31st of March. After dark we again returned to the line in the woods held the previous night. Heavy skirmishing was entertained all night and on the 2d of April, at 3 a. m., orders were received to withdraw to the position occupied the previous day, when the enemy opened a most galling fire of artillery and musketry on our line. A general attack on the enemy's lines having been ordered on the same morning, General Mott directed me, at 8 a. m., to send out one regiment to attack the enemy's picket-line in our immediate front. The Eighth New Jersey Volunteers (Major Hartford) was selected accordingly, accompanied by myself and staff. On reaching our picket-line the enemy opened a terrific fire of musketry, shells, and canister upon us. The regiment steadily advanced and succeeded in capturing the enemy's whole picket-line in our front, 165 prisoners, and 200 muskets, the enemy's artillery fire still continuing, which was, however, soon silenced by our men pouring a well-directed fire of musketry into their main line. While the Eleventh Massachusetts and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, whom I had ordered up for support of the Eighth New Jersey, advanced, the enemy was observed to withdraw their guns and to leave. In the subsequent charge on the enemy's main works another lot of prisoners was captured, and Major Hartford succeeded in first planting our flag on the enemy's redoubts at 9.30 a. m. The whole command behaved most gallantly in this charge, and our men were seen grappling with the enemy, who in some places offered the most stubborn resistance. This over, the command moved with the rest of the division toward Petersburg, in front of which the army bivouacked for the night, and where news was received of the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond.

On April 3, orders having been received to pursue the enemy, we left, in connection with the division, from in front of Petersburg, taking the River road toward Danville railroad, which we crossed on the morning of the 5th. Marching on the left of said road we passed Jetersville on the morning following (April 6), when the enemy's line was discovered in our front, the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers (Lieut. Col. C. C. Rivers), on the left of the division skirmish line, rendering valuable service. The balance of the brigade was formed at once in line of battle, marching forward for several miles—Second Brigade (General Pierce) on our right, and the Sixth Corps on our left. At 3 p. m. a charge was ordered, which was executed in a very handsome style. We succeeded in driving the enemy from our front, and the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers (Lieut. Col. A. L. Lockwood) and Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers (Lieut. Col. C. C. Rivers), with the rest of the brigade, materially assisted in capturing the enemy's wagon train and quite a number of prisoners. On the morning of the 7th crossed the Appomattox at High Bridge, part of which the enemy had fired previous to our arrival. Further progress of the fire was soon checked by the pioneers. About two miles from Farmville the enemy again made a stand, and skirmishing was sustained all day. During the night from the 7th to the 8th the enemy had left our front, we rapidly pushing him toward Piedmont Coal Mine, New Store, and on Lynchburg road toward Appomattox Court-House, where, at 3 p. m. of the 9th, official intelligence was received that General Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia. Troops were then consigned to their camps, and remained so for the 10th. The Eighth New Jersey was there ordered to escort the ammunition train back to Burkeville, and the

rest of the brigade having followed the division to Farmville on the 11th, was ordered to act as a rear guard to the artillery train, with which we arrived near Burkeville on the 14th instant, at about 4 p. m.

During this short and eventful campaign all officers and men of this command have exhibited such commendable bravery and endurance that it is almost impossible to make a distinction. I cannot, however, omit to mention particularly the brave and gallant conduct of the following officers and to recommend them for brevet promotion: (1) Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, and (2) Capt. John P. Finkelmeier, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, to date from January 21, on which date both officers have been recommended for brevet promotion in just appreciation of their valuable services during last summer's campaign. They have since, on the 5th of February, near Hatcher's Run, as well as throughout this campaign, fully sustained their previous reputation, and are so well known throughout the corps for their gallant and efficient conduct in the field, that I deem it my duty to renew the application for their well-earned promotion. (3) Maj. H. Hartford, Eighth New Jersey Volunteers, for his gallantry exhibited on the morning of the 2d of April. (4) Col. Francis Price, commanding Seventh New Jersey Volunteers; (5) Lieut. Col. A. L. Lockwood, (6) Maj. W. F. Scott, (7) First Lieut. and Adjt. E. McC. Russell, One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers; (8) Capt. Charles F. Gage, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers—for their bravery exhibited on all occasions during the campaign. (9) First Lieut. W. Plimley, acting aide-de-camp on my staff, for his brave conduct during the morning of the 2d of April with Maj. H. Hartford.

Subjoined I have the honor to submit nominal list of casualties* in this command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCALLISTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. A. W. KEENE,
Actg Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Second Army Corps.

No. 72.

Report of Bvt. Lieut. Col. John G. Hazard, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 19, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from headquarters Second Corps, dated March 28, 1865, I directed Capt. J. W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Capt. George K. Dakin, M, First New Hampshire Artillery, to report to Brevet Major-General Miles; Capt. J. Webb Adams, Tenth Massachusetts Battery, and Lieut. William B. Westcott, B, First Rhode Island Artillery, to Brigadier-General Hays; and Capt. A. J. Clark, B, First New Jersey Artillery, and Lieut. James A. Manning, Eleventh New York Battery, to report to Brevet Major-General Mott, commanding Third Division. The commands broke camp March 29, at 6 a. m., the

* Embodied in table, p. 584.

Second Division, Brigadier-General Hays, leading. After crossing Hatcher's Run about half a mile, Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Lieut. William B. Westcott, was put in position on the right side of the road facing toward Dabney's Mill; the Third Division, Brevet Major-General Mott, moved out to the left of Second Division; the batteries went into park on the Vaughan road, near the Brown house; First Division, Brevet Major-General Miles, with its batteries, moved to the left and connected with Third Division, its batteries accompanying it. The corps remained in this position during the night; the batteries unhitched and unharnessed.

Thursday, March 30, the First and Third Divisions advanced their lines, the left of the First Division crossing the Boydton plank road and connecting with right of Fifth Corps. Captain Roder's battery (K, Fourth U. S. Artillery) was placed in position on the left of First Division, near Rainey's house, and covering the left of the line; M, First New Hampshire Artillery, was put in position at junction of Boydton plank road and Quaker road, a little to the left of Captain Roder's battery and covering the left front of First Division. About 2 p. m. both batteries were advanced to the new advanced line of the First Division, which crossed the Boydton plank road near Rainey's house and about 700 yards in advance of old position. Battery B, First New Jersey, and Eleventh New York Battery still in park near the Brown house. About 7 p. m. Battery B, First Rhode Island, moved into position near the Crow house, on the Second Division front. Tenth Massachusetts Battery moved up in a field near Dabney's Mill and parked. Batteries remained in these positions all night.

Friday, March 31, batteries in same position, firing occasionally in reply to the enemy, when about 12 m. the enemy commenced a spirited attack on the right of the Fifth Corps. Captain Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, and Lieutenant Manning, Eleventh New York Battery, were hurried up, and Captain Clark's battery put in position in front of Rainey's house, covering the new line of First Division, which was being advanced to check the enemy, who had succeeded in driving the right of Fifth Corps from its position. Eleventh New York Battery relieved a battery of Fifth Corps on the crest to the right of Rainey's house; immediately upon Eleventh New York Battery taking position they opened fire and succeeded in silencing the enemy's peach orchard battery. The First Division succeeded in checking and afterward in driving the enemy to his main line of works, and establishing a new line upon the ground thus occupied. At 9 p. m. Captain Clark's battery was put in position on this new line, about one mile and a half in advance of his previous position; remained until 12 p. m., when the battery was withdrawn and parked near Boydton road at 3 a. m. At 11 p. m. K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Eleventh New York Battery changed position, a smooth-bore battery being found more effective in the position on the line occupied by Eleventh New York Battery; Tenth Massachusetts Battery was moved from field near Dabney's Mill, and put in position on the right of B, First Rhode Island Artillery, at Crow's house; at dark this battery was withdrawn and moved to extreme left of line and parked near Rainey's house. During the day K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and M, First New Hampshire Artillery, succeeded in silencing and keeping quiet the enemy's artillery, which was in a large work on the Boydton road.

Saturday, April 1, early in the morning, Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, in position at Crow's house, engaged the enemy's battery,

which was a small redoubt. At 6 p. m. the right section was advanced about 300 yards, and threw up covering for its men. About 4 p. m. Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, was put in position again near Rainey's house. With the exception of Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, the batteries were not engaged.

April 2, at 4 a. m. the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, Captain Adams, took position on the Boydton plank road, on the right of Captain Dakin's battery, and at 7 a. m. engaged the enemy. About daylight the enemy opened upon Battery M, First New Hampshire Artillery; his fire was replied to by that battery and the Tenth Massachusetts Battery until 9 a. m., when it was observed that the enemy was evacuating the works. A reconnaissance was sent out under General McAllister, the batteries covering the movement. Captain Roder's battery opened on a small work that the infantry were about to charge; he succeeded in driving the artillery out, when our troops took possession. At this time it was found that the enemy was evacuating his entire line from Hatcher's Run to the Boydton road. Mott's division was ordered to advance, and Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and Eleventh New York Battery were assigned to move with it, which they did, occupying the enemy's works, and afterward moving by way of plank road toward Petersburg. Captain Clark's battery and M, First New Hampshire Artillery, were ordered to follow down the enemy's line to White Oak road, and report to General Miles, who was assisting Major-General Sheridan's command. Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, was brought up to the plank road and ordered, together with Tenth Massachusetts Battery, to follow, and report to General Hays, Second Division; Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, and M, First New Hampshire Artillery, joined the First Division about four miles from Rainey's house, on the White Oak road, and proceeded with them toward Sutherland's Station. When about three miles from Sutherland's, Captain Clark's battery was put in position near the Cox road, and opened fire on the enemy, who were strongly intrenched and distant about 1,200 yards. The enemy had four guns on different points of the line, which were soon silenced. M, First New Hampshire Artillery, by order of General Miles, occupied a position near the road, and shelled a piece of woods that was supposed to cover the enemy's cavalry. The batteries continued firing until the enemy was forced to leave his works and retreat. During this time Captain Roder's battery and Eleventh New York Battery had marched within two miles of Petersburg, where Captain Roder's battery was put in position and opened fire on the enemy, who was attempting to establish an intrenched skirmish line. The distance being so great, little could be accomplished, and when the division formed line of battle, the battery was withdrawn and put in position on a high knoll to the right, where it remained all night.

April 3, the Third Division, accompanied by its batteries, moved from Petersburg, via River road, to near Wells' Church, where it joined the First Division and marched to Coleman's house. Through some misunderstanding the Second Division, followed by its batteries, moved from Wells' Church to near Petersburg, and then back from Petersburg to the Coleman house, where they joined and camped with the corps.

April 4, corps started at 6 a. m., batteries following the divisions, and marched to near the Jones house, and encamped for the night.

April 5, corps moved at 1 a. m., batteries following their divisions, and took the Namozine road; followed this road four miles, and took a road leading to the right toward Jetersville; followed this road to Jeters

ville, crossed the Danville railroad, and took position on the left of the Fifth Corps. All the batteries were put in position on the line excepting one section of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

April 6, corps moved toward Amelia Sulphur Springs, where we came up with the enemy's wagon train. M, First New Hampshire Artillery, was put in position, and opened on the train; Captain Roder's battery and Tenth Massachusetts Battery also shelled the train. These batteries continued moving with the advanced line, shelling the enemy every time he took position, until we came up to him in a strong position, trying to cover the crossing of his train over Sailor's Creek. Captain Clark's and Captain Dakin's batteries were put in on the right of Third Division, and opened fire on two of the enemy's batteries, causing them to withdraw hastily. Captain Roder's battery was put in position on the left of Third Division and opened on the enemy's batteries also. These batteries assisted materially in the capture of a large train at Sailor's Creek by causing the enemy's batteries to cease firing. Encamped for the night near Sailor's Creek.

April 7, moved at 6.30 a. m. across Sailor's Creek to High Bridge, where the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, M, First New Hampshire Artillery, and B, First Rhode Island Artillery, were placed in position and opened fire on the enemy's retreating columns; also upon a party who were trying to destroy High Bridge. The enemy soon after retreated, leaving a large number of guns, &c. The batteries continued the march on the right of Farmville, about four miles, to Price's farm, where the enemy were found strongly intrenched. On the approach of the head of our column the enemy opened a lively artillery fire. Dakin's and Clark's batteries were put in position and succeeded in silencing the battery. The enemy were found so strongly posted it was thought necessary to put more artillery in position. Roder's battery was brought up and put on the right of Clark's battery, facing to the right; Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, was placed in position on the Third Division line. During this time one section of B, First New Jersey Artillery, Lieutenant Rhein's, was moved to the left about 800 yards, on a crest on the right of Third Division; Tenth Massachusetts Battery was put in position on the right of Lieutenant Rhein's section; M, First New Hampshire Artillery, was advanced about 700 yards, to the new line erected by the First Division. After dark Roder's battery and Eleventh New York Battery were placed on and to the right of the old stage road, on the line of the Second Division. The other batteries remained in their positions all night.

April 8, corps moved at 6 a. m. to New Store, and halted about 10 p. m.; resumed the march in the direction of Clover Hill; marched four and a half miles and bivouacked for the remainder of the night.

April 9, continued the march at 9 o'clock; at 11.30 a. m. halted. Clark's battery was put in position to cover skirmish line of First Division pending the result of the conference of Lieutenant-General Grant and General Lee. This battery remained in position and the other batteries halted in the road until 4 p. m., when the announcement was made that the Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered. The batteries then went into camp. April 10, commands remained in camp all day. April 11, batteries moved together, under my command, back on the same road they advanced to New Store and camped for the night. April 12, command moved at 6 a. m. by a plantation and from thence by the plank road to Farmville; parked on the hills near Farmville. April 13, started at 6 a. m.; camped near Rice's Station, on the Danville railroad. April 14, started at 6 a. m. and marched to Burkeville; arrived here at 2 p. m.; went into camp and have remained here since.

From the nature of the arm of the service, no trophies have fallen into our hands as pledges of gallantry; but officers and men have performed every duty promptly and faithfully, and I claim for the artillery of the corps a share of the laurels so nobly earned by it.

I would make special mention of Bvt. Maj. T. Fred. Brown, B, First Rhode Island Artillery; Bvt. Capt. J. W. Roder, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery; and Capt. A. Judson Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, for their valuable assistance; also Lieut. A. M. E. Gordon, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. John G. Deane, acting aide-de-camp, for the promptness with which they performed their arduous duties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JNO. G. HAZARD,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. J. N. CRAIG,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Hdqrs., Army of the Potomac.

No. 73.

Report of Capt. J. Webb Adams, Tenth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Near Burkeville Station, Va., April 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of March 29, at 6 a. m., as per order from Artillery Brigade headquarters, I reported with my battery to Brigadier-General Hays, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, and by him was placed in position to the left of my old camp, near the Tucker house, covering the right of the Second Division. At 4 p. m. was ordered to move my battery up to the field near Dabney's Mill; did so, and was at once ordered back to my old position. Was not engaged this day. No loss of men or horses. March 30, moved up to the field near Dabney's Mill, and remained in park during the day and night. No loss of men or horses. March 31, at 1 p. m. moved up to the Crow house and went into position on the right of Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery, on the line of the Second Division. At dark drew out and marched to the left to near Hatcher's Run, and went into park in rear of headquarters Artillery Brigade. No loss of men or horses. April 1, remained in park all day. No loss to-day. April 2, went into position at 4 a. m. on the Boydton plank road, on the line of the Third Division, Second Corps. Engaged the enemy at about 7 a. m., expending ninety-seven rounds of ammunition, when it was discovered that the enemy was retreating, and our troops advanced (my battery marching with the Second Division) toward Petersburg. A little past noon started for Wells' Church with the Second Division, where we arrived at dark, and encamped for the night. No loss to-day. April 3, marched at 6 a. m. with the Second Division toward Petersburg. When about half way there halted for an hour or more; then turned back and started for Lee's retreating

* Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 11 men wounded and 1 man missing. The loss in horses was 10 killed, 6 wounded, 59 died, and 16 abandoned.

army on the road leading to Lynchburg. Marched till past midnight; then parked in a field by the roadside. The roads very heavy and the horses much fatigued. To-day three horses died; lost no men.

April 4, continued our march with the Second Division, and at dark went into park for the night. No loss of men or horses. April 5, harnessed and hitched in at 1 a. m., but did not march till 6 a. m.; arrived at the railroad at Jetersville at 4 p. m. and went into park at dark; one section was placed in position on the left of the Fifth Corps, where it remained during the night; not engaged. No loss of men to-day; one horse died. April 6, marched at 6 a. m. The Second Division having taken the woods to the right of the road the battery marched in rear of the batteries of the Third Division. When near Amelia Springs went into position on the left of the road and shelled the enemy's train across the creek, expending thirty-seven rounds of ammunition. Soon after continued our march and parked for the night near Sailor's Creek. No loss of men; two horses died to-day. April 7, marched at 6 a. m. in rear of the batteries of the Third Division. Before noon reached High Bridge, on the Lynchburg railroad, where I went into position, and shelled the enemy as they retired on the other side of the river, expending sixteen rounds of ammunition. Continued our march, and at about 3 p. m. went into position on the line of the First Division, near Farmville, and shelled the enemy's rear guard, expending thirty-four rounds of ammunition. Remained in position all night. No loss of men; two horses died to-day. Received nine new horses.

April 8, drew out of position and marched at 6 a. m., in rear of the batteries of the First Division, about one mile beyond New Store; went into park, and unhitched and unharnessed, but immediately got an order to harness and hitch in and report to General Barlow, commanding Second Division, Second Corps, and with that division marched till midnight, when I parked the battery, and unhitched and unharnessed. No loss of men; four horses died to-day. April 9, marched at 6 a. m., and arrived at Clover Hill a little past noon, when, hearing of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee, to the Army of the Potomac, gave three cheers (inwardly), and went into park for the night. No loss of men; two horses died to-day. April 10, remained in camp all day. No loss of men; two horses died to-day. April 11, marched at 10 a. m. on our return to Burkeville Station, the batteries marching together, mine being the fourth battery; arrived at New Store at 7 p. m. and encamped for the night. Roads very heavy. No loss of men; five horses died to-day. April 12, resumed the march at 6 a. m., and arrived at Farmville at 6 p. m., and encamped for the night. No loss of men; five horses died to-day. April 13, resumed our march at 6 a. m., and arrived to within about six miles of Burkeville Station, and encamped for the night, the roads being almost impassable. No loss of men; four horses died to-day. April 14, marched at 6 a. m., and arrived at Burkeville Station at 2 p. m., and went into camp near the railroad, where the battery now remains. No loss of men; four horses died to-day.

Recapitulation: Horses died, 34; rounds of ammunition expended, 184; rounds ammunition abandoned, 201.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WEBB ADAMS,
Captain, Commanding Tenth Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. A. M. E. GORDON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Second Corps.

No. 74.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

NEW YORK, *February 21, 1865* [*1866*].

General GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Atlantic:

GENERAL: I forward herewith my report of the operations of the Fifth Corps during the 29th, 30th, and 31st of last March. The long time consumed was unavoidable, for I am without any assistance in my work, the War Department being unable to grant me an assistant or even to pay for copying my report. This copy I send you is not very neat, and it is the only one I have made. If you have force enough in your office will you not please have a fair copy made for yourself and return this one to me for my own file. I will compare and sign the copy you make if you wish it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major Engineers, &c.

REPORT.

The initial movement of the final campaign was made by the Fifth Corps at 3 a. m. on the 29th of March, no other portions of the army moving till 6 a. m. The Fifth Corps was at the time composed as follows:

First. The First Division, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, contained 6,547 men. It was divided into three brigades: The Third Brigade was under General J. J. Bartlett, being composed of veteran regiments, and numbered ——; the Second Brigade was under General Gregory, and numbered ——; the First Brigade was under General J. L. Chamberlain, and numbered ——.

Second. The Second Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Ayres commanding, contained about 3,980 men, divided up as follows: The Maryland Brigade (the Second), —— strong, under General Denison; the Third Brigade, —— strong, under General Gwyn; and the First Brigade, General Fred. Winthrop commanding, —— strong. Both Generals Griffin and Ayres were officers of the regular artillery and graduates of West Point.

Third. The Third Division, which was 5,260 strong and commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. W. Crawford. It was composed of all the regiments that had belonged to the old First Army Corps prior to its consolidation with the Fifth. This division had been organized for General Crawford by General Meade's order, after the battle of the Weldon Railroad, where General Crawford's previous command suffered a heavy loss in prisoners. The three brigades of this division were commanded—the First, —— strong, by Colonel Kellogg; the Second, —— strong, by General Baxter; the Third, —— strong, by General Coulter.

The artillery of the corps consisted of two rifled-gun batteries of four guns each and three light 12-pounder batteries of four guns each, the whole under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. S. Wainwright. The staff of the corps was full of experienced and educated officers: Col. H. C. Bankhead, inspector-general, and Maj. William T. Gentry, commissary of musters, were graduates of the Military Academy. Col. F. T. Locke, the adjutant-general, had held his position from the first organization

of the corps in May, 1862. Col. A. L. Thomas, chief quartermaster; Col. D. L. Smith, chief commissary; Dr. T. R. Spencer, medical director; Dr. Charles K. Winne, medical inspector; Captain Malbon, chief ambulance officer, and Capt. George B. Halsted, assistant adjutant-general, were all experienced and [of] unquestioned ability in their departments. Maj. E. B. Cope, my principal aide-de-camp, was a very skillful topographer, an indispensable officer in the column having the advance over a country like that we were upon. Capt. James W. Wadsworth, son of the lamented general, and Capt. Gordon Winslow, son of the lamented Rev. Gordon Winslow, were my personal aides. Capt. W. H. H. Benyaurd, of the regular engineers, was detached from General Meade's staff to accompany me, and gave most important assistance. Major Van Brocklin, of the Engineer Brigade, with a light pontoon train of canvas boats, also accompanied me. Captain Horrell commanded my escort of about forty mounted men, which constituted the cavalry of the corps.

The map which we possessed of the country into which the Fifth Corps was about to operate, was what was known as the Dinwiddie County map, prepared many years ago, and republished for our use on a scale of one inch to the mile. It gave no topography except the main streams and main roads. The names of the occupants of the houses did not now all correspond to those on the map; some of them, too, had disappeared, and others had been erected in places not noted. The map contained no distinction of the forest and clearings or swamps, all of which have ever played a most important part in the Virginia campaigns. I give a copy of the map with which we set out* and one on the same scale of the country as we found it.†

The country in which we were to operate was of the forest kind common to Virginia, being well watered by swampy streams. The surface is level and the soil clayey or sandy, and, where these mix together, like quicksand. The soil, after the frosts of winter first leave it, is very light and soft, and hoofs and wheels find but little support.

The following extracts are from the order for the general movement directed by General Meade, dated March 27, but received by me during the afternoon of the 28th:

The following movements of the corps of this army are ordered:

1. At 3 a. m. of the 29th instant the Fifth Army Corps, Major-General Warren commanding, will move to the crossing of Hatcher's Run at W. Perkins' house; thence west to the junction of the old stage road and the Vaughan road, and from this point will open communication with the Second Corps on the Vaughan road. This accomplished, the Fifth Corps will be moved to occupy a position in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House.

* * * * * * *

8. The chief engineer Army of the Potomac will detail a pontoon train of about 100 feet of bridge to accompany the Fifth Corps to Hatcher's Run.

* * * * * * *

10. Each corps will be prepared to move with five four-gun batteries—three smooth-bore and two rifled.

On the receipt of the above the following order was prepared and issued by me:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, *March 28, 1865.*

The following will be the order of march to-morrow:

1. At 3 a. m. General Ayres, with his division, will cross Arthur's Swamp; proceed south, via the Goshen house and B. W. Kelly's,‡ to the stage road; thence along

* See Plate XCIV, Map 8 of the Atlas.
† See Plate XCIV, Map 9 of the Atlas.
‡ H. W. Shelley's on map.

the stage road to the crossing of Rowanty Creek and seize the crossing. General Ayres will be followed immediately by the pontoon train, and that by two batteries of artillery, all under the orders of General Ayres. The part that does not cross until after the bridge is laid will mass and park. As soon as the crossing is gained a double bridge will be laid, and General Ayres will proceed (as soon as the two batteries can cross) to the junction of the stage road with the Vaughan road, at Miss Hargrave's, keeping the column stretched out on the road after crossing, so as to lose no time in so doing

2. General Ayres' batteries will be immediately followed by General Griffin's division.

3. The remaining artillery and intrenching tools will follow General Griffin.

4. General Crawford will follow the artillery.

5. The train designated to accompany the troops and the bridge train not already in use will follow General Crawford's division, and with these will be sent all the pack animals and servants, and they will not be allowed to accompany the troops.

6. The command in this order will proceed as rapidly as possible, via J. Hargrave's and J. Kidd's, to Dinwiddie Court-House, promptly attacking the enemy if found opposing the advance, and keeping well closed up to the front. The troops must by all means be kept in the ranks of their respective companies, and any man may be justifiably shot who leaves without permission from division commander.

7. Headquarters of the corps will be with the advance division.

8. The trains authorized to accompany the corps across Rowanty Creek are—one medical wagon; one army wagon, with hospital supplies to each brigade; one army wagon with forage for each division; ambulance train (one-half the ambulances); ammunition wagons sufficient to carry twenty rounds per man; one wagon for each brigade for sales to officers; forage for one day must be carried in the spring wagons or on the horses.

9. The remaining wagons will be parked under the direction of the corps quartermaster near W. Perkins', and after the day's operations are completed, on application at corps headquarters, other supplies can be brought up at night if needed.

10. As a battle is expected the command must be as little encumbered as possible and prepared for action so that nothing will have to be sent to the rear when the fighting begins.

11. The musicians will be left in camp to sound reveille as usual, not at the hour of march, but as sounded under ordinary circumstances. Commanders are requested to give the matter their particular attention. After the usual hour of reveille has been sounded the musicians can join their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Warren:

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

After the above order was issued the following was received from General Meade's adjutant-general:

[Extract.]

2. Major-General Warren will move at the hour designated, but will not proceed beyond the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads till notified that Major-General Humphreys is in position, or nearly so. On being so notified Major-General Warren will advance on the Boydton plank road, taking position with his right in connection with General Humphreys and reserving sufficient force to refuse and guard his left. Major-General Warren will also advance skirmishers, well supported; and in case the enemy is found outside his works attack and endeavor to force him back to them. Corps commanders are notified the cavalry will be occupied on the left of the Fifth Corps.

About 8.25 p. m. March 28 I also received the following dispatch from General Meade's chief of staff:

General Humphreys is not certain that he can reach the Quaker road. He is instructed to place his right within supporting distance of General Ord and to form his line and determine his left by his formation of his corps. He is informed that you will probably move up the Quaker road to connect with his left after being informed of his position.

It will be noticed that these two dispatches differ about the road I was to move upon—the one saying the Boydton road, and the other the probability of the Quaker road. As General Humphreys was not to move till 9 a. m. it was obvious that, unless I was greatly impeded by the enemy, I should reach the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads

much in advance of his getting into position, so as "to determine his left." I should therefore have to take up a position while waiting his movements. From my previous acquaintance with this locality, gained in the movement made in February, I knew that to get a good position for my troops I should have to extend my left to include a high ridge at H. Hargrave's. This would place me within half a mile of the Boydton road should I be directed ultimately to move out on that road, and leave the remainder of my force near the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads, so as to move up the latter if required to. In obedience to the orders the head of the column (General Ayres' division) moved out precisely at 3 a. m. The excitement of moving and the necessary preparations kept almost every one from sleeping any of the preceding portion of the night.

At 4.45 a. m. the head of the column reached the crossing of Rowanty Creek. A few shots were fired by the enemy's lookouts there, probably as an alarm signal, but no opposition was made to our crossing. The engineers speedily laid a canvas pontoon bridge, and meanwhile the troops were scrambling across on fallen trees and the wrecks of a former bridge. As soon as the bridge was passable for horses I passed over with my escort, and we again began to advance. For the first mile our progress was somewhat impeded by trees which the enemy had cut down, and which were removed as we went along. The roads were dry except in the swampy places.

At 8 a. m. the head of the column reached the junction of the Vaughan and stage roads. This information I communicated to General Humphreys, along the Vaughan road, by Captain Winslow and an escort of ten mounted men. I then went with the troops to superintend the taking up the position required, while awaiting the movements of General Humphreys. At 10.20 I received the following dispatch by Major Jay, written by General Webb at 8.45 a. m.:

Major-General Meade directs you to move up the Quaker road to Gravelly Run crossing. By throwing out parties on your right you will be able to find General Humphreys in the direction of J. Slaughter's (the most northerly). He is feeling out in that direction.

To this I sent back by Major Jay the following reply:

I have just received the dispatch by Major Jay. I think my skirmishers are out on the Quaker road as far as Gravelly Run. They had been ordered there, and I'll see that it is done. My command will be posted as follows: One brigade, with the trains, at the junction of the Vaughan and stage roads; two brigades at the crossing of the Quaker and Vaughan roads; a brigade up the Quaker road; one on the road leading to R. Boisseau; Griffin's division near Chapel, Scott, and Hargrave. Skirmish lines will be put well out, and as soon as things are in hand I will push out a force to R. Boisseau's on the plank road. Barringer's brigade, and perhaps a division of cavalry, passed down the Quaker road to Stony Creek yesterday. No enemy met; a few scouts seen.

At 12 m. I received the following from General Webb, written 11.20 a. m.:

From your last dispatch the major-general commanding would infer that you did not understand his last order by Major Jay. Your disposition to cover your left flank and rear are approved, but this must not prevent your moving your corps up the Quaker road across Gravelly Run, and then facing north, with your right connecting with General Humphreys. This done, you can make disposition to cover your left, and you will cover and hold the plank road, if possible, with your corps.

I immediately ordered General Griffin's division up the Quaker road, and sent the following dispatch to General Webb, by Captain Emory, the bearer of the last dispatch received:

I did not understand till Captain Emory came that I was to move my corps up the Quaker road. My dispositions were preliminary to feeling out from my assigned

position here. I have sent my escort out toward R. Boisseau, and they have not yet returned. General Griffin's division is now moving up the Quaker road, as directed, and I will send Crawford after him and dispose of the troops according to developments and as directed in the dispatch just received.

General Meade himself joined me at the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads, and we proceeded with the troops north to Gravelly Run. Here we found the bridge broken, and the stream too deep to be easily forded. The skirmish line, however, got over and engaged a small force of the enemy trying to stop our advance, but they were speedily driven back and followed up.

The pioneers of General Griffin's division commenced at once to construct a bridge, which, in the usual time, they rendered practicable, though somewhat difficult for artillery.

During the afternoon Major Van Brocklin added here a pontoon bridge. The north bank of Gravelly Run presented an excellent position for the enemy to dispute the advance up the Quaker road, and breast-works had been thrown up for that purpose. But had they been occupied in force possession of them could have been gained by a flank and rear attack by the Second Corps, a division of which might have soon been disposed for that purpose.

My advance, soon after crossing Gravelly Run, passed the left flank of the Second Corps, which, moving up in extended line through difficult woods, did so more slowly. The resistance of the enemy gradually increased till, in the vicinity of Wilson's and Arnold's old saw-mill, between 3 and 4 p. m., his line of battle was met, and a sanguinary encounter took place. The road was found seriously obstructed with fallen trees, but the pioneers labored with energy and a way was soon cleared, and a 12-pounder battery was brought up and opened on the enemy.

Captain Horrell, commanding my escort, was sent out on the road which leaves the Quaker road one mile north of Gravelly Run and goes to the plank road, and engaged the skirmishers on the enemy's right, and General Crawford was ordered to form behind Captain Horrell's skirmishers and on General Griffin's left.

The fire of General Griffin's division was, however, so effective that the enemy gave way in his front, and the enemy fell back everywhere on his line, leaving about 100 prisoners and the dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss was about 370 killed and wounded; among the former was the lamented Major Macenen, of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brave General Chamberlain, of Maine, was slightly wounded and his clothes quite riddled with bullets; General Sickel, of Pennsylvania, was also wounded. At the time of writing this, I have not received General Griffin's report. I, however, quote the following from General Chamberlain's report of First Brigade, First Division:

On reaching Gravelly Run Major-General Griffin directed me to form my brigade in order of battle and advance against some works which were in sight on the opposite bank. Crossing the run, I sent Maj. E. A. Glenn, commanding second battalion of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, forward with his command as skirmishers, and formed my lines, with Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. G. Sickel, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the right, and Col. G. Sniper, One hundred and eighty-fifth New York, on the left of the road. Major Glenn pushed forward vigorously and drove the enemy's skirmishers out of their works without any difficulty, and succeeded in pushing them through the woods and as far as the Lewis house. The enemy making considerable show of force in the edge of wood beyond, I halted Major Glenn and brought my line of battle up to supporting distance. Here I was directed to halt. In a short time I was ordered by General Griffin to resume the advance. There being at that time no firing of any consequence on the skirmish line

I brought my line of battle up to that point, reformed it on the buildings, re-enforced the skirmishers by a company from the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York, and commenced a rapid advance with my whole command. The skirmishers reached the edge of the woods before the firing became at all severe. I was exceedingly anxious that the troops should gain the cover of the woods before receiving the shock of the fire, but the obstacles to be overcome were so great that this could not be fully accomplished, and my men were obliged to gain the woods against a heavy fire. They advanced, however, with great steadiness and drove the enemy from their position and far into the woods. It was not long, however, before another attack was made upon us, evidently by a greatly superior force, and we became completely enveloped in a withering fire. We replied with spirit and persistency, holding our ground, taking rather the defensive at this stage of the action. In the course of half an hour my left became so heavily pressed that it gradually gave way, and at last was fairly turned, and driven entirely out of the woods to a direction parallel with the road by which we advanced. This position could not be held ten minutes, and nothing but the most active exertions of field and staff officers kept the men where they were, the fire all the time being very severe. At this moment I sent a request for General Gregory, commanding Second Brigade, on my left, to attack the enemy in flank in their newly gained position. I was assured by Major-General Griffin, who was on the line, that if we could hold on five minutes he could bring up the artillery. Upon this I succeeded in rallying the men, and they once more gained the woods. Battery B of the Fourth U. S. Artillery now came into position and opened a most effective fire. By this assistance we held the line until the enemy fell heavily upon our right and center, and my men being by this time out of ammunition, many of them absolutely without a cartridge, began to yield ground. Seeing that this was inevitable I dispatched an aide to General Gregory asking him for a regiment, and at the same time Major-General Griffin ordered up three regiments of the Third Brigade. These regiments came promptly to our assistance. I was at that moment endeavoring to reform my broken line, so as, at all events, to cover the artillery. The line was falling back in front of the Lewis house when Lieutenant-Colonel Doolittle, of the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York, came up, gallantly leading his regiment, as also Colonel Partridge, Sixteenth Michigan; the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and First Michigan came on in the most handsome manner, passing to my front, Brevet Brigadier-General Pearson, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth, grasping his colors and dashing straight against the enemy's line. This assistance and the admirable service of the artillery compelled the enemy to abandon their position; otherwise I must have been driven entirely from the field.

This action lasted nearly two hours before any support reached us. I need not speak of the severity of the engagement, nor of the conduct of my officers and men, inasmuch as it was all under the eye and direction of the major-general commanding, who shared the dangers, as well as the responsibilities, of that field; but I may be permitted to mention the fact that more than 400 of my men and 18 officers killed and wounded marked our line with too painful destructiveness. Nor can I fail to speak of the steadfast coolness and courage of Brevet Brigadier-General Sickel, whose example and conduct made my efforts needless on that part of the line, until he was borne from the field severely wounded; the unflinching tenacity of Colonel Sniper at his perilous post, and the desperate bravery with which he rallied his men, seizing his colors after it had fallen from the hands of three color-bearers and a captain, and bearing it into the very ranks of the enemy; the fiery courage of Major Glenn, which could scarcely be restrained; and of the heroic spirit of Major Maceuen, who fell dead foremost in the ranks of honor; nor shall I forget to name the young gentlemen of my staff—Lieutenants Walters and Vogel, my personal aides, both painfully wounded, but keeping the field to the last; Lieutenant Mitchell, my adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Fisher, pioneer officer—who rendered me essential aid in the hottest of the fire. Private Kelsey, my orderly, rode upon the enemy's line and captured, under my own eyes, an officer and five men, and brought them in. Remaining on the field that night and the next day, we buried our dead and 130 of the enemy's, and brought in the wounded of both parties.

General Griffin's skirmish line was advanced by my order as soon as the enemy gave way, myself accompanying it, and did not stop till it drew the fire of the enemy's artillery from breast-works about half a mile north of the junction of the Quaker road with the plank road to Boydton. This position of the enemy was then thought by us to be his main line. The One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers drove the last of the enemy out of the position where the two roads join, but a farther advance could not be made across the large, open field, occupied

as it was by the enemy on the farther side. The difficult woods through which General Humphreys' troops had to move prevented his left getting up to join with my right.

General Crawford's troops, on the left of General Griffin's, mistook the direction given them, so that neither got up into position till after dark. A farther advance against the enemy could not be made that night, and it was believed we had accomplished what was expected by our instructions.

In different dispatches to General Meade the above facts were reported.

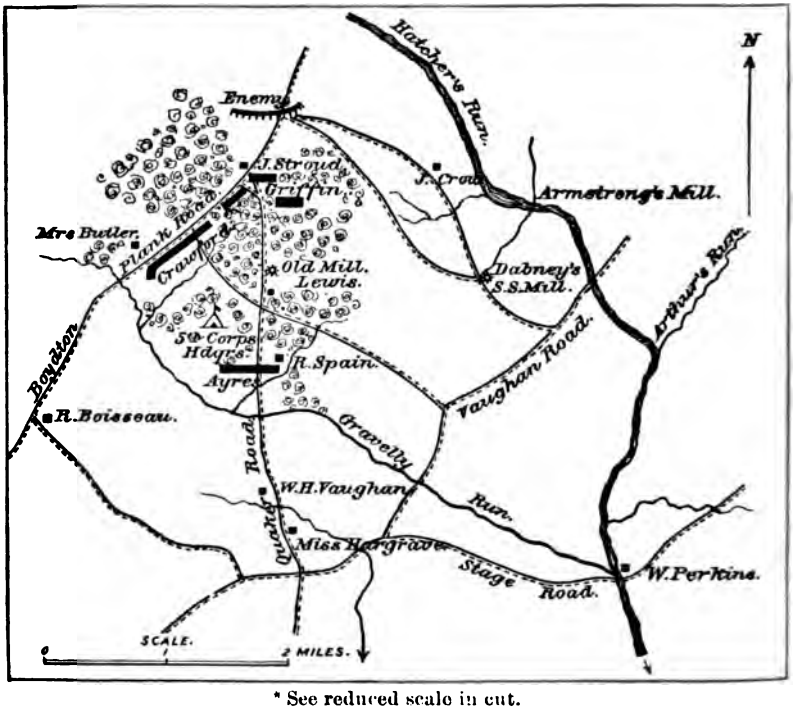
In a dispatch from General Webb, written at 7 p. m., I had the gratification to find the following:

> The major-general commanding directs me to congratulate you and General Griffin upon your success to-day.

I communicated a copy of this to General Griffin, who was eminently deserving praise.

During the night I intrenched a brigade and two batteries at J. Stroud's, the most advanced position we had gained, and placed General Crawford's division on and facing west from the plank road, his left resting on Gravelly Run, the plank road bridge over it having been destroyed by the enemy. General Ayres was held in reserve and to picket the rear, a measure rendered necessary for the security of our position and trains, which latter might be attacked by the enemy's cavalry (Barringer's) that had been reported to have passed south of us.

The following sketch shows the location of the Fifth Corps and the enemy on the night of March 29, 1865—scale one inch per mile.*



* See reduced scale in cut.

I give here the report of casualties in the Fifth Army Corps, March 29, 1865:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Cavalry escort, headquarters Fifth Army Corps.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Artillery	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	4	5
First Division	5	47	18	275	.....	22	23	344	367
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Division	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Total	5	48	19	287	.....	22	24	357	381

During the evening of the 29th the following dispatch was received from General Meade's assistant adjutant-general—Colonel Ruggles:

Major-General Warren will advance his line at 6 a. m. to-morrow, letting his right rest over and across the Quaker road and his left extending as far as is consistent with a due covering and guarding of his flank.

Major-General Humphreys will at the same time advance his line, keeping his left connected with Major-General Warren and throwing his right forward as far as Crow's. The object of this movement is to force the enemy into his line of works and develop the same, and, if he is found out of his line, to give battle. Corps commanders will endeavor to have reserves suitably posted along their lines, and will render each other such mutual support as the exigencies of the hour may demand.

This was succeeded by the following from General Webb, chief of staff, written at 9.20 p. m., received at 11 p. m.:

The major-general commanding directs me to state that from your dispatch he infers that the main points of the order now sent to you have been practically carried out by General Griffin. You will, however, determine this definitely in the morning, and the enemy being driven within his works, you will extend your line to the left and will determine the position of his works. General Humphreys will push on, and will do the same in his front. You will develop to your left as far as possible consistent with the instructions to protect your flank.

In accordance with the above I issued the following order at 11.20 p. m.:

Division commanders will hold their commands in readiness at 6 a. m. to-morrow either to advance upon the enemy or to repel any attempt upon his part. The order is to advance.

It began to rain during the night, and continued on throughout the 30th, sometimes falling heavily. This made the roads and fields almost impracticable for artillery and filled the swamps with water. Heavy details had to be sent back to assist the trains, which were nearly immovable in the mud.

At 5.50 a. m. I sent the following to General Webb:

I have my command all in readiness, but my advance is so far ahead of General Humphreys and in sight of the enemy across the open ground that I do not think it advisable to attempt anything more northward until General Humphreys gets into position on my right. My left, on the plank road, cannot be extended with propriety till I can get some idea of General Sheridan's movement, and now rests on Gravelly Run, and, if I move, it will be in the air. I believe I am now in the best position I can be, unless an assault is intended on the enemy's lines near the Quaker road. I cannot move forward, and it does not appear a favorable place in front of Griffin.

At 6 a. m. I sent the following to General Humphreys, commanding Second Corps:

I do not think it best to advance any farther till General Miles gets up in position on my right, which, as the woods are difficult, will take some time. A broad, open

field is in my front, with the enemy in force last night on the opposite side. Will you let me know as soon as your line is established as near the enemy's line as may be without assaulting it.

To this I received the following reply from General Humphreys:

Your dispatch of 6 a. m. is just received. My Third and Second Divisions are moving, but through a dense and most impenetrable swamp, and their progress is necessarily slow. General Miles has orders to keep moving, keeping his connection with you. I have just repeated these orders to him.

At 6 a. m. I also sent the following order to General Griffin, commanding First Division:

Have General Bartlett's skirmish line feel the enemy in his front and ascertain if they are in the same position as last night, if he has not already determined it, and send me a report in writing.

At 7.30 a. m. I received the following from General Griffin:

Since the fog has lifted a little I find the right of my skirmish line within 150 yards of a complete line of rifle-pits, now held in, as far as developed, the usual force for such a line. I have made a demonstration with my skirmish line, which is in the open field, and am satisfied the position will be hotly contested. I send a diagram of my lines and the lines of the enemy, with the supposed line of advance of the Second Corps. No connection has yet been made with me on my right or left, either by line of battle or skirmish line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. J. BARTLETT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Brigade.

Since the above was written it has been reported that the Second Corps connects.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

I then sent this to General Webb, chief of staff, with the following remarks:

I send the above for your information. General Crawford is in force across a swamp on Griffin's left. We have a corporal from Johnson's division, captured this morning on the skirmish line. From the shape of the enemy's line I think there must be a considerable salient or bend near Dabney's Mill.

At this time my information was that the enemy held Dabney's Mill. At 8.30 a. m. I received the following dispatch from General Webb, written, probably, on the receipt of my dispatch to him of 5.50 a. m.:

General Meade does not think you hold as much of the front line as the strength of your command would warrant. He desires to have you make use of both Crawford's and Ayres' to develop to the left. He cannot give you any more definite information of General Sheridan's movements than to state that he is ordered to attack or turn the enemy's right. You must act independently of Sheridan, and, protecting your flanks, extend to the left as far as possible. If the enemy comes out and turns your left you must attack him. You will be supported with all the available force to be procured.

A. S. WEBB,
Chief of Staff.

Preparations were immediately made to carry out this order "to extend to the left as far as possible," and General Ayres' division was moved up to my most advanced position on the left, and reconnoitering parties were sent out to gain a knowledge of the country to my left. This dispatch placed me in much perplexity. I had already stated that I could not extend farther with safety to my remaining in position, and yet this dispatch required me to extend farther; and yet did not define how far, nor for what object. I had no desire but to comply with instructions; but leaving the limit of extension discretionary with me, while being dissatisfied with my use of this discretion and requiring

me to extend farther, and not saying how far nor what for, was most embarrassing. The fault of these unlimited extensions were inevitable exposure of the flanks. It was a system that, notwithstanding what we had suffered from it, the orders to the corps commanders constantly required, and the enemy were so aware of this prevailing plan that they constantly provided to attack the flank as soon as we had fairly exposed it, as we were required to do in closing upon the enemy's intrenchments. These intrenchments, from their artificial strength, enabled the enemy to hold with comparatively weak force, and to detach, notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, a force to operate on our flank, where a blow could be given with even a small body.

Illustrations of the weakness of our lines from extension and of consequent disastrous swoops of the enemy upon them are numerous throughout the war. Our flanks could only be secure, either in moving into position or advancing to attack, by providing a heavy mass of troops at that always threatened point. If the enemy came out and turned my flank it was inevitable that I would have to receive his attack, provided I extended my lines "as far as possible." I therefore sent the following questions to General Webb, at 8.30 a. m.:

I have just received your dispatch dated 7.50 a. m. If I extend my line to the left as far as "possible," using "both Crawford and Ayres," and "the enemy turns my left," what will I have to attack him with?

I would further remark here that in almost every instance orders from above me so disposed of my troops that they could not be kept together or moved together as General Grant's report says mine should have moved on the 31st.

At 9 a. m. I received the following dispatch from General Webb, written 8.40 a. m.:

From deserters and prisoners we learn that the enemy's line runs along the White Oak Ridge road to Boydton plank road; then back on the road to Burgess' Mill, and then down Hatcher's Run. Humphreys has possession of Dabney's Mill. Their picket-line was a rifle-pit and easily taken.

At 9.20 a. m. I sent the following dispatch to General Webb:

Your dispatch of 8.40 a. m. (No. 3) just received. The information I have received is of the same effect as that you send me. Two deserters report the line immediately in front of General Griffin as what they think a strong one, with two lines of obstructions in front. They had a large number of negroes to work upon it yesterday. General Crawford is at present making a temporary line near the plank road on which we can reform in case of a reverse after advancing. I will then extend my left as far as practicable.

At 9.55 a. m. I received the following from General Webb, written 9.30 a. m.:

General Meade directs that you send Colonel Walsh to his position at the junction of the old stage and Quaker roads, and direct him to report from that point to General Macy, provost-marshal-general. He is very anxious to have you cover as much of the front line as possible consistent with the safety of your command, and his idea was that you would put both Griffin and Crawford in front, keeping a portion of each as a reserve, and keeping Ayres to cover your left flank.

At 9.50 a. m. I sent the following to General Webb:

Captain Gillespie has just come from General Sheridan's headquarters, at Dinwiddie Court-House, on his way to General Grant. He came up the Boydton plank road. When he left Dinwiddie Court-House one division of the cavalry was to move out on the road due north of Dinwiddie, and mass at Boisseau's, then feel out toward the White Oak road. General Sheridan remains at Dinwiddie with one other division, and the other division is upon Stony Creek, where the Vaughan road crosses. I shall soon send out General Ayres' division on a reconnaissance from Mrs. Butler's northwesterly toward S. Dabney's. He will be in position to develop the enemy's line, and where I can support him with General Crawford, and where he can co-operate with General Sheridan if he comes within reach.

At 10.15 a. m. I sent the following dispatch to General Webb:

My idea of the way I should extend my line I have indicated in my dispatch of 9.50. Having my troops all well in hand I can move out Ayres in column to-day as I did Griffin yesterday, and if he meets the enemy give him battle. I can support him, if needed, with nearly the whole corps, and follow up any advantage gained, and if I am worsted I have a good place to reform on. This may seem a little slow, but it is the only way we can keep our troops working together and conduct operations with certainty. The amount of line I can occupy will depend upon the character of the country I develop. The roads and fields are getting too bad for artillery, and I do not believe General Sheridan can operate advantageously. If General Humphreys is able to straighten out his line between my right and the vicinity of the Crow house, he will hold it in pretty strong force, but the woods are so bad they alone will keep him nearly all day finding out how matters stand. The order about the cavalry reporting to General Macy has been sent out.

Having made all the necessary preparations at 10.30 a. m. I sent the following order to General Ayres by Major Cope:

I wish you would take your division (with a battery of artillery, if you think it practicable), and move out on a reconnaissance northwest from Mrs. Butler's, or as near that direction as may be practicable, keeping with your own men a connection with our present picket-line, which must remain as it is. Major Cope, of my staff, will accompany you. If within a mile beyond the plank road you find any enemy drive him back, but do not advance your main force farther than that, unless to procure some obvious advantage gained, till you report to me the result. With your main body thus in good position, protecting your own flanks, advance your skirmishers out as far as prudent to reconnoiter and develop the character of the country and the enemy's position. A portion of my escort will accompany you. General Merritt's cavalry division is massed at J. Boisseau's, and are feeling on the road north from that toward the White Oak road. If you become engaged with a superior force, and can hold on, I will re-enforce you with Crawford's division as soon as called for.

At 11.15 a. m. the following dispatch was also sent to General Griffin by Colonel Locke, my adjutant-general:

The major-general commanding wishes you to swing around on the left as General Ayres moves out.

At 11.20 a. m. I received the following dispatch from General Humphreys:

My line of battle now extends in a straight line past the Crow house to your right. I have ordered the skirmishers of the two divisions and those on the right of Miles' division to be advanced and get to Hatcher's Run if they can. Please let me know if you are going to advance your skirmishers or line of battle, that I may have my movements conform to yours. The enemy's main line of works on the other side of Hatcher's Run is in view, the Crow house being 600 or 800 yards distant there.

To this I sent, at 11.20 a. m., the following reply:

My position on the plank road at the junction of the Quaker road cannot be advanced any farther, the enemy being reported strongly intrenched. There may be a little portion of my extreme right, retired last night for want of connection, which can be thrown out if your line can be advanced. Any straightening out in that portion of the line that General Miles thinks practicable shall be done. I am about sending out a division from the plank road north northwest from Mrs. Butler's, to reconnoiter and drive back the enemy, and shall follow up any engagement that may take place outside of the enemy's line of works with nearly all the corps. Your line must now be very much shorter than it was when first taken up yesterday. Telegraph line is at my headquarters.

At 11.30 a. m. I sent the following to General Webb:

General Ayres is now moving out to extend my line. If he meets more force within a mile than he can dispose of Crawford will go to his support, and I can also use a brigade from Griffin. If the enemy is outside of his line, or comes out, we shall have a considerable fight pretty soon.

At 12 m. I received the following dispatch from General Grant to General Meade, forwarded to me by General Webb:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 30, 1865.

Major-General MEADE:

My idea was that we should try to extend our left so as to cross to White Oak road, say at W. Dabney's, or as near up to the enemy as we can. This would seem to cover all the roads up to Ford's road, by which Sheridan might then go and get on the South Side road, and possibly double up the enemy and drive him north of Hatcher's Run.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

General WARREN:

This dispatch is forwarded to you for your information simply. Your dispatch has been received. The commanding general sees no reason for any change in his previous orders to you. He has no information of General Sheridan's movements beyond the general statement that General S. is to turn the enemy's right.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General.

It did seem to me that on General Meade's receiving this dispatch he should have signified to me whether or not I was to extend my left so as to cross the White Oak road; if not, how far I should extend it; for in this latter case I should not be carrying out General Grant's expectations. Had I been in communication with General Grant I should certainly have solicited from him some definite information on this point. But General Meade so far differed in judgment with me that he did not think a movement for a specific object which might be impracticable did not require any modification of instructions, arriving at no apparent consummation. It seemed to me all the difference imaginable. I therefore, at 12 m., addressed the following dispatch to General Webb:

I received your dispatch inclosing one from General Grant, in which you say "the commanding general sees no reason to change his previous orders." Your instructions have never said definitely how far I was expected to extend, nor the object desired. General Grant's is definite on both points, and if I am to attempt that myself at all hazards I don't shrink from it. General Humphreys can, perhaps, extend farther to the left, if required. Common experience requires that I should extend my left toward the White Oak road with strong force and precaution against an attack from the enemy. I am very glad to know the object and extent of my farther movement to the left. I have seen General Sheridan. He has ordered a division to move north to the White Oak road, which greatly simplifies my movement.

The receiving of dispatches and giving necessary orders had kept me almost continuously engaged at my headquarters so that I had had no opportunity to examine the condition of affairs personally along my front.

I now went up the Quaker road to where General Griffin's advance was, and arrived there just as his skirmish line was advancing, that of the enemy having fallen back. What this act on their part was due to I am not aware of, but think it probable that the advance of General Humphreys' skirmish line some distance to my right had made the position of those in front of General Griffin untenable. Finding by personal examination that our line of battle could be now advanced across the open field to a good position, and also open the direct road to Dabney's Mill, it was directed to move forward. General Miles' division, of the Second Corps, also moved forward, connecting with my

right. During this movement the enemy opened with artillery from some breast-works near the Burgess house. It was for some time uncertain whether this was on the north or south side of Hatcher's Run, but reconnaissances which we made and prisoners taken showed it to be at the junction of the plank road with the White Oak road.

I went out on our picket-line, after it had been advanced, to see the enemy's breast-works, and found these were well located and constructed, and defended by infantry and artillery, wherever the trees enabled us to see them. The timber had been well slashed to give effect to their fire, and where the fallen trees did not obstruct the ground abatis had been laid. It rained very hard during these operations.

While occupied in the above manner, I sent, at 12.40 p. m., the following:

I have just received notice from General Humphreys that deserters inform him that Heth's and Wilcox's divisions left Petersburg this morning, and are now in the lines this side of Hatcher's Run. P. S.—Prisoners just captured (four of them) in front of First Division picket-line report that they understood that two of the divisions that came down were Heth's and Pickett's.

About 1.20 p. m. I received the following dispatch from General Webb, written at 1 p. m.:

In view of the information received from the cavalry, and of the state of the weather, General Meade directs me to state you are not to shorten any line you may have developed, but you will push that well up to the enemy, and, having intrenched, you will await orders. Your dispatch of 12.40 is received.

At 1.20 p. m. I received from General Webb the following from Col. E. S. Parker, on Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, written 12.45 p. m.:

The lieutenant just in from General Merritt's with dispatches from Sheridan. Merritt says that the reconnaissance sent out from near Boisseau's encountered the enemy in considerable force. They went to about two miles of the Five Forks; found the enemy occupying the road. Those going north proceeded to about a mile of the White Oak road, and found the road also occupied by the enemy. Nearly all the forces met these cavalry. All the roads leading toward the White Oak road are covered by the enemy. No engagement reported.

At 2.30 p. m. I sent the following report to General Webb—the first paragraph relating to General Griffin's front; the latter, to General Ayres, from whom I had just heard:

I have advanced my line of battle to cover the junction of the Dabney Mill road with the plank road, and made a heavy advance with my skirmishers. The enemy opened with artillery from a fort near Burgess' Tavern, and also from a point near T. Pentecoast's. General Ayres' advance is near S. Dabney's, meeting that far with no opposition. From his advanced point he saw infantry moving west on the White Oak road. Soon as our attack began near the plank road there was a movement of their troops back toward Burgess' Mill. The reports about their late movements are a little uncertain. I have received the report of General Merritt's operations. His skirmishers could be heard due west from J. Stroud's.

At 3.15 p. m. I sent the following to General Webb:

We have captured one officer of Pickett's division near S. Dabney's. He was in charge of a guard to the train that was passing west. I was mistaken about Griffin's firing causing these troops to return; they have all gone on. Cannot General Humphreys extend a little more to the left, and let me have Griffin's division to move out with, as well as Ayres and Crawford? I am already advanced as far as I think it would be prudent to take up a continuous line. The cavalry skirmishing is now heard southwest from Dabney's.

At 4 p. m. I again addressed General Webb on the same subject, as follows:

General Ayres' advance now sees the White Oak road near W. Dabney's for three-quarters of a mile. There is a difficult swamp between the plank road and that

place. I have now a continuous intrenched line from my right across Griffin's front, and along the plank road nearly down to Gravelly Run. If General Humphreys can take charge of Griffin's front, about 500 yards west of plank road, with the return down it, I can take my corps and block the White Oak road.

At about 4.30 p. m. the enemy made an advance against General Griffin's skirmishers, and forced them back on Griffin's left; but his attack was not made in much force, and was quickly driven back, and we took a few prisoners. This was probably a mere reconnaissance by the enemy to ascertain our position. The prisoners taken were perfectly raw, drafted men from North Carolina.

At 4.50 p. m. I sent the following to General Webb:

A portion of Wilcox's division made a demonstration against Griffin about twenty minutes ago, and were easily driven back into their lines. We took a few prisoners—broken-down men lately forced into the service. They don't know much, but think Johnson's division moved to their right when they came down this morning. General Heth is here, but they do not think his division is. They think Heth commands the corps, and Hill all the defenses south of the James.

When the above was received by General Webb, he, at 7.20 p. m., sent the following, which I received at 7.30 p. m.:

Your dispatch dated 5 p. m. has just been received. Please find out and telegraph, if possible, what brigades of Wilcox's are in your front. What grounds have those men for thinking more of his brigades than their own are there?

At 8.15, having obtained full information, I sent the following in answer to the above:

General Griffin has taken no prisoners to-day, except from Scales' brigade. One of them, Thirty-fourth North Carolina, states his brigade was led by Major Norman [Norment]. There are four brigades in Wilcox's division, commanded by General Scales, Colonels Howe [Hyman], Gallaway, and Stowe. They left the works in front of our signal tower at 3 o'clock this morning. Thinks all the brigades of his division were present to-day, but is not sure. General Wilcox is absent on leave.

I have quoted the last two dispatches out of the order of time, so that they may all appear here together, relating to the same subject.

While still with General Griffin's division, I, at about 5.30 p. m., received the following copy of a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Grant to General Meade; the hour it was written not stated:

GRAVELLY CREEK, *March 30, 1865.*

Major-General MEADE:

General Merritt met the enemy's cavalry at J. Boisseau's and drove him on the right and left roads, and pushed on himself, driving the enemy, and now occupies the White Oak road at Five Forks, and also where the right-hand branch intersects it. Merritt lost 150 men wounded.

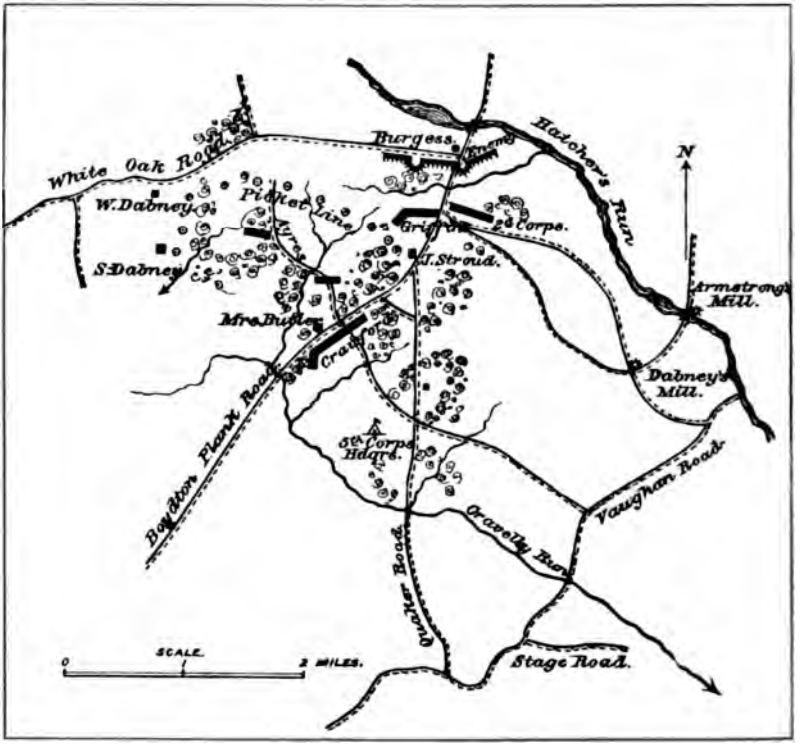
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Having given General Griffin instructions to endeavor to find out everything possible in his front, and to make a dash with his skirmishers and their supports, and try to develop any weak points of the enemy, so that we might be prepared for any order during the night to make a grand assault at daybreak, I set out personally to visit the advance position of General Ayres in the daylight that yet remained. I found that he had been unable with propriety to move his artillery and headquarters farther than the swampy branch of Gravelly Run, as this stream was flooded and difficult to cross; that the ground was very soft and muddy, and the road along which his advance was made was nearly all the way through woods, affording but little chance for observation; that his picket-line was advanced nearly up to the White Oak road;

and that no opposition had compelled them to stop short of it. I then gave directions to the officer in charge of the pickets to have them advanced at sunset, and then rode back to my headquarters, which I reached some time after dark.

The only casualties reported to-day were 3 men killed and 9 wounded in the First Division, and 1 man killed in the artillery—a total of 13.

The following sketch shows the location of the troops at the close of the day, March 30, 1865:



The whereabouts of Pickett's division that we had seen to pass along the White Oak road going west was explained by the following:

At 11 p. m. I received the following dispatches by telegraph from General Webb:

The accompanying dispatch from Major-General Sheridan is sent for your information. In consequence of the state of affairs here reported, it will be necessary General Ayres should be put on his guard, and that he should be re-enforced without delay, as the enemy may attack him at daylight. As General Humphreys will hold the right and relieve General Griffin, it is presumed that Crawford can be sent to Ayres' support, if not there now. Acknowledge receipt of this.

The following at the same time:

General Humphreys has been ordered to relieve General Griffin with General Miles and one brigade of General Mott's division—in all, 10,000 men—and is directed to hold the plank road and General Griffin's line. Griffin relieved, you will support General Ayres in his position, and strengthen yourself at this point. You will hold your corps ready to attack and await further orders.

The following is the dispatch from General Sheridan:

CAVALRY DIVISION, *March 30, 1865—7 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Pickett's division is developed along the White Oak road, its right at Five Forks, and extending toward Petersburg. After the small force at Five Forks was driven back, no attempt was made to follow up, and the enemy did not appear to be in strong force there. Pickett's division is on the White Oak road, his right extending as far as Five Forks. Prisoners report the enemy's cavalry concentrated at Five Forks. I have, however, no positive information of this. General Merritt pickets nearly up to the White Oak road, and is encamped at J. Boissean's house.

P. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

About 11 p. m. I also received the following dispatch from General Griffin:

I regret to say that I have been unable to form any definite opinion as to the practicability of an assault upon the enemy's works. My skirmish line was unable to press forward, as they encountered a skirmish line of the enemy in superior numbers, and to-morrow things may be changed.

At 11 p. m. I informed General Webb of the contents of General Griffin's dispatch in the following, which also acknowledged the receipt of his dispatch, as requested:

Your dispatch referring to General Ayres being re-enforced and dispatch of General Sheridan's received. General Griffin reports that he has been unable to form any definite opinion as to the practicability of making an assault.

Colonel Locke, my adjutant-general, at 11 p. m. March 30, issued the following order:

General Ayres will re-enforce his advance at daylight to-morrow morning with his whole division. General Crawford will hold his command ready to follow General Ayres. General Griffin, as soon as relieved by General Humphreys' troops, will move down the Boydton plank road to where General Ayres now is.

It will be seen now that General Crawford was still in position on the Boydton plank road, as I had wished to use him where necessity might require, either to the right or left. The point at which General Ayres' headquarters were was the point designated for Griffin's division. I directed the advance of General Ayres to be re-enforced at daybreak, as it could not well be done in the night without a great consumption of time and loss of rest to the men; and, beside that, on account of the darkness and bad road, and want of knowledge of the position, the troops would not be in as good order to meet an attack at daybreak as if fresh and moving up to the point. No attack at daybreak was made by the enemy, nor any attack ordered for me to make, as intimated might be in General Webb's dispatch of 11 p. m.

At 12.10 a. m. the following dispatch was received from General Webb, time of writing not given:

General Griffin will be relieved as soon as possible. General Humphreys will be instructed to report to you when the division starts.

And at the same time the following from General Humphreys:

I am directed to relieve General Griffin with Miles' division, and take up the line now held by Griffin, and take up the return on Boydton plank road. I am to send a brigade from Mott's division to support the left of the line after Griffin leaves. I have given the necessary orders to carry this out as soon as possible. Can you send me some description of the position held by Griffin, indicated in the instructions I have received, as above stated?

To this last Colonel Locke, adjutant-general, sent the following reply, at 12.25 a. m. March 31:

In reply to your dispatch of 12 p. m., General Warren having retired, I have the honor to state that General Griffin occupies a line of works from the left of your

line on the Boydton plank road, running one-fourth of a mile west, then refused to the rear until it again strikes the plank road near the junction of the Quaker road, from thence south on the plank road a few hundred yards. The left of his picket-line rests near a large branch of Gravelly Run.

At 6.10 a. m. March 31 the following dispatch was received from General Ayres, written at an hour not named:

I have the honor to request that the line of pickets now extending to the Dabney house may be relieved by other troops as soon as my division takes up its new position. I would relieve them by other troops of this division, but those troops now on are so well tired out (having been on picket at the last position on the Vaughan road) that I can't expect much service from them to-day, and the effective force of the division would thus be reduced.

The following directions were consequently sent at 7 a. m. to General Crawford:

Withdraw all your pickets south of those established by General Ayres; then move with your whole division and mass it by a house occupied by a colored man; then replace General Ayres' pickets from left of General Humphreys up to a point north of negro house. Make your headquarters at that house. Leave the pioneers of two brigades to begin to make a bridge across the stream for the passage of artillery. Major Cope will go with you and assist you in carrying out this order.

Instructions were also sent to General Crawford to support General Ayres, and it was my intention to go in person to superintend operations at the point as soon as the giving and receiving instructions necessary for the operations of the day would permit. On this morning, as on the preceding one, the dispatches received and orders rendered thereby necessary to be issued retained me at the vicinity of the telegraph office till nearly 9 a. m.

At 7.35 a. m. the following dispatch was received from General Webb, per U. S. military telegraph, written at 7.30 a. m. March 31, 1865:

Major-General WARREN:

The general commanding desires you to report the position of your troops this a. m.

In answer to which the following was sent:

General Griffin's troops will be massed near Mrs. Butler's; General Ayres' near S. Dabney's; General Crawford about half way between. They are along a wood road running from near Mrs. Butler's to W. Dabney's, on the White Oak road; it is not practicable now for wheels, and there is a very difficult branch of Gravelly Run that runs south from the White Oak Ridge, joining the main stream at the crossing of the plank road, which will take a long time to make practicable for wagons. I have all the pioneers I can spare to work on it. I will send you a sketch.

Finding myself still delayed in going to General Ayres position, the following dispatch was sent to him at 8.15 a. m. March 31:

During the night I received a dispatch, of which the inclosed is a copy. I infer from that that the small force of General Merritt which gained the White Oak road fell back again a short distance. The point called Five Forks, alluded to, is on the White Oak road, about four miles due west from S. Dabney's. You must, therefore, have your dispositions made to look out for any force coming against your left flank from the west, as well as from the north. General Crawford is to mass at the negro house in a field which you passed on your way out, and Griffin is where you camped last night. I send you a tracing.

At 8.40 a. m. I received the following dispatch from General Webb, written 8.25 a. m.:

There is firing along Humphreys' front. The major-general commanding desires you be ready to send your reserve, if it should be called for, to support Humphreys. There will be no movement of troops to-day.

To this I at once sent the following:

Your dispatch of 8.25 is just received. There is a good deal of musketry firing going on in our lines by the men firing off their guns to put in fresh loads. Unless I break loose entirely from General Humphreys, I think the force he sent to relieve General Griffin is much more than under any circumstances could be needed there. My troops are, however, at all times as ready to move as it is possible to keep them for a long time. If the enemy break General Humphreys' line at any time, or threaten to do so, I shall not wait for orders to assist him if I can.

At 8.50 a. m. the following was received from General Humphreys, written 7.40 a. m.:

Please let me know where your right will rest, that I may connect with you. General Miles has already relieved General Griffin, and I find a vacant space on his left.

At 8.55 a. m. the following order was received from General Meade's headquarters, and the necessary orders consequent upon it were given to the chief of artillery, chief quartermaster, and chief commissary:

Owing to the weather no change will to-day be made in the present position of the troops. Three days' rations of subsistence and forage will be brought up and issued to the troops and the artillery, and every one authorized to accompany them. The empty supply wagons will be sent to the rear, to be refilled at the railroad terminus. The chief engineer and corps commanders will use every exertion to make practicable the roads to the rear, and communicating with their several commands.

At 9 a. m. the following dispatch was sent to General Humphreys in reply to his:

I send you a sketch of the country west of the plank road and a copy of my communication to General Webb as to my position. I cannot take up any regular line of battle on account of the woods and swamps, but have assembled each division at a point so they can fight in any direction with the line refused. I had a portion of Griffin and a battery stationed at Stroud's for support. I don't think your left could be turned, even if I moved away, without your having full information; but as my troops now are, I could move Griffin right upon your flank along with my artillery. I shall work hard all day to get the road through the woods in order.

At 9.40 a. m., from information received, I sent the following dispatch:

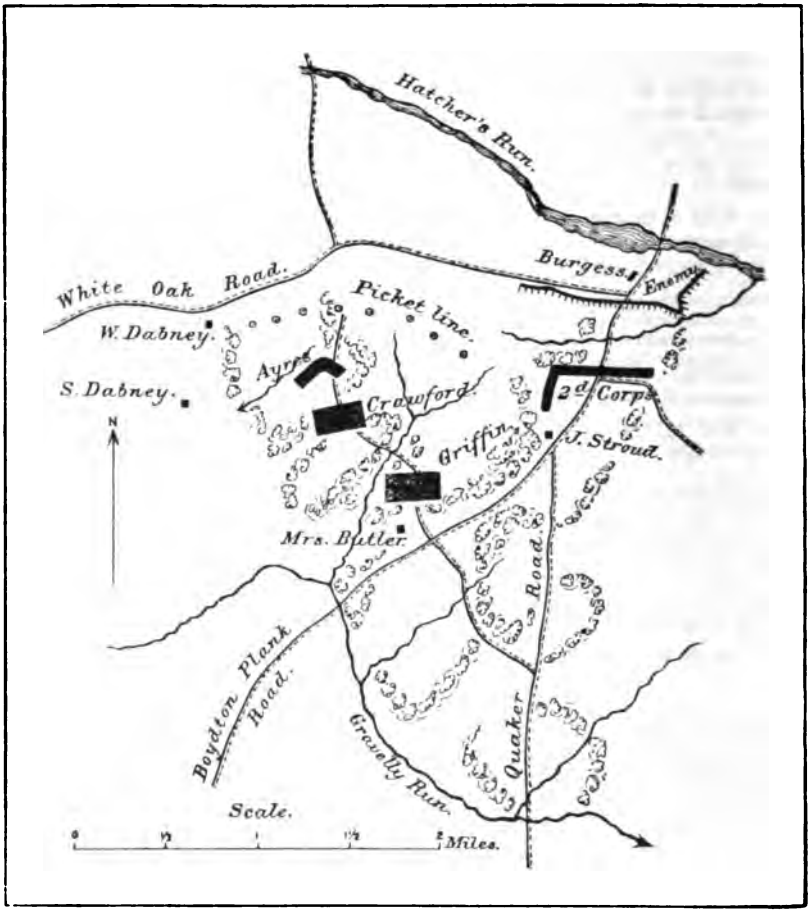
General WEBB,
Chief of Staff:

I have just received report from General Ayres that the enemy have their pickets still this side of the White Oak road, so that their communication is continuous along it. I have sent out word to him to try and drive them off or develop with what force the road is held by them.

This operation I deemed essentially necessary to the safety of our position, and only rendered the more so by the suspension of a further movement of troops, as this pause would give time to the enemy to gain a knowledge of our force and position. And in order that the troops might gain rest while operations were suspended a greater distance would be required between our picket-line and line of battle to give the latter time to fully get under arms so soon as any pressure of the advancing enemy showed itself at the advance posts. To prevent any relaxation of vigilance till our position should be made secure, I gave no notice to my command of the order suspending movements. General Webb on receiving the above-quoted dispatch sent me the following, written 10.30 a. m.:

Your dispatch giving Ayres' position is received. General Meade directs that should you determine by your reconnaissance that you can get possession of and hold the White Oak road you are to do so, notwithstanding the order to suspend operations to-day.

The following sketch exhibits position of troops at this time, General Griffin being in position to support either my advance or the Second Corps as required:



General Winthrop, with his brigade, of General Ayres' division, advanced about 10.30 a. m. and was repulsed, and simultaneously an attack which had been preparing against General Ayres was made by the enemy in heavy force, both from the north and west, and he was forced back. General Ayres and General Crawford did all that was in their power to stay the enemy. I hastened toward the point of attack, but on arriving near General Crawford's division it was also being forced back, and all our efforts to hold the men in the woods were unavailing. I am unable to give a more detailed account of this affair, not having reports of it from General Ayres and General Crawford. I then directed the formation of General Griffin's division along the branch of Gravelly Run, with Mink's battery on his right. General Crawford's and General Ayres' divisions formed behind and in this line, and

many of them took part in the engagement there. There Colonel Sergeant, of the Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Ayres' division, was mortally wounded.

Severe fighting at the creek now ensued and the advance of the enemy completely checked.

I had early in these occurrences sent word of them to General Humphreys, on my right. He at once ordered up General Miles' division on my right, and a brigade of this advanced gallantly against the enemy, but was at first driven back.

The temporary result of this attack by the enemy was such as different portions of our army had experienced on many former occasions in taking up new and extended lines, but our loss was not great, and was probably quite equaled by the enemy.

The prospect of fighting the enemy outside of his breast-works, instead of having to assail him behind his defenses and through his obstructions, was one sufficiently animating to our hopes to more than compensate for the partial reverse we had sustained, and preparations were at once instituted for an advance with the whole corps.

At 1 p. m. I made the following report to General Webb:

General Ayres made an advance with a small force at 10 a. m., which the enemy drove back and followed up in heavy force, compelling both Ayres and Crawford to fall back on Griffin, and, of course, in much confusion. Griffin's troops held the enemy at the run, west of the plank road. General Miles' division (a brigade of it) afterward attacked the enemy and were forced back on my right. My skirmish line in front of Griffin (most of it) has advanced on my left. I am going to send forward a brigade, supported by all I can get of Crawford and Ayres, and attack, swinging on our right. Arrangements are being made for this, and it will take place about 1.45 p. m., if the enemy does not attack sooner.

Owing to some difficulties in crossing the run this advance, which was thus made with the whole corps available, took place a little after the time specified above.

General Humphreys' division, under General Miles, also advanced against the enemy about the same period on our right, but his movement was not made in close connection with mine. While my corps was moving the following dispatch, written 2.50 p. m., was received from General Webb:

General WARREN:

The following is received from General Humphreys:

"From the prisoners taken it is apparent that the left of Pickett's division is opposite the center of Miles. An advance of the Fifth Corps, swinging round, must necessarily take Pickett on his right flank. Pickett is the right of their line.

"A. A. H.,
"*Major-General.*"

Since Miles is already well forward from your right flank the general commanding considers that that must be secure. Miles is ordered to take the enemy's works, supported by his own corps. You will see the necessity of moving as soon as possible.

This dispatch evidently implied a want of promptness in my movements, and yet my troops had been urged and moved as fast as possible. The information about Pickett's division was erroneous, and was worse than useless to me. According to subsequent information his division was at that time some three or four miles away driving General Sheridan. Nor did Miles assault the enemy's breast-works as the dispatch led me to infer he would. General Chamberlain's brigade led my advance, and finding the opposition less than we expected, General Crawford's division was brought to my right, so as to be in sup-

port there, as we approached the White Oak road, the direction of our movements being such as to present that flank first to the enemy's position along that road. I quote the following from General Chamberlain's report:

I was desired by General Griffin to regain the field which these troops had yielded. My men forded a stream nearly waist deep, formed in two lines, Major Glenn having the advance, and pushed the enemy steadily before them. Major-General Ayres' division supported me on the left en echelon by brigade, the skirmishers of the First Division, in charge of General Pearson, in their front. We advanced in this way a mile or more into the edge of the field it was desired to retake. Up to this time we had been opposed by only a skirmish line, but quite a heavy fire now met us, and a line of battle could be plainly seen in the opposite edge of the woods, and in a line of breast-works in the open field, in force at least equal to our own. I was now ordered by Major-General Warren to halt and take the defensive. My first line had now gained a slight crest in the open field, where they were subjected to a severe fire from the works in front and from the woods on each flank. As it appeared that the enemy's position might be carried with no greater loss than it would cost us merely to hold our ground, and the men were eager to charge over the field, I reported this to General Griffin and received permission to renew the attack. My command was brought into line and put in motion. A severe oblique fire on my right, together with the artillery which now opened from the enemy's works, caused the One hundred and ninety-eighth to waver for a moment. I then requested General Gregory, who reported to me with his brigade, to move rapidly into the woods on our right by battalion en echelon by the left, so as to break this flank attack, and possibly to turn the enemy's left at the same moment that I should charge the works directly in front at a run. This plan was so handsomely executed by all that the result was completely successful. The woods and the works were carried, with several prisoners and one battle-flag, and the line advanced some 300 yards across the White Oak road.

My loss in this action was not more than 75, but it included some of my best officers and men.

It would be unjust not to mention the services of Major Glenn and Colonel Sniper in this affair, whose bravery and energy I relied upon for the successful execution of my plans. I would also express my obligations to General Gregory for his quick comprehension of my wishes, and for his efficient aid. I may be permitted also to mention the gallantry of Captain Fowler, assistant adjutant-general of division, who rode into the hottest fire to bring my orders, having his horse killed under him in doing so, and who by his conduct and bearing showed an example worthy of all praise.

During the night we buried our dead and cared for our wounded, and bivouacked in the line.

The temporary halt was necessitated by the threatening attitude the enemy's position exhibited, as above described by General Chamberlain, and in order to get the remainder of the corps up and well in hand for a weighty assault. This having been effected, the order to advance was given, with the result as described in the quotation from General Chamberlain's report.

At 3.40 p. m. I wrote from the White Oak [road] the following dispatch to General Webb:

We have driven the enemy, I think, into his breast-works. The prisoners report General Lee here to-day, and also that their breast-works are filled with troops. We have prisoners from a portion of Pickett's and Johnson's divisions. General Chamberlain's brigade acted with much gallantry in this advance, capturing nearly the entire Fifty-sixth Virginia Regiment with its flag.

With the elation due to our success, I thought we might be able to carry the enemy's breast-works at once, and thus force in their right flank and carry all their line south of Hatcher's Run. I at once commenced a personal reconnaissance for this purpose, and superintended personally the advance of our skirmishers to gain points of observation. We thus drew a very severe fire from the line, particularly of artillery. The examination showed me that the enemy's defenses were as complete and as well located as any I had ever been opposed to.

Thus far my operations had been quite independent of those of General Sheridan.

About 5 p. m. March 31 I received, while on the White Oak road, the following from General Webb, chief of staff, written 4.30 p. m.:

Secure your position and protect as well as possible your left flank. Word has been sent to Sheridan, and it is believed that Sheridan is pushing up. General Humphreys will be ordered to push up and to connect with your right. You might, if you think it worth while, push a small force down the White Oak road and try to communicate with Sheridan, but they must take care and not fire into his advance.

The rattle of musketry could now be heard southwest from us, which seemed to us to be receding, and which led us to think the enemy was driving our cavalry. I then ordered General Griffin to send General Bartlett, with his brigade, directly across the country, so as to attack the enemy on the flank, and I sent Major Cope, of my staff, with him.

At 5.15 p. m. I received the following from General Webb, written 5.15 p. m., which directed what before had only been suggested:

The major-general commanding directs that you push a brigade down the White Oak road, to open it for General Sheridan, and support the same, if necessary. The firing is so near that the general presumes that the command will not have far to go. The distance you will push out must depend on the circumstances of the movement and the support you can give them.

Thus at the time that to General Meade it seemed "the firing is so near" it plainly sounded to us more and more distant, indicating that our cavalry was falling back, of which I soon had confirmation.

At 5.50 p. m. I sent the following to General Webb:

I have just seen an officer and a sergeant from General Sheridan's command who were cut off in an attack by the enemy and escaped. From what they say our cavalry was attacked about noon by cavalry and infantry and rapidly driven back, two divisions—Crook's and Devin's—being engaged. The firing seems to recede from me toward Dinwiddie Court-House. I have sent General Bartlett and my escort in that direction, but I think they cannot be in time. I hear connonading that I think is from near Dinwiddie Court-House.

About 6.30 p. m. I received the following from General Webb:

A staff officer of General Merritt has made a report that the enemy has penetrated between Sheridan's main command and your position. This is a portion of Pickett's division. Let the force ordered to move out the White Oak road move down the Boydton plank road as promptly as possible.

The force I had sent under General Bartlett had now been gone an hour, and to recall it would have required two hours at least for it to reach the Boydton plank road, and make it too late for use before dark. My artillery had all been left on the Boydton plank road on account of the mud, which had compelled me to do so, and General Griffin had left Brevet Brigadier-General Pearson there with three regiments of infantry of Brevet Major-General Bartlett's brigade to support it.

I therefore sent the following dispatch to General Webb at 6.30 p. m., which explains what I did:

I have ordered General Pearson, with three regiments that are now on the plank road, right down toward Dinwiddie Court-House. I will let Bartlett work and report result, as it is too late to stop him.

It was then nearly dark. Having reconnoitered the enemy's breastworks on the White Oak road, I added the following concerning them to my dispatch of 6.30 p. m.:

We can see the enemy's breast-works for two miles east along the White Oak road. If they are well manned they cannot be carried. I am within 200 yards of where they turn off northward from the White Oak road.

I then gave directions to secure the position we had gained, by intrenching, and proceeded with my staff back about two miles to the Boydton plank road, at which place I could communicate by telegraph with General Meade during the night. General Meade's headquarters were distant four miles and a half, near where the Vaughan road crosses Hatcher's Run; General Grant's were near Dabney's Mills, about four miles from me; General Sheridan's at Dinwiddie Court House, distant five miles and a half, and separated from me by a stream not fordable for infantry, where it crossed the Boydton plank road, and the bridge broken down.

At 8 p. m. I received the following dispatch from General Meade, written 7.30 p. m.:

Dispatch from General Sheridan says he was forced back to Dinwiddie Court-House by strong force of cavalry, supported by infantry. This leaves your rear and that of the Second Corps on the Boydton plank road open, and will require great vigilance on your part. If you have sent the brigade down the plank road it should not go farther than Gravelly Run, as I don't think it will render any service but to protect your rear.

General Pearson had been compelled to stop at Gravelly Run on account of the swollen stream and broken bridge.

At 8.20 p. m. I wrote to General Webb:

I sent General Bartlett out on the road running from the White Oak road and left him there. He is nearly down to the crossing of Gravelly Run. This will prevent the enemy communicating by that road to-night. I have about two regiments and the artillery to hold the plank road toward Dinwiddie Court-House. It seems to me the enemy cannot remain between me and Dinwiddie Court-House if Sheridan keeps fighting them, and I believe they will have to fall back to the Five Forks. If I have to move to-night I shall leave a good many men who have lost their way. Does General Sheridan still hold Dinwiddie Court-House?

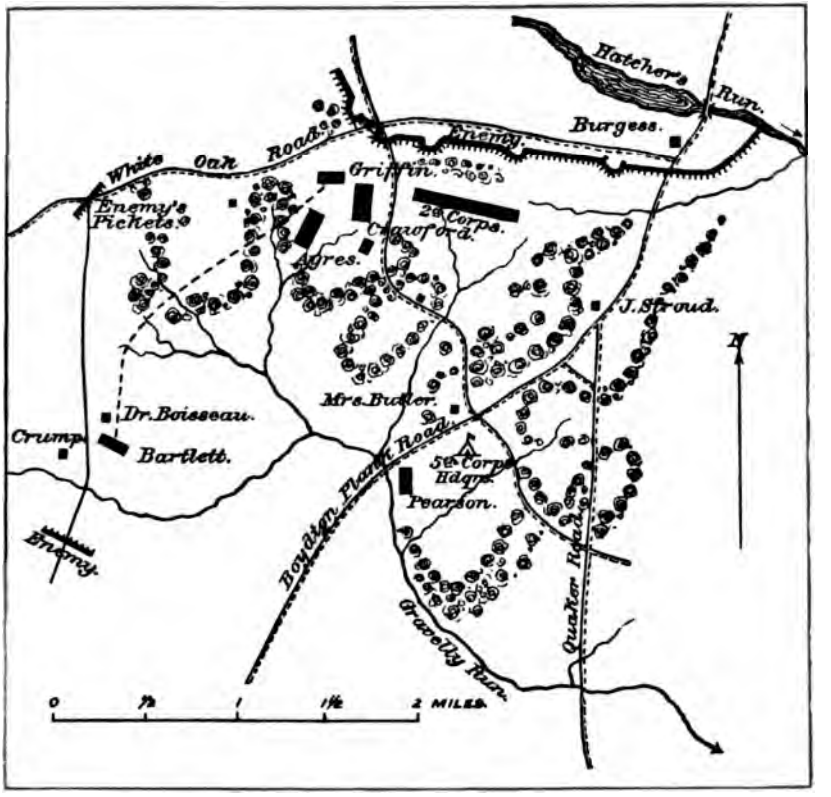
At 8.40 p. m. I received by telegraph the following from General Webb, marked "confidential," written 8.30 p. m.:

The probability is that we will have to contract our lines to-night. You will be required to hold, if possible, the Boydton plank road, and to Gravelly Run; Humphreys and Ord along the run. Be prepared to do this at short notice.

I regretted exceedingly to see this step foreshadowed, for I feared it would have the morale of giving a failure to our whole movement, as similar orders had done on previous occasions. It would besides relieve the enemy in front of Sheridan from the threatening attitude my position gave me, and I therefore sent the following by telegraph, at 8.40 p. m., to General Webb:

The line along the plank road is very strong. One division, with my artillery, I think can hold it if we are not threatened south of Gravelly Run east of the plank road. General Humphreys and my batteries, I think, could hold this securely, and let me move down and attack the enemy at Dinwiddie Court-House on one side and Sheridan on the other. On account of Bartlett's position they (the enemy) will have to make a considerable detour to re-enforce their troops at that point from the north. Unless General Sheridan has been too badly handled I think we have a chance for an open field fight that should be made use of.

The following sketch represents the position of the Fifth Corps at dark March 31, 1865:



The following is the report of casualties in Fifth Army Corps March 31, 1865:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Cavalry escort	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Artillery	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7	7
First Division	2	21	7	143	.....	5	9	169	178
Second Division	1	50	25	249	3	335	29	634	663
Third Division	1	50	20	360	3	124	24	534	558
Total	4	122	52	759	6	464	62	1,345	1,407

My desire to retain the position we had gained after so much hard fighting, and which I considered under the circumstances so advantageous to us, was not accomplished, and orders came to fall back.

At 9.17 p. m. I received the following by telegraph dispatch, written by General Webb at 9 p. m:

You will, by the direction of the major-general commanding, draw back at once to your position within the Boydton plank road. Send a division down to Dinwiddie

Court-House to report to General Sheridan. This division will go down the Boydton plank road. Send Griffin's division. General Humphreys will hold to Mrs. Butler's.

Whereupon I issued the following order to my command, which was sent out 9.35 p. m.:

I. General Ayres will immediately withdraw his division back to where it was massed yesterday, near the Boydton plank road.

II. General Crawford will follow General Ayres, and mass his troops behind the intrenchments near Mrs. Butler's.

III. General Griffin will immediately withdraw General Bartlett to his present position; then move back to the plank road and down to Dinwiddie Court-House, and report to General Sheridan.

IV. Captain Horrell, with the escort, will remain where General Griffin's headquarters now are till daybreak, and then come back to the plank road, bringing in all stragglers.

V. Division commanders in executing this movement, which is ordered by General Meade, will take care to see that none of their pickets or any portion of the troops are left behind.

VI. General Ayres and General Crawford will have their troops under arms at daylight, and the chief of artillery will have all the batteries in readiness to move.

At 9.50 p. m. I received by telegraph the following from General Webb, written 9.20 p. m.:

The division to be sent to Sheridan will start at once. You are to be held free to act within the Boydton plank road. General Humphreys will hold to the road and the return.

To this I immediately replied:

Your dispatch of 9.20 is just received. I had already sent out my orders, of which I send you a copy. You directed General Griffin to be sent to General Sheridan at once. It will take so much time to get his command together that I withdrew the other divisions first, they being unengaged, but this will not retard General Griffin. The bridge is broken on the plank road, and will take I hardly know how long to make practicable for infantry. I sent an officer (Captain Benyaurd, engineers) to examine it as soon as your first order was received. He now reports it not fordable for infantry. It requires a span of forty feet to complete the bridge, and the stream is too deep to ford. Nevertheless, I will use everything I can get to make it passable by the time General Griffin's division reaches it.

General Griffin's division, in addition to the delay of assembling General Bartlett's brigade, had to withdraw his picket-line in front of the enemy, and if he moved first, the others, pending it, had to relieve his picket-line.

The bridge over Gravelly Run we had found broken by the enemy on our occupation of the plank road on the 29th. As I was required to operate independently of the cavalry and protect my own flanks, it was desirable to me, being in my rear, as I forced the enemy on the White Oak road, that it should remain so. Even the dispatch this evening from General Meade, which I received at 8 p. m. (previously given), would have justified me in destroying it had it yet been standing intact.

I had no pontoons with me now. The supply with which I had started on the 29th had been used in bridging Rowanty Creek and the Quaker road crossing of Gravelly Run, and the boats and engineers were kept there for the service of the trains. I directed a house to be torn to pieces to supply materials. At 10.15 p. m. I received by telegraph the following dispatch from General Webb, written 9.40 p. m.:

Since your dispatch of 8.20 p. m. the general commanding finds that it is impossible for Bartlett to join Griffin in time to move with any promptitude down the Boydton plank road. He therefore directs that you send another good brigade to join Griffin in the place of Bartlett's in this movement.

Sheridan was attacked by five brigades from Gordon's corps—three from Pickett's, possibly by two from Gordon's, one of them being Hoke's old brigade.

This dispatch showed that my previous one, giving the condition of the bridge at Gravelly Run, had not yet been received. I deemed it would show when it was that General Bartlett could join General Griffin before the bridge would be passable, and that Griffin could thus reach Sheridan as soon as anyone and require no change in my previous order, and while waiting the result of the reception of the knowledge of the state of the crossing by General Meade, I, at 10.50 p. m., received the following dispatch from him, written 10.15 p. m.:

Send Griffin promptly as ordered by the Boydton plank road, and move the balance of your command by the road Bartlett is on and strike the enemy in rear, who is between him and Dinwiddie Court-House. General Sheridan reports his position as north of Dinwiddie Court-House, near Dr. Smith's, the enemy holding the cross-roads at that point. Should the enemy turn on you your line of retreat will be by J. M. Brooks' and R. Boisseau's, on the Boydton plank road (see 1-inch map). You must be very prompt in this movement, and get the forks of the road at J. M. Brooks' before the enemy, so as to open to R. Boisseau's. The enemy will probably retire toward Five Forks, that being the direction of their main attack this day. Don't encumber yourself with anything that will impede your progress or prevent your moving in any direction. Let me know when Griffin starts and when you start.

This dispatch also showed that mine concerning the crossing of Gravelly Run was still not received. That I did not overestimate the effect of this dispatch when it should reach, is proved by General Meade's dispatch, written 11.45 p. m. It also showed complete ignorance of the position of the enemy along the road Bartlett is (was) on, for the enemy already held this road on the south side of Gravelly Run, and if not themselves at J. M. Brooks', occupied our approach to it. The condition of affairs here is given by Major Cope in his report, as follows:

About 5 p. m. you directed me to lead General Bartlett's brigade, by a direct road, if possible, toward the sound of firing in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, and attack the enemy in the rear. I immediately reported to General Bartlett, who had his column put in motion. The left of the corps rested in open ground. We came out from the left and crossed this ground for half a mile, then we came to a small branch of Gravelly Run, on the edge of the timber. Here we found a wood road that ran in the right direction. We followed it one mile through this wood, over rolling ground, crossing three branches of Gravelly Run. At the south edge of this timber and in open ground on a hill stands Doctor ——'s house, and here our skirmishers became engaged with the enemy's pickets. The ground slopes from here to Gravelly Run, and is open in front all the way down. The enemy, after considerable skirmishing, were driven down the slope and across the run, three-quarters of a mile from the house. The house is near a main road leading north from Dinwiddie Court-House to the White Oak road. General Bartlett established a line of pickets along Gravelly Run, crossing this road. He also kept vedettes out on his right watching this road and other approaches in the rear. It was much after dark when he had made the proper disposition of his troops, and then we began to turn our attention to the number and extent of the enemy's camp-fires. They seemed to stretch for miles on the south side of the run, and we could distinctly hear them chopping, moving wagons, and talking.

In addition to this the enemy held a point on the road Bartlett was on where it joins the White Oak road, as had been ascertained by Major Gentry, of my staff, while endeavoring to communicate with General Bartlett. The major lost his orderly by capture while he narrowly escaped himself.

It was now an hour and a half since my order had been sent withdrawing the divisions to the plank road, so that I supposed they were all moving back toward the plank road along the forest road, with its single bridge across the branch of Gravelly Run, and in the order of Ayres, Crawford, Griffin, with General Bartlett's brigade nearly rejoined to the latter. To prevent the confusion and delay that would occur by bringing General Griffin to the plank road and sending back General

Ayres, one of which would have to leave the road for the other to pass, and to save the time that would be lost by each division in changing their relative places I determined to send General Ayres' division instead of General Griffin's, as it greatly simplified and expedited the operation and saved the men's strength, so sorely tried. It had besides the effect to prevent the separation of brigades from their proper divisions and keep each intact, a matter of importance.

As quickly as I could write it, I, at 11 p. m., issued the following order:

I. General Ayres, instead of halting his command as directed in his last order (see mine on p. [820]), will proceed down the plank road to Dinwiddie Court-House and report to General Sheridan. He will send a staff officer to report here when the head of the column arrives.

II. General Crawford and General Griffin will mass their divisions at the point where this order reaches them, and report their position by the officer that brings it. A change of plan makes this change of order necessary.

I note here, a little out of the order of time, that I did not learn the position of General Crawford and General Griffin till 1 a. m., and so difficult had it been to get the troops in motion on this intensely dark and stormy night that although this order from me was sent one hour and a half after the one for them to fall back to the plank road, yet it found them still in the same position.

It must be remembered that our troops, so near the enemy, could not be roused by drums and bugles and loud commands, but each order had to be communicated from each commander to his subordinate—from the general till it reached the non-commissioned officers, which latter could only arouse each man by shaking him. The obstacles to overcome in carrying out so many orders and changes of orders in the darkness of a stormy, starless night, when the moon had set, requires a statement of them in detail.

In order to comply with General Meade's first order I had first to send an officer to each division; then Major Cope was the only officer capable of taking an order to General Bartlett's brigade, and he was sent. I had sent Major Gentry to ascertain General Bartlett's position, but he, taking the White Oak road, found the enemy holding the junction of it with the one General Bartlett was on, and he failed, as before stated, to find a way to him.

I had to send another officer for the pioneers, and go with them at once to the crossing of Gravelly Run to make the bridge. I had to send another to the bridge itself to report the condition of the crossing. I had, with my full complement of staff officers, the following available, all the others being engaged in their appropriate departments: Colonel Bankhead, Major Gentry, Major Cope, Captain Benyaurd, Captain Wadsworth, and Captain Winslow.

Having, under these circumstances, made my dispositions to execute one order for a general movement promptly, it is easy to see what strait I would be placed in to countermand those orders before the officers sent out with the first orders returned. After I had sent the order last quoted, I informed General Meade what I had done, as follows:

I issued my orders on General Webb's first dispatch to fall back, which made the divisions retire in the order they could most readily move in, viz, Ayres, Crawford, and Griffin. I cannot change them to-night without producing confusion that will render all my operations nugatory. I will now send General Ayres to General Sheridan, and take General Griffin and General Crawford to move against the enemy, as this last dispatch directs I should. Otherwise, I cannot accomplish the apparent objects of the orders I have received.

I proceeded to make the necessary orders and arrangements to move with the two divisions as soon as I could. The movement had to be made without artillery or ambulances or ammunition wagons, and instructions had to be given in the two latter cases for special provisions. The chief of artillery had to be informed and relations established between him and General Humphreys, commanding the Second Corps, whose troops were required to take my place along the plank road.

At twenty minutes past 12 I received the following from General Humphreys:

I am directed to resume my position of this morning, &c., &c. At what time do you propose to move? I propose to move simultaneously with you.

To this I sent the following reply:

I have just received your dispatch by Captain Wister. Under the order to withdraw at once (viz, that received at 9.17 p. m.) I thought we each could do so individually, under cover of darkness, and so ordered. I have since received orders to attack the enemy with two divisions, sending one down the plank road to report to General Sheridan. My artillery, five four-gun batteries, under General Wainwright, will remain on the line of the plank road. I think the enemy that drove General Sheridan must withdraw to-night. I had a brigade on the road north from J. Boisseau's. I have now orders to move against the force that attacked Sheridan, and shall send all the force I have to move there, or wherever the firing of battle near us may indicate.

At 1 a. m. I received reports from my officers who had returned from carrying my orders of 11 p. m., and learned the position of Generals Crawford and Griffin.

At this time I received the following dispatch from General Meade, written by him at 11.45 p. m.:

A dispatch, partially transmitted, is received, indicating the bridge over Gravelly Run is destroyed, and time will be required to rebuild it. If this is the case, would not time be gained by sending the troops by the Quaker road? Time is of the utmost importance. Sheridan cannot maintain himself at Dinwiddie without re-enforcements, and yours are the only ones that can be sent. Use every exertion to get troops to him as soon as possible. If necessary, send troops by both roads and give up the rear attack. If Sheridan is not re-enforced and compelled to fall back he will retire by the Vaughan road.

On receiving this dispatch showing so much solicitude for General Sheridan's position and the necessity of re-enforcing him directly, even if I had to countermand the previous order and forego entirely the rear attack, and which also left the question for me determine, I felt much anxiety about what to do. The night was far advanced. The distance to Dinwiddie Court-House by the Quaker road from the location of my troops was over ten miles. It was impossible for them to reach there by that road before 8 a. m. By that time they could be of no use in holding Dinwiddie Court-House.

In this case the most direct route for the rear attack would be down the plank road, where General Ayres was marching. This attack, too, would be then the most effective, as the whole corps would be together in making it, and all in communication with headquarters and General Sheridan, which might be of great importance. If General Sheridan retired by the Vaughan road the rear and right flank of General Humphreys would be left exposed, as stated in General Meade's dispatch, received by me 8 p. m. (already given here). To send the division around by the Quaker road was to break my command up in three pieces, and if it had been done it is doubtful if the success of the 1st of April would have been gained, as the men thus sent would have

been too exhausted to reach the Five Forks that day. I therefore determined that it was best to abide the movements already begun, and keep the two divisions—Griffin's and Crawford's—where they were, till I could hear that General Ayres had certainly re-enforced General Sheridan. The men of the two divisions were gaining, while waiting the result, a little of that rest they stood so much in need of on this their fourth night of almost continual deprivation of it, and we had but a short distance to move before reaching the enemy near J. Boisseau's. Having determined this, at 1.20 a. m. I wrote the following dispatch to General Meade:

I think we will have an infantry bridge over Gravelly Run sooner than I could send troops around by the Quaker road, but if I find any failure I will send that way. I have sent Captain Benyaurd (two hours ago) with what he thought was necessary to make it practicable in one hour, and trust to that. I am sending to General Sheridan my most available force.

At 2.05 a. m. I learned the following, which I sent General Webb:

The bridge over Gravelly Run Captain Benyaurd reports now practicable for infantry, and General Ayres advancing across it toward Dinwiddie Court-House. I have given General Ayres orders to report to General Sheridan.

At 4.30 a. m. I received information that General Ayres had communicated with General Sheridan, and while I was just mounting to join Generals Griffin and Crawford, to move across the country against the enemy at J. Boisseau's, I received the following from General Sheridan at 4.50 a. m., which is published with his report, and there stated to be written at 3 a. m.:

I am holding in front of Dinwiddie Court-House, on the road leading to Five Forks, for three-fourths of a mile, with General Custer's division. The enemy are in his immediate front, lying so as to cover the road just this side of the Adams house, which leads across Chamberlain's run or bed. I understand you have a division at J. Boisseau's; if so, you are in rear of the enemy's line and almost on his flank. I will hold on here. Possibly they may attack Custer at daylight; if so, have this division attack instantly and in full force. Attack at daylight anyway, and I will make an effort to get the road this side of Adams' house, and if I do you can capture the whole of them. Any force moving down the road I am holding, or on the White Oak road, will be in the enemy's rear, and in all probability get any force that may escape you by a flank attack. Do not fear my leaving here. If the enemy remain I shall fight at daylight.

This supposititious state of affairs given above promised most brilliant results if true, but it was not. The enemy occupied the position at J. Boisseau's on the preceding night, and instead of my having a division there, the nearest to it I had was Bartlett's brigade, three-fourths of a mile north of Gravelly Run, the crossing of which the enemy guarded. Even this brigade of mine I had to withdraw, by General Meade's order, at 9.35 p. m. I fully expected, if the enemy had not retired, to have to fight a battle in order to get across Gravelly Run to J. Boisseau's, and if the enemy had designed to stay we undoubtedly must have done so. I so anticipated in my instructions to General Griffin, who, about 5 a. m., left his position near the enemy on the White Oak road and moved directly and rapidly across the country to Crump's. He found the enemy had left the crossing of the run open, and he moved on to J. Boisseau's, meeting at the forks of the road our cavalry, under General Devin. At this point General Griffin reported to General Sheridan, as I had directed, should such a state of affairs as was found be developed. I remained with General Crawford's division, which we formed to retire in line of battle to meet the enemy should he pursue us from his breast-works, as I confidently expected he would

as soon as he discovered our movements. I also deployed my escort to retire toward the plank road to take back any men or supplies which might be coming to that point through ignorance of the change that had been made in the night. General Griffin's march having been unmolested I did not reach him until he had met our cavalry. I then ascertained that General Ayres' division was massed about half a mile south of us, near J. M. Brooks'. It will be remembered that General Ayres began to move back from the White Oak road by an order from me, sent at 9.35 p. m., and which was the first intimation of sending troops to General Sheridan. No orders stopped him, nor did anything delay him but physical obstacles, such as the darkness, bad roads, and broken bridge. I will now quote (from his report) the result:

The division was ordered to move down the Boydton pike during the night of March 31, and report to General Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court-House. Before arriving there it was met by a staff officer of General Sheridan's, with instructions to turn off on a road leading west into a road leading from Dinwiddie Court-House to the White Oak road (*i. e.*, from R. Boisseau's to J. M. Brooks') and come upon the left and rear of the enemy, who was facing General Sheridan's command, near Dinwiddie Court-House. As we approached just after daylight the enemy hastily decamped.

This actual trial disposes of the question of the ability of my troops to reach General Sheridan by midnight. It took General Ayres till daybreak. It may be said in support of the "expectations" that the state of this bridge and stream were not known when the expectations were formed, but they should have been, as the route was used for communications between General Grant and General Sheridan the two preceding days. But let us suppose the two divisions that General Grant directed to be moved by J. Boisseau's were expected to reach General Sheridan by midnight. The order which I received was written by General Meade 10.15 p. m., five minutes after General Grant's to General Sheridan. It reached me 10.50 p. m., thirty-five minutes after being written. Supposing all possible dispatch used, twenty minutes at least would be required for me to make the necessary arrangements; twenty more minutes would be required to carry my order to the divisions; twenty more minutes for them to transmit them to the brigades, and forty minutes at least for the troops to get ready to move, for it must be remembered that no bugles nor drums could be used to sound calls or arouse the men. No general could make plans based on greater rapidity of execution than here allowed, and our experience rarely realized it on the most favorable occasions, while this was one of the least so. Summing up these intervals of time we have two hours to add to the time of General Grant's writing to General Sheridan. I venture to say it took nearly this time for the note itself to reach General Sheridan. Adding these two hours would make it at least 12 o'clock before my two divisions could move. They then had four miles to traverse, taking the White Oak road, before reaching the crossing of Gravelly Run, which would occupy till 2 a. m. I had then to cross the stream and strike the rear of the enemy attacking General Sheridan, enumerated by him as follows:

The opposing force was Pickett's division, Wise's independent brigade of infantry, and Fitzhugh Lee's, Rosser's, and W. H. Lee's cavalry commands. This force is too strong for us.

To join General Sheridan by midnight on this route I then had to capture or destroy whatever of this force was between me and General Sheridan. Any expectation more unreasonable could not have been formed, nor would I attribute them to any one not wholly ignorant of the true state of the case.

In regard to intercepting the enemy, the facts show it was impossible, under the circumstances. I learned from deserters that they had begun to move toward Five Forks as early as 10 p. m. the night before, believing their position would be untenable the next morning. They had consequently withdrawn in the night, carrying off their wounded and leaving only a cavalry picket in General Sheridan's front, which, as General Ayres says, "hastily decamped as he approached at daylight."

It will be seen by the following dispatch of General Meade to General Grant, dated 6 a. m. April 1, that General Sheridan himself must have been aware of this withdrawal of the enemy early in the night:

The officer sent to Sheridan returned between 2 a. m. and 3 a. m. without any written communication, but giving General S[heridan]'s opinion that the enemy were retiring from his front. The absence of firing this morning would seem to confirm this. I was asleep at the time this officer returned and did not get the information until just now. Should this prove true, Warren will be at or near Dinwiddie soon with his whole corps and will require further orders.

Now, the officer that brought General Meade this information from General Sheridan, "between 2 and 3 a. m.," could not have left General Sheridan less than two hours previous, the distance being about ten miles, over the worst possible roads; so that General Sheridan thought the enemy was retiring as early, at least, as between 12 and 1, and the information could scarce have reached General Sheridan from his picket-line in less than one hour's time; so that the enemy's movements in retiring must have become apparent as early, at least, as between 11 and 12. This conclusion confirms the report that deserters gave me in the morning, and the completeness of the withdrawal further sustains it.

While awaiting with General Griffin for instructions from General Sheridan, who had advanced with the cavalry toward Five Forks, I received, about 9.30 a. m., the following order, written by General Webb, at 6 a. m.:

General Meade directs that in the movements following your junction with General Sheridan you will be under his orders and will report to him. Please send in a report of progress

At 9.30 a. m. I sent the following to General Webb, as directed:

I reached the crossing of Gravelly Run early this morning and met General Sheridan there. We are massed at that point by his order. I did not meet General Sheridan personally; General Griffin, leading the column, saw him. If we remain in this vicinity we can get rations up by the Boydton plank road; we were unable, except in part, to replenish yesterday. The enemy did not follow with a single man when we left the White Oak road this morning.

It was a matter of wonder at the time, and has been ever since, how the enemy permitted our thus withdrawing without following us up to see the way we took, even if it had been with only a regiment. He would thus early have gained the knowledge that our infantry was moving toward his detached force, under General Pickett, which we beat so badly toward evening. General Lee could then have re-enforced his detached troops or timely warned them to withdraw. I kept my skirmish line halted a long while after my advance set out in the morning, so as to cover the movement as late as possible, and deployed my escort to fall back on the Boydton plank road and delude any pursuing force, if possible, into the belief that we had all retired in that direction. It was a want of vigilance that was most rare on their part and betokened that apathy which results from a hopelessness as to the use of further resistance.

The following dispatch from Colonel Locke to General Webb, written 11 a. m. April 1, describes an achievement which deserves mention, and which seems alike indicative of the sinking spirits of the Confederates:

I have the honor to send the following report:

Capt. B. C. Clement, with one sergeant and thirteen men of the Sixteenth North Carolina Cavalry, Roberts' brigade, Lee's division, have just been received. They were captured this morning by three men of the First Division sharpshooters, Major Jacklin commanding. These three men went through the lines of the Second Corps to find the First Division (which had moved early this morning from its former position), and after passing around the picket-line of the Second Corps came upon these men in two squads and captured them. The names of the captors are W. M. Cronkite, A. McCrory, and William Stubel, all of the Sixteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteers detailed as sharpshooters. The horses of the prisoners were brought in with them. Our escort being short of horses they have been retained here. The prisoners will be sent up at once.

P. S.—General Warren being absent at the front, I send the above.

The battle of Five Forks, in the evening, was the last serious engagement of the Fifth Corps. I have made the report of this to Colonel Bowers, headquarters armies of the United States.*

The operations of my command, just recounted, were of a most wearying and sanguinary character. The order to move at 3 a. m. on March 29 was of the deepest moment to everyone. The arrangements to be made and the excitement of the hopes and fears of the campaign kept all from sleeping that night. We were moving during all the 29th, and the day closed with a sharp and successful engagement. The night brought rain, and much destroyed the opportunity of the men to rest. Continuous operations throughout the heavy rains of March 30 resulted in much extension of our lines, with new intrenchments to build, and closer contact with the defenses into which the enemy was driven. Another rainy night, with the ground now soaking wet, allowed of little sleep, except to those overpowered with weariness. Movements early commenced on the morning of March 31 were succeeded by a fierce engagement and heavy losses, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and a still closer investure of his defenses, and the wresting from him of the use of the White Oak Ridge. Disasters to our cavalry corps compelled my men to move to its succor during the night, many of them moving the whole night through. All this was done in a section of country quite new to us, where swamps and heavy forests abounded, and yet I can testify it was done as cheerfully and promptly as it was possible for us to do.

As usual we lost heavily in battle, but the enemy suffered more, and on every occasion the conflict closed with ourselves the masters of the field. The following is the aggregate loss from March 29 to 31, inclusive: Killed, 183; wounded, 1,206; missing, 492; aggregate, 1,881.

It is not in my power to speak in adequate terms of those who did their duty. Many of them had risked their lives on all our former battle-fields. This I shall endeavor to recapitulate when I have finished all the detailed reports.

At present I will but make my acknowledgments of the faithful service of my command in general, and of my division commanders and staff officers, whose names, rank, and positions I gave at the commencement of this report.

Respectfully submitted.

G. K. WARREN,
Late Major-General Volunteers, Comdg. Fifth Army Corps.

* See p. 828.

NEW YORK, *February 21, 1866.*

Col. T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Armies of the United States:

COLONEL: I respectfully forward herewith my report of the battle of Five Forks. I beg you will excuse any want of neatness in the copy, as I have no one to assist me, and I send it as it is to prevent any further delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Major Engineers, &c.

NEW YORK, *December 1, 1865.*

SIR: I respectfully submit this report and map of the operations of the Fifth Army Corps at the battle of Five Forks.*

About 9 a. m. April 1 (having effected a junction with General Sheridan at about 7 a. m) I received the following order from General Meade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 1, 1865—6 a. m.

Major-General WARREN:

General Meade directs that in the movements following your junction with General Sheridan you will be under his orders, and will report to him. Please send a report of progress.

ALEX. S. WEBB,
Brevet Major-General and Chief of Staff.

In compliance with the above, I served under General Sheridan during that day and until the winning of the victory at Five Forks in the evening. At 7 p. m. I received from him the following:

FIELD ORDER, No. —. CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS, *April 1, 1865.*

Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, is relieved from duty, and will report at once for orders to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States.

By command of Major-General Sheridan:

JAS. W. FORSYTH,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

In consequence of this order I address this report to you. General Sheridan gave no reason for this order of his, but I at once set out to obey it, reaching General Grant about midnight. The next morning I was assigned another command. Deeming, by the comments of the public prints, that the removing of me from the command of the Fifth Corps at the close of an eventful battle was, in the ignorance and misrepresentation concerning it, causing me an injury in the estimation of my countrymen, I requested a full investigation of it in a communication to you, written on April 22. In the rapid sequence of important events this communication remained unacted upon till May 6, at which time it was disapproved as being "impossible at this time to give the court and witnesses necessary to an investigation." I had a few days previous been appointed to the command of the Department of Mississippi, which, it was given me to believe, was regarded as an evidence of confidence in me, removing any unfavorable inferences to be drawn in the taking of me from the command of the Fifth Corps. That this was fully satisfactory to my feelings it could not be said; but the war was ended in Virginia, while yet the Confederate flag and forces kept the field in the department assigned me, and this made the change of com-

* For map see Plate LXVI, Map 11 of the Atlas.

mand at that time acceptable. The surrender, however, of all the organized troops of the enemy in the limits of my new command took place while on my way to it, and my military operations there were confined to capturing the few still defiant fugitives on their way to Texas and Mexico. The war being closed, duty no longer required me in the field. Wearied as I was with long and continuous service, I felt unable to endure the summer climate of Mississippi. To request to be relieved would place me with the "unemployed generals" whose resignations had been solicited by the War Department order of May 1. I therefore tendered my resignation, and it was accepted.

The report of General Sheridan concerning the battle of Five Forks, dated May 16, I first saw in the official Army and Navy Gazette of June 13. In this he states his reasons for relieving me from command of the Fifth Corps. That he should have given his reasons for this removal was to be expected, but I cannot but think it an additional hardship to me that these should have been given to the public, without my first having a chance to explain or justify my conduct on the points in question, especially as I had sought in every way to arrive at these reasons and to submit my conduct to the severest scrutiny. In justice I but ask that this report shall be given the same publicity.

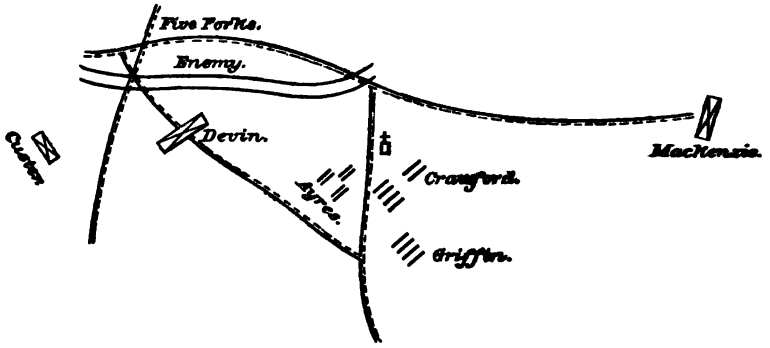
REPORT.

The order of General Meade in the morning of April 1, to serve under General Sheridan, gave me much satisfaction at the time of its receipt. I was then completely ignorant of his having a preference for another corps, or the slightest objection to myself. I had never served with him before. When I met him at about 11 a. m. his manner was friendly and cordial. After talking with me a short time at the place where I found him (during which time he was occasionally receiving reports from his cavalry commanders) he mounted and rode off to the front. At 1 p. m. an officer brought me an order to bring up the infantry. I at once dispatched Col. (now brevet brigadier-general) H. C. Bankhead to give the orders to the division commanders to bring up their commands, specifying the relative order in which I thought they could move the most rapidly. I then went up the Five Forks road, in advance of the infantry, to see General Sheridan, and to inform myself of the use to be made of my troops, so that no time would be lost on their arrival. General Sheridan explained to me the state of affairs and what his plan was for me to do. This I entered upon most cordially. He had placed a staff officer back on the road to mark the point where my command was to turn off. I then rode back to the point indicated, turned up the road (which led by Gravelly Run Church), and examined the ground, using my escort to picket the front I was to take up, so as to prevent the enemy discovering the presence of the infantry. General Sheridan's order was to form the whole corps before advancing, so that all of it should move simultaneously. He specially stated that the formation was to be oblique to the road, with the right advanced, with two divisions in front, and the third in reserve behind the right division. The number of lines and consequent extent of front he left me to decide. Upon examination I determined on an equivalent of three lines of battle for each of the front divisions, arranged as follows: Each division was to place two brigades in front, each brigade in two lines of battle, and the third brigade in two lines of battle behind the center of the two front lines; the Third Division to be posted in column of battalions in mass behind the right. To General Ayres I assigned my left; General Craw-

ford, my right; and General Griffin, my reserve, behind the right. In moving they were instructed to keep closed to the left and to preserve their direction in the woods, by keeping the sun, then shining brightly, in the same position over their left shoulders. General Ayres placed the Maryland Brigade on his left, in two lines, and General Gwyn's brigade on his right. This last brigade was formed in three lines, instead of two, as the regiments could not be well disposed in two lines. General Winthrop's brigade General Ayres formed as his reserve. General Crawford formed his line so as to place Colonel Kellogg's brigade on his left, General Baxter's brigade on his right, and General Coulter's brigade as his reserve. The length of the front we occupied was about 1,000 yards. The casualties of battle of the three preceding days, together with the loss of those who had given out from weariness or were absent on detached duty, had probably reduced our effective force at least 1,000 men in each division below that with which we set out on the 28th, so that we had then present about 12,000 men. While the troops were forming I prepared the accompanying sketch, with explanations, for each division commander, and directed them, as far as time would admit, to explain it to the brigade commanders.

APRIL 1—3 p. m.

The following is the movement now about to be executed:



The line will move forward as formed till it reaches the White Oak road, when it will swing round to the left perpendicular to the White Oak road. General Merritt's and General Custer's cavalry will charge the enemy's line as soon as the infantry get engaged. The cavalry is on the left of the infantry, except Mackenzie's, which is moving up the White Oak road from the right.

General Griffin in his report says the formation prior to the attack was as follows:

The First Division, on the right flank, formed in three lines, with one brigade on its right in echelon.

I supplied General Griffin with the same sketch and plan of operations as I had General Ayres and General Crawford, in which I thought I indicated General Griffin's position in rear of the right. But the necessity for him to protect his own flank, and the wedge like shape of the formation, as a whole, led General Griffin to regard his division as on the right.

General Sheridan says in his report that he directed "one division to be formed in reserve, opposite the center." This is a mistake. His order was to form it in rear of the right. The line was to be formed "obliquely

to and at a point a short distance from the White Oak road." This threw the right in the advance, and it was supposed by him would strike the enemy first and need the support.

During the formation of my troops I used all the exertions possible to hasten their arrival, and everything was so prepared for them that they marched at once to their assigned position without a halt. General Sheridan expressed to me the apprehension that the cavalry, which continued to fire on the enemy, would use up all their ammunition before my troops would be ready. I informed him that they would not all be in position before 4 p. m., but that I was ready to move at once with whatever was at hand if he directed, and let the rest follow, but he did not. His impatience was no greater apparently than I felt myself, and which I strove to repress and prevent any exhibition of, as it would tend to impair confidence in the proposed operations. When everything possible is being done, it is important to have the men think that it is all that success requires, if their confidence is to be retained.

Against General Sheridan's most ungenerous statement that I gave him the impression that I wanted the sun to go down, I simply place my denial, and trust that my whole conduct in life, and especially in this war, sustains me in it. The sun did not set until two hours and a half after the formation was completed.

In proof of the efforts I made to get the troops in position and the rapidity with which they did move, I present the following communications from Brevet Brigadier-General Bankhead, of my staff; Brevet Major-General Crawford, commanding Third Division; Brevet Major-General Griffin, commanding First Division; Brevet Major-General Ayres, commanding Second Division:

General Bankhead writes, under date of June 27:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, received the 25th, I have the honor to state that I was with you April 1, at the time you received some instructions from General Sheridan through one of his staff officers. As to the nature of the order I am not aware, further than that you immediately turned to me and directed me "to bring up the corps at once" along the road we were at the time, and that you would meet the column yourself; that the divisions would march in the following order, viz: Third, First, Second. I immediately galloped back and gave the order in person to Generals Griffin and Crawford. As I was directed to see the head of the column was started on the right road, I sent the order to General Ayres, commanding Second Division (who was farther off to the right), by one of your aides, either Major Cope or Captain Wadsworth. The orders were obeyed promptly, and the troops moved out as expeditiously as the nature of the road and the crowded state it was in (being blocked up with led cavalry horses) would admit. Every exertion appeared to be made by General Crawford, who had the advance, to keep the road clear for the infantry to pass. I remained with the head of the column until within a short distance of the place it was halted and placed in position to make the attack.

H. C. BANKHEAD,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

The following is from General Crawford, dated July 17:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of June 17, asking if my division did not move with all practicable dispatch in forming prior to our attack on the enemy at the battle of Five Forks, I have the honor to state that the troops under my command moved at once upon receipt of the order, and that, in my opinion, no unnecessary time was lost from that time till they were formed as you directed.

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General.

The following is from General Griffin, dated June 26:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 17th instant, in reference to the movement of the First Division just prior to the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, I have to state I was in command of that division on that day, and, about 2 p. m.,

received, through Colonel Bankhead, corps inspector, an order to move down the road leading northward with all possible dispatch, as the cavalry and infantry were to attack the enemy at once. I moved my troops as promptly as I could, and on arriving near the place where the corps was formed for the attack was met by yourself. You immediately pointed out the ground that my troops were to form on, remarking in substance that you wished me to be as expeditious as possible. The order was executed at once, and I then reported in person to you. In my opinion the division was formed without any halting or unnecessary delay.

CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

The following is from General Ayres, dated June 24:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 17th instant, last evening, asking an official statement concerning the movement of the Fifth Corps on the 1st of April, from the position where it was massed to that where the lines of battle were formed previous to the attack. I do not know at what time the order was given to commence the movement. I was ordered to follow the First Division. This was done, and my division was kept well closed up on the troops in front. On arriving near the position where the lines were forming you requested me to form my troops as expeditiously as possible, as General Sheridan desired to attack the enemy immediately. Once again during the formation you desired me to be expeditious. My division being a very small one, was soon formed, whereupon I reported to you that I was ready. The order was then given, and the troops moved at once to the attack.

R. B. AYRES,
Brevet Major-General.

In view of this testimony it is apparent that General Sheridan had left out of his calculations the necessary time to make the formation he directed, and that, in his own opinion, his plan was endangered thereby. The propriety of an army all moving at once presupposes, in order that the general who so employs it should be entitled to the credit of the results obtained, that he should have his information so exact that the mass falls directly upon a vulnerable and vital point of the enemy's position. If there should be a mistake in this, the chief merit belongs to those exertions and arrangements by which this mistake is corrected or in the new dispositions which the occasion demands as requisite and which are not impracticable. But this calculation as to the position of the left flank of the enemy's line was faulty, and to a very serious extent, considering that he had placed all the troops in position for the move. The changes we had to make afterward required the greatest exertion of myself and staff, when everything was in motion and in woods of the difficult nature usually found in Virginia, no one of the command being at all acquainted with the ground over which we were moving.

After the forward movement began a few minutes brought us to the White Oak road, distant about 1,000 yards. There we found the advance of General Mackenzie's cavalry, which, coming up the White Oak road, had arrived there just before us. This showed us for the first time that we were too far to our right of the enemy's left flank. General Ayres' right crossed the road in the open field, and his division commenced changing front at once, so as to bring his line on the right flank of the enemy's position. Fortunately for us the enemy's left flank so rested in the woods that he could not fire at us as we crossed this open field, and the part of it that faced us formed a very short line. This General Ayres attacked at once, the firing being heavy, but less than usually destructive, on account of the thick woods. The rapid change of front by General Ayres caused his right flank at first to get in advance of General Crawford's, owing to the greater distance the latter had to move, and exposed the former to being taken in flank by the enemy. Orders were sent by me to General Crawford to oblique his division to

the left and close up this interval. As soon as I had found the enemy's left flank orders were sent to General Griffin by several staff officers to move also obliquely to the left and come in to the support of General Ayres. But as Griffin's division was moving out of sight in the woods the order only reached him in the neighborhood of the place marked "Chimneys" on the map.*

While giving orders thus I did not think it proper to leave my place on the open field, because it was one where my staff officers, sent to different parts of the command, could immediately find me on their return, and thus I could get information from all points at once, and utilize the many eyes of my staff and those of my commanders, instead of going to some special point myself and neglect all others. The time had not arrived, in my judgment, for me to do that. It may be that at this time it was that General Sheridan thought I did not exert myself to inspire confidence in the troops that broke under a not very severe fire. There was no necessity for my personal presence for such purpose reported from any part of the field. The time which elapsed before hearing from General Crawford or General Griffin convinced me that they must have passed on beyond the right of General Ayres. Leaving sufficient means to send any important information after me, I then rode rapidly to the right near the Chimneys, and was received with a considerable fire from the enemy across the open field. As I afterward learned, this fire occasioned some unsteadiness in General Ayres' right and also caused the left of General Crawford to oblique to the right, so as to keep the protection of the ridge and trees. I remained here until General Griffin arrived with his division, when I directed him to attack the enemy on the right of General Ayres, and this he proceeded to do. I then rode back to General Ayres' position and found that he had captured the enemy's extreme right [left†] and some thousand prisoners. This information I sent to General Griffin, and then rode as rapidly as possible to direct General Crawford as circumstances might require. Before proceeding further I will give quotations from Major Cope's report relating to the proceeding:

You sent me to General Griffin with an order to bring his division toward the White Oak road, by the flank, in order to be in better supporting distance of the Second Division, also to inform General Crawford that he was going somewhat too far to the right. I found Generals Griffin and Crawford to the right of the Chimneys, and gave them your orders. At this time the enemy had a line of skirmishers running from the left of their line of works by the Sidney [Sydnor] house toward Hatcher's Run. You came to where General Griffin was, and then returned to the White Oak road, where I joined you a few minutes after. The part of the enemy's line where you were had been carried by General Ayres, and you sent me again to General Griffin with this information and with an order to push forward as fast as possible. He had already reached the Sidney [Sydnor] house and was pushing forward across the field. I delivered your order and gave him the direction to advance, which was west.

I also annex an extract from General Ayres' report describing his operations after the forward movement began:

Advancing through a wood into an opening, the skirmishers engaged those of the enemy, pushing them back. Soon after crossing the White Oak road, finding the enemy's fire to come from the left, I changed front to the left, by facing the Second Brigade to the left and filing it to the left. Not to lose time I also threw the First Brigade (his reserve) into the front line, on the left of the Second. The Third Brigade soon after engaging the enemy, finding its right flank in the air (I must confess that I experienced anxiety also on this account), portions of it were very unsteady,

* See Plate LXVI, Map 11 of the Atlas.

† So corrected by General Warren, in letter to Adjutant-General of the Army, February 24, 1866.

but subsequently moved up and bore their part in the action in a handsome manner. After this change of front the troops were pushed forward and soon came upon the left flank of the enemy, which was thrown back at right angles with his main line and covered by a strong breast-work, screened behind a dense undergrowth of pine and about 100 yards in length. This breast-work my troops charged and took at the bayonet's point, capturing in carrying it over 1,000 prisoners and several battle-flags. *Halting there a short time by General Sheridan's order, till it was apparent the enemy were giving way generally,* I pushed forward rapidly, holding my men in hand and marching steadily in line of battle.

I have italicised "halting there, &c.," because it shows that General Sheridan modified his own order not to halt. No order to halt was given by me. What caused the general giving way of the enemy while General Ayres was halted by General Sheridan's order was due to the operations elsewhere directed.

It will be seen that the rapid change of front by General Ayres, necessitated by the unexpected condition of things, unavoidably threw his flank temporarily in the "air." Had the line gradually swung round General Crawford would have been on his right, but as it was the change had the momentary effect to leave General Crawford "in echelon" in rear of General Ayres' right. It happened also that the right of General Ayres became exposed to a fire from the enemy across the open field around Sidney's [Sydnor's]. General Crawford's left encountered the same fire as it came up on General Ayres' right, and the effect was to cause the line to oblique somewhat to the right to gain the cover of the woods and ridges; but it kept steadily moving on in the enemy's rear, a threatening movement which made the position of the enemy no longer tenable, assailed as he was both in front and flank beside. I will now extract from General Crawford's report. After giving a copy of the order of attack that I had furnished him with (see p. 8*), he says:

In obedience to this order we crossed Gravelly Run, crossed the White Oak road, and changed direction to the left and advanced directly west. We encountered the enemy's skirmishers shortly after moving, driving them steadily back. Our way led through bogs, tangled woods, and thickets of pine, interspersed with open spaces here and there. The connection between the Second Division and my line could not be maintained. I received orders from both General Sheridan and General Warren to press rapidly forward. I urged on the entire command. General Coulter's brigade, from being in support in my rear, was brought to fill the gap between me and Second Division. I pressed immediately on and found myself in the enemy's rear, on the Ford road, which I crossed. * * * Just at this point the enemy opened upon my center and left flank a very heavy fire. Major General Warren arriving on the field at that moment directed me to advance immediately down the Ford road, and General Coulter's brigade was selected for that purpose. Two regiments, commanded by Major Funk, [were] placed on what was then the left of the road, and the rest of the brigade were on the right, supported by the other two brigades in echelon. I advanced at once and captured a battery of four guns and the battle-flag of the Thirty-second Virginia Infantry. We then changed direction and advanced again in a southwest direction, the enemy flying before us, though keeping up a desultory firing.

General Griffin's report says:

Immediately after the order to advance against the enemy was given, with instructions to the division that after it had crossed the road it was to change direction to the left, so as to strike the enemy in flank and rear. After advancing about a mile, and finding nothing in front save a few cavalry vedettes, and there being heavy volleys of musketry to the left and rear, the division was halted.

This halting, under the circumstances, was a commendable exercise of discretion. He says that a personal examination showing him the enemy on his left he marched in that direction. To effect this same thing I had sent Major Cope to him, as already stated. A small portion

* See Crawford's report, p. 880.

of General Griffin's division became separated in the woods from the rest and continued on with General Crawford's division, and was used by me on the Ford road. General Griffin moved against the enemy at "double-quick," taking his breast-works and 1,500 prisoners. As stated by General Crawford I came up with his division near B. Boisseau's after he had crossed the Ford road. He had been driving back the enemy's skirmish line all the way and continually turning the left of any force opposing Generals Ayres and Griffin.

NOTE.—General Sheridan's report states that he directed General Mackenzie to swing round on the right of the infantry and gain the Ford road, so as to cut off the enemy's escape that way. As General Mackenzie did not succeed in getting there till after the infantry had gained the road I asked of him the nature of his operations. He informed me that in attempting to execute his order he found himself north of Hatcher's Run and moving directly away from the battle, which seemed heavy. He therefore (as General Griffin had done) moved back toward the White Oak road so as to take part in the action.

I at once directed his line to swing round to face southward, as we had now closed up the outlet for the enemy's escape northward, and move down upon the position of the enemy at the forks of the road, a point well indicated to us by the firing of some pieces of artillery there by the enemy. General Crawford's troops soon encountered a stiff line of the enemy, formed to meet him, and from the fire of which General Coulter's brigade suffered severely. The contest, however, was short, for the enemy, now pressed front, flank, and rear, mostly threw down their arms. Three guns of the captured battery were found on the road where they had been stopped in their attempt to escape northward. Immediately after the forks were gained I directed General Crawford to change front again to the right and march toward the sound of the firing, so as again to take the enemy in flank and rear, and this he at once did. I also directed a cavalry brigade, which had been kept mounted and which now came rapidly along the Ford road toward me, not to move along it farther, but to file to their left and proceed in the direction General Crawford had taken. I then passed down the Ford road, reached the forks and turned to the right along the White Oak road. The troops were joyous and filled with enthusiasm at their success, but somewhat disorganized thereby and by their marching and fighting so long in the woods. On my arriving at the point E (see map),* I found that our advance there was stayed by the enemy, who had formed a new line for their left flank near the position F, while they yet maintained their line against our cavalry on the south. Though the orders had been not to halt, and many officers were then urging their men forward, the disordered men, not feeling the influence of their commanders, continued to fire without advancing. Accompanied by Captain Benyaurd and the portion of my staff then present, I rode out to the front and called those near me to follow. This was immediately responded to. Everywhere along the front the color-bearers and officers sprang out, and, without more firing, our men advanced, capturing all the enemy remaining. During this last charge my horse was fatally shot within a few paces of the line where the enemy made his last stand, an orderly by my side was killed, and Colonel Richardson, of the Seventh Wisconsin, who sprang between me and the enemy, was severely wounded. I sent General Bankhead, after the last of the enemy had been captured, to General Sheridan to report the result and receive his instructions. He

* See Plate LXVI, Map 11 of the Atlas.

returned with the reply that my instructions had been sent me. At 7 p. m. they reached me, and were as follows:

Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, is relieved from duty, and will report at once for orders to Lieutenant-General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States.

The Fifth Corps in this battle captured 3,244 men, with their arms, 11 regimental colors, and 1 four-gun battery, with its caissons. It lost in killed and wounded 634 men, of which 300 were in General Crawford's division, 205 in General Ayres' division, and 125 in General Griffin's division.

The conduct of my command, officers and men, in these last four days' operations, was characterized by unqualified obedience to orders and resolve to do their duty as it was required of them. Their exertions are deserving of highest commendation.

If it be not too invidious to mention the names of a few where many deserve to be, I will here speak of my division commanders and of my staff, as these were immediately subordinate to me. Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. W. Crawford commanded my Third Division, Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin my First Division, and Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Ayres my Second Division, and performed their duties bravely and ably, meeting the varying requirements of their commands on the battle-field with judgment and energy, and always striving to carry out the orders they received, according as the nature of the ground and dispositions of the enemy's forces permitted or required. My staff did not fail me in one instance, in the multifarious, arduous, and dangerous duties of their positions. The following is an enumeration of them: Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. S. Wainwright, chief of artillery; Col. H. C. Bankhead, inspector-general; Col. F. T. Locke, adjutant-general; Col. A. L. Thomas, chief quartermaster; Col. D. L. Smith, chief commissary of subsistence; of Surg. T. Rush Spencer, medical director; of Maj. William T. Gentry, U. S. Army, commissary of musters; Dr. Charles K. Winne, U. S. Army, medical inspector; Capt. George B. Halsted, assistant adjutant-general. My aides-de-camp were: Maj. E. B. Cope, Capt. James W. Wadsworth, and Capt. Gordon Winslow, and in the operations herein reported Capt. William H. H. Benyaurd, U. S. Engineers. Capt. Napoleon J. Horrell, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one of the most brave and energetic of officers, commanded my personal escort, consisting of about forty men.

In nearly every one of the numerous battles we have had with the enemy, my command had to lament the loss of some of its bravest and best, and the battle of Five Forks was not an exception to our former experience. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Frederick Winthrop, colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, was mortally wounded at the head of his command while making a successful assault. His conduct had always been distinguished for gallantry of action and coolness of thought, and no one carried with him more of the confidence and inspiration that sustains a command in trying scenes. His countrymen have lost no one of their soldiers who more deserves a lasting place in their memory.

In this battle I claim to have done my duty myself, and I believe a perusal of this report and of those of my subordinates will show that the opinion of General Sheridan, that I did not exert myself as he thought I should, must have arisen from some misapprehension or misconception of my efforts. His implied charge of neglect, in stating that I failed to reach Dinwiddie Court-House by midnight, as expected, the lieutenant-general must now know is unjust, for it was impossible for my troops to get there before daybreak. I trust, therefore, that I may

yet receive some unequivocal acknowledgment of my faithful services at the battle of Five Forks, that will forever free me from opprobrium even among the superficial.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,

Late Major-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Fifth Army Corps.

Col. T. S. BOWERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Armies of the United States.

ADDENDA.

PETERSBURG, *April 13, 1865.*

Major-General WARREN:

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit statement of the operations of the Fifth Army Corps on April 1, 1865, at the battle of Five Forks, as seen by me.

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st I started out from headquarters to join you on the White Oak road, near the Dabney house. I reached there at 8.30 a. m. and found the troops in motion. They marched in a southwest direction, and in one mile came to the Dinwiddie Court-House road, near Doctor Boisseau's; then proceeded down this road to its junction with Ford's road. This point was reached by the First and Third Divisions about 9.30. The Second Division had come up by the Boydton plank road the night before, and was massed half a mile beyond. The cavalry was passing on Ford's road toward Five Forks. About 12 o'clock the corps was ordered to move in the direction of the Five Forks, the First Division leading, followed by the Third, then came the Second. In two miles and a half the head of the column turned to the right and proceeded to the vicinity of Gravelly Run Church. The troops were then formed in the following order: The Third Division on the right of the road leading north by the church and crossing the White Oak road, the Second Division on the left, and the First in reserve. There each division commander was furnished with a plan and written explanation of the movement about to be made. About 4 o'clock, all being ready, the line was ordered to advance. In one-fourth of a mile it crossed the White Oak road, wheeled to the left perpendicular to the road. This movement brought the First and Third Divisions in the woods, and as the line advanced they went too much to the right and lost the connection with the Second Division. After the line had passed through the open fields to the edge of timber, the Second Division became engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. You sent me to General Griffin with an order to bring his division toward the White Oak road, by the left flank, in order to be in better supporting distance of the Second, also to inform General Crawford that he was going somewhat too far to the right. I found Generals Griffin and Crawford to the right of the burned chimneys, and gave them your orders. At this time the enemy had a line of skirmishers running from the left of their line of works by the Sidney [Sydnor] house toward Hatcher's Run. You came to where General Griffin was, and then returned to the White Oak road, where I joined you a few minutes after. This part of the enemy's line where you were had been carried by the Second Division, and you sent me again to General Griffin with the information and with an order to push forward as fast as possible. He had already reached the Sidney [Sydnor] house and was pushing forward across the field. I delivered your order and gave him the direction

to advance, which was about west. Bartlett's brigade struck the enemy on the flank behind their works and drove them steadily before him. Crawford's division had gone into the woods on the extreme right. It soon reached the Ford road north of Five Forks. Wheeling and advancing south he came up in rear of the enemy's line, at the same time cutting off their retreat in this direction, and capturing wagons, artillery, and a large number of prisoners. The enemy, finding themselves pressed in front, flank, and rear, made but a feeble resistance. The line then swept on down the enemy's works, carrying everything before it, capturing prisoners by hundreds. The brigades that had been in reserve followed up by the flank on the White Oak road. I joined you again at the Five Forks, and remained with you through the evening. The enemy having been driven out of their entire line of works, two miles long, were followed up until dark, and the troops were withdrawn to the large fields at Willisbury house, where they encamped for the night.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. COPE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 75.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Nottoway Court-House, Va., April 29, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command while serving under Major-General Sheridan:

On the morning of April 1 the First Division, Fifth Army Corps, which was then holding a position on the White Oak road near the Dabney house, was ordered by Major-General Warren to move at 5 a. m. in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, and report to General Sheridan. After moving something over three miles the cavalry division under General Devin was met, when the First Division was halted and its presence soon after reported to the major-general commanding. Major-General Warren arrived between 9 and 10 a. m., and the troops remained massed at this point until about 2 p. m., when they were moved to within a mile of Five Forks, when the corps were placed in line of battle—the First Division being on the right flank, formed in three lines, with one brigade on its right in echelon; the Third Division, Brevet Major-General Crawford, in the center; and the Second Division, Brevet Major-General Ayres, on the left. Immediately after the order to advance against the enemy was given (who was supposed to be intrenched at the Five Forks), with instructions to the division that after it had crossed the road it was to change direction to the left, so as to strike the enemy in flank or rear. After advancing about a mile and finding nothing in front save a few cavalry vedettes, and there being heavy volleys of infantry to the left and rear, the division was halted, and upon a personal examination it was found that the enemy was moving up the White Oak road. Immediately the division was faced by the left flank, and marched some 400 or 500 yards, when its direction as to the line of battle was changed perpendicularly to the left and moved down on a double-quick upon the

enemy, who was visible some three-quarters of a mile distant moving up the White Oak road. The enemy's rifle-pits were taken, together with about 1,500 prisoners and several battle-flags. Here a little confusion resulted from the troops exchanging shots with the cavalry who were coming up in front of the enemy's works. After a few moments' delay the line of battle was again changed perpendicularly to the White Oak road and the enemy's works. This change brought the First Division on the left of the Third. The command was then pushed forward along the rifle-pits, capturing prisoners and driving the enemy before it, until it advanced to the Five Forks, where the cavalry and the infantry met, capturing five guns, several caissons, and the Third Brigade, First Division, taking on the Ford road a train of wagons and ambulances belonging to Pickett's division. About this point Major-General Sheridan in person directed me to take command of the Fifth Corps and push the enemy down the White Oak road. I immediately directed General Ayres and the other commanders to push forward with all possible dispatch, and the pursuit was kept up until after dark, when the command was halted, the cavalry having pushed to the front out of sight and hearing of the infantry. Soon after this an order was received from the major-general commanding to withdraw the corps some three miles and camp near Gravelly Run Church. The corps went into bivouac about 11 p. m.

On the morning of April 2 the command moved down the White Oak road some two miles and massed near the Dabney house, where it remained until about 11 a. m., when it returned to the Five Forks, and moved across Hatcher's Run on the Ford road, and across the South Side Railroad to the Cox road, driving the enemy's cavalry vedettes before it and camping at night at the Williamson house at the intersection of Namozine road with the River road. The Third Division, under General Crawford, was detached at this point and directed to co-operate with General Merritt, who was confronting the enemy near the crossing of the Namozine River.

April 3, the command moved along the River road to the Namozine Creek, thence across to the ford taken by the cavalry, bivouacking for the night in the vicinity of Deep Creek. April 4, the command moved at 5 a. m., via Dennisville, and before dark was found in line of battle below Jetersville, with its left extending across the Danville railroad. During the night a line of rifle-pits was constructed in front of the corps. The command remained in this position during the whole of the 5th instant. At 7.40 p. m. April 5 an order was received from the major-general commanding directing me to report for orders to Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac.

On the morning of the 2d, at the Five Forks, between 3,000 and 4,000 stand of arms and several caissons and wagons were destroyed, there being no transportation for them.

I desire to call to the especial attention of the major-general commanding Brevet Major-Generals Ayres and Bartlett, Brigadier-General Chamberlain, and Brevet Brigadier-General Gregory, for their efficiency and promptness in executing my orders and in the management of their commands in the battle of the 1st instant; also Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, commanding Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, who came under my personal observation; he handled his regiment with great ability, and displayed great energy in pushing his command after the enemy.

The number of prisoners captured from the enemy and received by the provost-marshal of the corps on the 1st instant was 3,244, including

132 officers. The number picked up on the subsequent days was 944, including 42 officers. A report of flags captured and the names of the captors has already been forwarded with the flags to the headquarters of the Cavalry Corps.

I submit herewith a list, nominal and tabular, of the casualties in my command in the battle of the 1st instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

Lieut. Col. F. C. NEWHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Cavalry Corps.

NOTE.—The official report from the commanding officer First Division states the number of prisoners taken by the division on the 1st instant to be as follows: First Brigade, 1,050 men, 2 colonels, 6 captains, 11 lieutenants; Second Brigade, 475 men; Third Brigade, 849 men, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants; total, 27 officers and 2,374 men.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division:									
First Brigade	1	8	1	15	.....	3	2	31	33
Second Brigade	.....	1	1	14	.....	.....	1	15	16
Third Brigade	1	13	1	71	.....	.....	2	84	86
Second Division:									
First Brigade	1	3	2	35	.....	.....	3	38	41
Second Brigade	1	9	11	47	.....	12	12	68	80
Third Brigade	1	9	4	64	.....	9	5	82	87
Third Division:									
First Brigade	1	11	8	82	.....	6	9	99	108
Second Brigade	.....	4	3	37	1	1	4	42	46
Third Brigade	3	12	7	103	.....	21	10	136	146
Total	9	65	38	468	1	52	48	585	633

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Nottoway Court-House, April 29, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders from Major-General Sheridan, received April 5, at 7.40 p. m., I reported to Major-General Meade with the Fifth Corps, at Jetersville, for orders. At 6 a. m. on the 6th instant, in compliance with orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Fifth Corps marched from Jetersville along the Danville railroad in the direction of Amelia Court-House to attack the enemy, the Second Division, under General Ayres, taking the advance, the Sixth Corps connecting on the right, and the Second Corps on the left. After moving about three miles to a place called Smith's Shop, undoubted evidence was received that the enemy had left our front and had gone westward. The command was halted and this information sent to the major-general commanding, when orders were received for the Fifth Corps to move to the north on the Pridesville road, thence to move on the right of the army. The advance was continued, via Paineville, to

the vicinity of Ligontown Ferry, meeting with no opposing force, save small detachments of cavalry, and capturing about 300 prisoners and many wagons. The distance marched this day was thirty-two miles.

April 7, moved at 5 a. m., in obedience to instructions, for Farmville, via Rice's Store. The head of the column arriving near High Bridge, orders were received, at 9.30 a. m., to pass in rear of the Sixth and Second Corps and move with all possible dispatch to Prince Edward Court-House, which point was reached about 7.30 p. m., marching about twenty miles.

April 8, the corps marched toward the Lynchburg railroad, in obedience to the following order—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Farmville, April 7, 1865. (Received headquarters Fifth Army Corps 11 p. m.)

General MEADE:

Order the Fifth Corps to follow the Twenty-fourth, at 6 a. m., up the Lynchburg road, the Second and Sixth to follow the enemy north of the river.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

Striking it at Prospect Station about 12 m., thence following the Twenty-fourth Corps toward Appomattox Court-House, bivouacking the next morning about 2 a. m. within about two miles of the above place, having marched a distance of twenty-nine miles. The march from Prospect Station was very slow and tedious, the road being obstructed by the repeated and long halts of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

April 9, the corps moved at 4 a. m., reaching General Sheridan's headquarters, near Appomattox Court-House, about 6 a. m. Very soon after it was reported that the cavalry were heavily engaged and hard pressed. The Twenty-fourth Corps was moving out when the Second Division, under General Ayres, moved on a parallel line rapidly toward the firing. A message was received from General Sheridan, through his aide, Captain Martin, that the enemy was pressing back the cavalry. General Ayres immediately pushed forward his division at a double-quick, and deployed the One hundred and ninetieth and One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Pattee, as skirmishers, they being armed with the Spencer rifle, and the rest of the division in two lines of battle The First Division, under General Bartlett, came up on the right, and formed two lines of battle, with the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, a portion of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, and the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteers as a skirmish line. All immediately moved forward and attacked the enemy, pushing him back, and driving both his infantry and artillery from the hills westward through the town, taking a number of prisoners, several wagons, caissons, and limbers. A portion of the skirmish line had entered the town, being strongly supported by our lines of battle, when a message was received from General Sheridan that hostilities would be suspended, as General Lee was about to surrender.

Although a battle was expected at this point, and orders had been carefully given by staff officers for the divisions to keep well closed up, through some unaccountable mistake or neglect on the part of the commander of the Third Division it failed to follow the column, and did not move until an officer had been specially dispatched for it to move up, and did not reach its proper position until after hostilities for the day had ceased.

In conclusion, to show more precisely the part taken in the short campaign by the corps, I would state that our killed and wounded amount to—officers, 18 killed, 103 wounded; enlisted men, 245 killed, 1,553 wounded; missing, 546; total, 2,465.*

The number of prisoners captured were, 187 officers, 4,287 enlisted men; total, 4,474.

Too much praise cannot be given both officers and men for the cheerfulness exhibited through the long marches and the many privations and hardships that had to be endured.

I beg to call the especial attention of the major-general commanding to Brevet Major-Generals Ayres and Bartlett and Brigadier-General Chamberlain for their promptness, efficiency, and zealousness in the execution of all orders.

To my staff, both personal and corps, my thanks are due for their patience, alacrity, and cheerfulness in the discharge of all their duties.

A list of casualties, nominal and tabular, has already been forwarded.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Report of casualties in Fifth Army Corps from March 29 to April 9, 1865, both inclusive.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Headquarters Fifth Army Corps									
Cavalry escort				4		1		5	5
Provost guard									
Artillery		3	1	9			1	12	13
First Division	9	91	28	533		30	37	654	691
Second Division	4	71	42	395	3	356	49	822	871
Third Division	5	80	32	612	3	153	40	845	885
Total*	18	245	103	1,553	6	540	127	2,338	2,465

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
April 27, 1865.

No. 76.

Report of Asst. Surg. Charles K. Winne, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Nottoway Court-House, April 27, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on March 26, 27, and 28, all sick in field hospital, as well as every man throughout the command unable to march and endure the fatigue of the ensuing campaign, were

* But see revised table, p. 586.

sent to the depot hospital at City Point, by rail from Humphreys' Station. The daily report of hospitals for the 26th shows the number requiring treatment in the general hospital; those sent subsequently were unable to march, sick in quarters, &c. On the 28th the hospital of the Artillery Brigade, at Parke's Station, was closed, the hospital trains brought up and parked with the division hospital trains near Cummings' house. All necessary preparations for the campaign had been made; field companions in every regiment filled; the ambulance boxes filled with supplies of hard bread, sugar, and coffee, in addition to the articles required to be carried in them; surplus medical property turned in at City Point; and as large an amount of supplies obtained for the different field hospitals as the reduced and too limited transportation admitted. On March 29 the corps broke camp before daybreak. The flying field hospital accompanying the command consisted of one-half the whole number of ambulances, carrying hospital tent-flies, one medicine wagon for each division, each one carrying two extra operating tables, and five hospital wagons for each division, carrying all the hospital tents, blankets, rations, clothing, &c. The remaining ambulances, brigade supply wagons, and medicine wagons joined the general corps train. The corps, with five batteries, marched down the stage road, crossing Rowanty Creek at the Perkins house, near which the trains were parked. From this position, after halting some time, the troops moved up the Quaker road and on to Lewis' farm, near the junction of Boydton plank and Quaker roads. The First Division encountered the enemy. The hospitals were established near the old Quaker Church, on the Quaker road. Supplies in ambulances and train brought up by permission of the general commanding. Rain commenced about dark, and a violent storm continued all night and next day (30th), rendering the roads terrible, and the movements of the ambulances were extremely difficult. It being necessary to remove all the wounded to Humphreys' Station with as much rapidity as practicable, and all the capital operations having been performed, the surgeons of other divisions uniting with those of the First Division in expediting these operations, the ambulance train of the Fifth Corps, aided by twenty ambulances belonging to the Second Corps, were started for Humphreys' Station at 7 a. m. March 30, accompanied by pioneers of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, to assist in clearing the road. During the afternoon a portion of our line was attacked; the losses in our command falling almost entirely upon the First Division.

March 31, the entire corps was engaged upon the White Oak road, and one-half the number of ambulances present were constantly occupied in transporting wounded, after their wounds had received necessary attention, from the hospital at Quaker Church to the railroad station at Humphreys'. Each train was placed in charge of a medical officer, assisted by attendants, supplied with stimulants, dressings, &c. The wounded were all fed before leaving the hospital, and such cases as needed blankets supplied.

During the night (31st) the Second Division moved down the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie, followed next morning by the First and Third Divisions by another road leading in the same direction. In the afternoon the battle of Five Forks was fought. The hospital was established at the Methodist Church. Owing to the terrible condition of the roads, rendered almost impassable by the long, violent storm and the passage of infantry and cavalry, the flying hospital was not fully established before midnight. Owing to the same reason and the number of hours required to convey the wounded in ambulances from Quaker

Church to Humphreys' Station the hospitals still existed, and, the supply trains having been mired in attempting to follow the command, no empty wagons could be obtained for additional transportation.

April 2, six rebel wagons captured the previous day were sent with slight cases to Quaker Church, and at 11 a. m. sixty-six ambulances, loaded with wounded, were sent from the Methodist Church hospital to Humphreys' Station, orders having been received to send no more wounded to Quaker Church hospital. Only a sufficient number of medical officers had been left at this hospital to provide for the daily wants of the wounded until they could be shipped to City Point, as all the operations had been performed, and thirty-five ambulances had been left to convey them to the station. This was so far accomplished during the afternoon that the remaining wounded were all sheltered in the house, in charge of one medical officer, with three days' rations and supplies, and the tents that had been left brought up to Methodist Church, where the rest of the train had been parked. The troops to-day occupied Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad. The wounded were also being shipped from Methodist Church to the railroad until the morning of the 3d, when the remaining wounded at Methodist Church, with the whole hospital train, marched, via White Oak, Claiborne, and Namozine roads, to Sutherland's Station, where a hospital was established of fourteen tents, medical officers, attendants, with three days' rations and supplies, and the wounded left, and the train followed the command, but the troops camped on the 3d on Namozine road, near Deep Creek, and, marching with greater rapidity than I have ever seen marches made, attended with the terrible condition of the roads, to separate them from the flying hospital train, which, placed in the rear of the corps, and afterward cut off by troops of another corps, was pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would admit.

April 4, troops marched on Namozine road, then to Jetersville; total distance, twenty miles. April 5, corps at Jetersville. Intrenchments were thrown up, expecting an attack from the enemy, and positions were selected for the hospitals. In the afternoon the hospital train arrived and went into park, having been thrown twenty-four hours in rear of the command. April 6, marched at 6 a. m., nearly to Amelia Court-House, then, via Farmville and Deatonsville, to within five miles of High Bridge, on Appomattox River, marching twenty-nine miles. April 7, marched to Prince Edward Court-House, eighteen miles. April 8, marched through Prospect Station, along Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad, to within seven miles of Appomattox Court-House, and meeting the enemy. The Abbitt house was at first selected for a field hospital, but few cases, however, were received, as overtures were made on the part of the enemy for the surrender of his entire force. The corps remained in camp until the 15th of April at Appomattox Court-House, when the troops commenced marching back, camping at night at Pamplin's Station. April 16, march resumed to Farmville, over exceedingly bad roads. April 17, corps marched to Sandy River, eight miles from Burkeville, and sites selected for the different division hospitals near the troops. April 20, command moved to Nottoway Court-House, and was distributed along the line of the South Side Railroad, from a point between Burkeville and Nottoway to beyond Sutherland's Station.

The division hospitals were all in exceedingly eligible sites for hospitals: First Division stationed at Wilson's Station; Second Division and Artillery Brigade near Nottoway Court-House; and the Third

Division hospital at Blacks and Whites—each being as near the center of its respective division as practicable, and where the sick can be placed upon the cars when it is desirable to send them to the depot hospital.

In the above memoranda I have presented as succinct an account of the movements of the corps and of the hospitals as practicable. The daily reports of the hospitals heretofore forwarded present the number of wounded admitted for treatment during the campaign. The large number admitted, the terrible condition of the roads, and rapid changes in the position of the troops, rendered it necessary, or rather compelled the existence of two field hospitals during the earlier part of the campaign, or at Quaker Church during the conflict of the 28th [29th] of March to the 31st, inclusive, and the engagement of the 1st caused the establishment of the hospital at Methodist Church. The few remaining at Quaker Church were finally sent off from Warren's Station, and the wounded in the last depot (Methodist Church) brought up to Sutherland's Station as soon as the movements of the army rendered it practicable, and a hospital temporarily established there by order of Surgeon Ghiselin, medical director, and from thence they were sent to Petersburg. I can say from personal observation during the different engagements that all the wounded were removed from the field where the Fifth Corps fought, and only one case was in reality left, and he (Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham) would have undoubtedly died, if at that time an attempt had been made to send him to the depot hospital; he was left at the Moody house, with supplies, and I hear has subsequently been taken to Petersburg.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. K. WINNE,

Asst. Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Inspector, Fifth Army Corps.

Col. T. A. MCPARLIN,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Army of the Potomac.

No. 77.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
April 29, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command from the 29th of March to the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive:

In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, dated March 28, the First Division broke camp, on the morning of the 29th at 5 a. m., near the crossing of the Vaughan road and Hatcher's Run, moving on the stage road to the crossing of the Rowanty; thence to a position near the Chappell house, about two miles from Dinwiddie Court-House. About 12 m. instructions were received from General Warren to return to the Quaker road and to move down it in the direction of Boydton plank. Immediately after crossing Gravelly Run General J. L. Chamberlain, with the First Brigade, having the advance, met the enemy's cavalry and infantry and steadily drove them before him, the force constantly increasing until reaching a point known as the Lewis house, where our troops were met by a portion of Johnson's and Andersons'

forces of the enemy, attacking with Wise's and Wallace's brigades, supported by other commands. The engagement lasted over two hours with great severity. General Chamberlain handled his brigade with ability, gallantly repulsing a much larger force than his own. At the close of the fight Battery B of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, one regiment (the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York) of the Second Brigade, and three from the Third Brigade went to the support of the First, when the enemy was driven from the field, his wounded and killed falling into our possession, with 200 prisoners. One hundred and thirty of the enemy's dead were buried by our pioneers. Our lines were advanced to and intrenched on the Boydton plank road before dark.

March 30, two brigades (Second and Third) were pushed across the plank road and occupied the rifle-pits of the enemy, some half a mile distant, the picket-line being established within easy range of the enemy's main works. The rain fell incessantly during the day and but little was done. March 31, the division was relieved by the Second Corps, and directed to move to the left and mass upon the ground the Second Division had previously occupied. About 11 a. m., heavy musketry being heard in our front toward the White Oak road, the division was immediately put in motion in the direction of the firing, and had scarcely reached the bank of Gravelly Run when it was met by the Third Division running to the rear in a most demoralized and disorganized condition, soon after followed by the Second Division. The First Division was formed in line of battle along the bank of the run with the utmost difficulty, and two batteries placed in position, when the enemy pursuing our troops were checked and driven back. The command was then pushed across the run, supported by the Second and Third Divisions, and the First Brigade, leading, regained the position first taken by the troops in the morning. The enemy demonstrating in his rifle-pits, still in our front, General Chamberlain pushed boldly forward, carrying them in a handsome manner, taking one flag and about 135 prisoners, and gaining possession of the White Oak road. The First and Second Brigades intrenched upon this line, throwing a strong picket-line to the front and across the White Oak road. About an hour after this connection was established by the Second Corps with our right. Soon after 5 p. m. the Third Brigade, under command of General Bartlett, which was in reserve, was sent, via the J. Boisseau house, to connect with the cavalry, which appeared to be engaged some miles distant in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House. The brigade moved some three miles, when it struck a picket-line of the enemy; some skirmishing occurred, but darkness coming on almost immediately further operations were prevented. This brigade remained in this position until about midnight, when it returned to the vicinity of the line occupied by the First and Second Brigades, in compliance with an order received about 10.30 p. m. for the division to withdraw and move down the plank road to Dinwiddie Court-House and report to General Sheridan. Owing to the difficulty of communication and the time occupied in getting this brigade back, the order was changed, and the Second Division, under General Ayres, directed to report to General Sheridan. About 5 a. m. on the morning of April 1 an order was received through a staff officer to move the First Division with all possible dispatch, via the J. Boisseau house, and report to General Sheridan, and this order was immediately executed, the First and Second Brigades being relieved by the Second Corps, the command arriving on the White Oak road about 7 a. m., where it remained until 2 p. m.

For the movement of the troops under my command from the 1st to the 5th instant, inclusive, I respectively refer to my report to Major-General Sheridan, herewith inclosed.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 78.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP OF FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 21, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders just received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Brigade of this division from the 29th of March to the 9th of April, 1865:

The brigade broke camp on the morning of the 29th ultimo and marched at 6 a. m., by way of Arthur's Swamp and the old stage road and Vaughan road, toward Dinwiddie Court-House; turning to our right, we went into position near the Chappell house. Soon after this we returned to the Vaughan road and moved up the Quaker road in a northerly direction. On reaching Gravelly Run Major-General Griffin directed me to form my brigade in order of battle and advance against some works which were in sight on the opposite bank. Crossing the run, I sent Maj. E. A. Glenn, commanding the second battalion of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, forward with his command as skirmishers, and formed my lines, with Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. G. Sickel, One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania, on the right, and Col. G. Sniper, One hundred and eighty-fifth New York, on the left of the road. Major Glenn pushed forward vigorously and drove the enemy's skirmishers out of their works without any difficulty, and succeeded in pressing them through the woods and as far as the Lewis house. The enemy making considerable show of force in the edge of woods beyond, I halted Major Glenn and brought my line of battle up to supporting distance. Here I was directed to halt. In a short time I was ordered by General Griffin to resume the advance. There being at that time no firing of any consequence on the skirmish line I brought my line of battle up to that point, reformed it on the buildings, re-enforced the skirmishers by a company from the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York, and commenced a rapid advance with my whole command. The skirmishers reached the edge of woods before the firing became at all severe. I was exceedingly anxious that the troops should gain the cover of the woods before receiving the shock of the fire, but the obstacles to be overcome were so great that this could not be fully accomplished, and my men were obliged to gain the woods against a heavy fire. They advanced, however, with great steadiness and drove the enemy from their position and far into the woods. It was not long, however, before another attack was made upon us, evidently by a greatly superior force, and we became completely enveloped

* See p. 838.

in a withering fire. We replied with spirit and persistency, holding our ground, taking rather the defensive at this stage of the action. In the course of half an hour my left became so heavily pressed that it gradually gave way, and at last was fairly turned, and driven entirely out of the woods to a direction parallel with the road by which we advanced. This position could not be held ten minutes, and nothing but the most active exertions of field and staff officers kept the men where they were, the fire all the time being very severe. At this moment I sent a request for General Gregory, commanding Second Brigade, on my left, to attack the enemy in flank in their newly gained position. I was assured by Major-General Griffin, who was on the line, that if we would hold on five minutes he could bring up the artillery. Upon this I succeeded in rallying the men, and they once more gained the woods. Battery B of the Fourth U. S. Artillery now came into position and opened a most effective fire. By this assistance we held our line until the enemy fell heavily upon our right and center, and my men being by this time out of ammunition, many of them absolutely without a cartridge, began to yield ground. Seeing that this was inevitable I dispatched an aide to General Gregory asking him for a regiment, and at the same time Major-General Griffin ordered up three regiments of the Third Brigade. These regiments came promptly to our assistance. I was at that moment endeavoring to reform my broken line, so as, at all events, to cover the artillery The line was falling back in front of the Lewis house when Lieutenant-Colonel Doolittle, of the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York, came up, gallantly leading his regiment, as also Colonel Partridge, Sixteenth Michigan; the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and First Michigan came on in the most handsome manner, passing to my front, Brevet Brigadier-General Pearson, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth, grasping his color and dashing straight against the enemy's line. This assistance and the admirable service of the artillery compelled the enemy to abandon their position; otherwise I must have been driven entirely from the field.

This action lasted nearly two hours before any support reached us. I need not speak of the severity of the engagement, nor of the conduct of my officers and men, inasmuch as it was all under the eye and direction of the major-general commanding, who shared the dangers, as well as the responsibilities, of that field; but I may be permitted to mention the fact that more than 400 of my men and 18 officers killed and wounded marked our line with too painful destructiveness. Nor can I fail to speak of the steadfast coolness and courage of Brevet Brigadier-General Sickel, whose example and conduct made my efforts needless in that part of the line, until he was borne from the field severely wounded; the unflinching tenacity of Colonel Sniper at his perilous post, and the desperate bravery with which he rallied his men, seizing his color after it had fallen from the hands of three color-bearers and a captain, and bearing it into the very ranks of the enemy; the fiery courage of Major Glenn, which could scarcely be restrained; and of the heroic spirit of Major Maceuen, who fell dead foremost in the ranks of honor; nor shall I forget to name the young gentlemen of my staff—Lieutenants Walters and Vogel, my personal aides, both painfully wounded, but keeping the field to the last; Lieutenant Mitchell, my adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Fisher, pioneer officer—who rendered me essential aid in the hottest of the fire. Private Kelsey, my orderly, rode upon the enemy's line and captured, under my own eyes, an officer and five men, and brought them in.

Remaining on the ground that night and the next day, we buried our dead and 130 of the enemy's, and brought in the wounded of both parties.

On the morning of the 31st we moved up the Boydton plank road, and upon this nearly to Gravelly Run crossing, taking position on the left of the division and the corps. A sharp engagement commenced to our right, which resulted in the troops falling back through our lines in great confusion. I was desired by General Griffin to regain the field which these troops had yielded. My men forded a stream nearly waist deep, formed in two lines, Major Glenn having the advance, and pushed the enemy steadily before them. Major-General Ayres' division supported me on the left in echelon by brigade, the skirmishers of the First Division, in charge of General Pearson, in their front. We advanced in this way a mile or more into the edge of the field it was desired to retake. Up to this time we had been opposed by only a skirmish line, but quite a heavy fire now met us, and a line of battle could be plainly seen in the opposite edge of woods and in a line of breast-works in the open field, in force at least equal to our own. I was now ordered by Major-General Warren to halt and take the defensive. My first line had now gained a slight crest in the open field, where they were subjected to a severe fire from the works in front and from the woods on each flank. As it appeared that the enemy' position might be carried with no greater loss than it would cost us merely to hold our ground, and the men were eager to charge over the field, I reported this to General Griffin, and received permission to renew the attack. My command was brought into one line and put in motion. A severe oblique fire on my right, together with the artillery which now opened from the enemy's works, caused the One hundred and ninety-eighth to waver for a moment. I then requested General Gregory, who reported to me with his brigade, to move rapidly into the woods on our right by battalion in echelon by the left, so as to break this flank attack, and possibly to turn the enemy's left at the same moment that I should charge the works directly in front at a run. This plan was so handsomely executed by all that the result was completely successful. The woods and the works were carried, with several prisoners and one battle-flag, and the line advanced some 300 yards across the White Oak road.

My loss in this action was not more than seventy-five, but it included some of my best officers and men.

It would be unjust not to mention the services of Major Glenn and Colonel Sniper in this affair, whose bravery and energy I relied upon for the successful execution of my plans. I would also express my obligations to General Gregory for his quick comprehension of my wishes and for his efficient aid. I may be permitted also to mention the gallantry of Captain Fowler, assistant adjutant-general of division, who rode into the hottest fire to bring my orders, having his horse killed under him in doing so, and who by his conduct and bearing showed an example worthy of all praise.

During the night we buried our dead and cared for our wounded, and bivouacked on the line.

The brigade left bivouac on the White Oak road early on the morning of the 1st and moved, with the rest of the division, toward Dinwiddie Court-House, until we met General Sheridan with his cavalry. We then moved in connection toward Five Forks. Arriving at a point near Gravelly Run Church we were formed on the right

of the Third Brigade of this division in three lines. Brevet Brigadier-General Gregory, commanding Second Brigade of this division, reported to me with his brigade, by order of General Griffin, and was placed upon the right flank of our lines, one regiment being deployed as skirmishers in our front, one on the flank faced outward, and one held in reserve. Mackenzie's cavalry was on our right. In this formation we advanced in the order designated. Our instructions were to keep closed to the left on the Third Brigade, and also to wheel to the left in moving, the design being to strike the enemy in flank. We advanced through an open wood with nothing but light skirmishes in our front for some time. The constant change of direction to the left made the march on the right flank exceedingly rapid. On coming out at a large opening it was discovered that the Third Division of the corps was no longer on the left of the First Division, as had been the order of movement, and the heavy firing was all concentrated at a point to our left and front, where the Second Division had struck the enemy's works. Seeing the division flag moving in that direction I immediately drew my brigade into the field by the left flank and formed them facing this fire, and General Griffin ordered me to move against the point. Brevet Major-General Bartlett advanced at the same time with three regiments of the Third Brigade immediately on my right. We moved up rapidly under the crest of a hill and charged the works, striking them obliquely in flank and reverse, the right of my line—the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York (Colonel Sniper) and the first battalion of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania (Major Glenn)—passing down to the rear of the works, and the left—second battalion of the One hundred and ninety-eighth (Captain Stanton)—passing in front of them. The regiments of the Third Brigade, striking farther up, met a very heavy flank fire on the right, which broke us up somewhat, the extreme right falling back and the remainder of the line showing strong disposition to swing to the left into the works from which we had driven the enemy, a position which would render them powerless against the flank attack which was then commencing. It required the utmost personal efforts of every general and staff officer present to bring our line to face perpendicularly to the line of works, and to repulse the attack. General Bartlett informing me of the imminent peril on his right I directed my two right regiments to sweep down the rear of the Twentieth Maine and First Michigan and break the attack, General Gregory also pressing forward with his brigade in the same direction. In the attempt to do this the regiments of the several brigades became somewhat mixed, but a new direction was given to our line, and the enemy completely put to rout. In the meantime, with one staff officer and Captain Brinton, of the division staff, I assisted General Bartlett in collecting the stragglers from all commands who were seeking shelter in the edge of the woods; these men, to the number of 150 or 200, were formed and pushed in. While engaged in this I saw in the open field in our rear the flag of General Gwyn, of the Second Division, and dispatched Lieutenant Fisher, of my staff, to request him to throw his brigade in as rapidly as possible in the same direction as had been given to the troops already in. This assistance was most cheerfully and promptly rendered, and contributed in a good degree to our success. The confusion of the battle at this moment was great; different commands were completely mingled, but our line was still good. The men of my own brigade were, for the most part, nearest to the line of works, though many of them were mixed with those of the Twentieth Maine

and of the Second Brigade. As the line all merged into one the right of our line, consisting chiefly of the Second and Third Brigade troops, struck a battery and wagons on a road running perpendicular to the works, while Colonel Sniper and Major Glenn, with their colors close together, came upon the flank of other guns in position in the works. Two battle-flags were taken here by the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteers, and a large number of prisoners. The whole line then pressed on, three brigades of the division as one, and driving the enemy far up the road to the distance, I should judge, of a mile or more. At dark I received an order from General Griffin to collect the troops of the division, and afterward from General Sheridan, to gather all the infantry that could be found and reform them in an open field to the left of the road, which was done; and we then encamped for the night along the works.

The prisoners captured by my brigade who cannot be claimed by other commands were nearly 900. Four battle-flags were taken; all these were turned over and receipted for except one battle-flag, which was torn up and distributed among the men before it could be properly taken charge of. My loss was not heavy in comparison with that of previous days, but cannot be considered otherwise than severe, inasmuch as it includes the name of so excellent a gentleman, and so thorough a soldier, as Maj. Edwin A. Glenn, commanding One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell mortally wounded in the extreme advance. I have already recommended his promotion by brevet for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Lewis' farm and White Oak road.

On the afternoon of the 2d we moved from the battle-field by the Church road, my brigade leading the advance. Colonel Sniper deployed six companies as skirmishers, holding four as support. Flankers were thrown out on the right and left. We advanced but a short distance before we came upon a strong skirmish line of the enemy, who endeavored to oppose our crossing a small creek. Colonel Sniper, however, attacked them with a vigor which soon dislodged them, and drove them before him. At Church road crossing on the South Side Railroad we captured a train of cars, which happened to be passing, in which were some Confederate officers and men. Crossing the railroad, I was then directed by Major-General Bartlett, commanding the division, to push out, if possible, to the Cox road, crossing our direction at nearly right angle. The enemy here showed a disposition to make a stand, deploying a line in single rank, composed, as I judged, of about 1,500 dismounted cavalry. I immediately formed the two battalions of the One hundred and ninety-eighth Pennsylvania in line of battle, threw forward Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend's regiment, of General Gregory's brigade, which had reported to me, into a piece of woods to protect my right, and in this order pushed rapidly forward. The enemy fell back on Colonel Sniper's brisk fire, and, with a loss of only three men wounded, the road was secured. I was then ordered to make disposition to hold the road, which was done; the skirmish line being formed along a creek half a mile or more in advance. We remained in this position until General Sheridan came up, when we moved again down the Cox road, with skirmishers and flankers as before, marching until night, and encamping on what is called the Namozine road. On the morning of the 3d we moved out the Namozine road toward Amelia Court-House; bivouacked that night on the same road. Marched at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 4th, and after dark came upon the Danville

railroad at Jetersville, and made preparations to attack the enemy's trains in that vicinity. As the enemy appeared to be in force we threw up works, and remained on the alert during the night. The next day, the 5th, we were under arms nearly all day prepared to receive or make an attack. At about 1 o'clock I moved out the Amelia Court-House road to support a portion of our cavalry who were bringing in a large number of prisoners, and were severely attacked on the road. Returned to camp and remained during the night. The next day, the 6th, we marched in pursuit of the enemy in a westerly direction, passing through Paineville, my brigade in advance; firing was heard on our left. The skirmishers captured about 150 prisoners and several teams, and our pioneers destroyed, by order of the corps commander, a large number of army wagons, gun carriages, and caissons which had been captured by our cavalry or abandoned by the enemy. Our march this day was very rapid and tiresome. After dark we encamped near Sailor's Creek. On the morning of the 7th we moved up the road by Sailor's Creek, and crossing the Lynchburg railroad near Rice's Station, brisk firing was heard on our right. Marched to Prince Edward Court-House and encamped for the night. On the 8th we moved by way of Prospect Station up the Lynchburg pike, the Twenty-fourth Corps preceding. Our march was frequently obstructed and tedious. Bivouacked at midnight on the road. Information was here received that General Sheridan had met the enemy and captured several trains. Marched at 4 a. m. on the 9th to the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House, being but a short distance, and found the cavalry warmly engaged. My brigade having the advance was filed to the right, moved to the rear of the cavalry, and formed on the right of the division and corps, in two lines. A heavy skirmish line was thrown forward, connecting with the Third Brigade skirmishers on the left, and our lines advanced against the enemy, relieving the cavalry, who reformed on my right. The skirmishers drove the enemy rapidly before them, while our line of battle was opened on by a battery in the town, my right being exactly in the line of fire. My skirmish line had reached the town, its right being at the house of Mrs. Wright, and my line of battle was rapidly closing on them, when a flag of truce came in with an aide of the commanding officer of the opposing forces, who was referred to the major-general commanding. I soon after received the order to halt my lines and to cease the skirmishing. During the conference which ensued we remained as we had halted, and afterward went into camp near the same ground. My loss this day was, 1 killed and 1 wounded, Lieut. Hiram Clark, of the One hundred and eighty-fifth New York, being instantly killed by a cannon-shot, just as the flag of truce came in.*

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN,
Brigadier-General, Late Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Fifth Corps.

*Copy of so much of this report as relates to operations April 1-5 was furnished General Sheridan April 14.

No. 79.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
April 18, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of the action of the brigade under my command in the recent campaign commencing March 29, 1865:

The Second Brigade, agreeable to orders, left camp near Humphreys' Station, Va., at 5.30 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ultimo, preceded by the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. We crossed Rowanty Creek at 7.30 o'clock and took the old stage road leading toward Dinwiddie Court-House. We bivouacked at the Miller house, awaiting orders, and at 1 p. m. proceeded back, taking the Vaughan road to Gravelly Run. Meeting with small squads of the enemy we advanced a skirmish line and formed our regiments—One hundred and eighty-seventh, One hundred and eighty-eighth, and One hundred and eighty-ninth [New York]—in line of battle. Our skirmishers soon became engaged with the enemy, and the First Brigade, in advancing on our right, became actively engaged with the enemy in force. Advancing some distance in two lines of battle, at this juncture General Chamberlain, commanding the First Brigade, asked the assistance of a regiment of my brigade, and I immediately sent the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Doolittle, to his assistance. We continued to advance the two remaining regiments, as per instructions, passing over swampy and difficult grounds, protecting the flank of the First Brigade, until reaching the Quaker (or telegraph) road, where we halted, a line of battle being in our front. From this point we were relieved, and bivouacked in the field opposite the J. Lewis house, an old saw-mill, for the night. On the morning of the 30th the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers returned to the brigade, and at 1 p. m. we were moved up the Quaker road to a large field, near the Boydton road, and took position in the rear of the line of battle, occupying the earth-works. We lay in line of battle in this position the entire day. At 7.30 o'clock the regiments were moved back of the Boydton road, and bivouacked for the night. The morning following (31st) received orders to move down the Boydton road to General Ayres, Second Division, being relieved by the Second Corps, and took position immediately on his right. The Second Division at this time was actively engaged with the enemy, and meeting with some reverses, the First Division entire was ordered forward. My brigade, after crossing Gravelly Run, was formed in two lines of battle—the One hundred and eighty-eighth and One hundred and eighty-ninth forming a line, with the One hundred and eighty-seventh in rear. My brigade joined the right of the First. The enemy's line being driven back, and the ground lost in the morning was handsomely retaken. I continued to advance my brigade until near the White Oak road, taking the enemy's skirmish line and occupying their rifle-pits. We also captured many prisoners. In this position we threw up a line of works, extending from the First Brigade, on our left, to General Miles' division, or the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps, on our right. A heavy skirmish line was placed near the road, connecting as above, respect-

ively. From this point we sent out parties to reconnoiter our front, by orders from Major-General Warren, and found the enemy strongly intrenched on the hill opposite the White Oak road. I received orders at 11 p. m. to move with the division, but these orders were countermanded.

I received orders on the morning of the 1st of April to move at 6.30 a. m. We did so, preceded by the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, and took the road leading toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Our picket guard was ordered to remain in position before our works at Gravelly Run, near the White Oak road, and were to follow in the rear of division. We marched to a point three miles and a half from Dinwiddie Court House, where, meeting with the cavalry under command of Major-General Sheridan, we bivouacked by the roadside. At 2 p. m. we were ordered, in conjunction with the other brigades of the division, to move on the road leading to the right, and at a distance of about two miles from the starting point. I formed the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Doolittle commanding, in line of battle to the right of the First Brigade. The One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend commanding, were sent forward as skirmishers, joining the Third Brigade skirmishers on the left, and extending to the One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Myers commanding, who were posted as flankers to protect our right. Our troops becoming engaged on the left of our lines we were ordered to advance. The ground was uneven and unfavorable, but the line advanced in perfect order, receiving an oblique fire from the enemy posted in the skirt of a piece of woods. The One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, in connection with the First Brigade, was ordered to charge across the open field and drive the enemy from their position. Changing direction to the left, the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, with First Brigade, charged across the field and drove the enemy from their position, capturing about 400 prisoners. Still driving the enemy before them they met with a stubborn resistance from the enemy posted behind an earth-work on the roadside. Clearing a portion of this work to the left I ordered the left wing of the One hundred and eighty-eighth over the works, and wheeling it to the right cleared the line. The One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers at this point captured a four-gun battery posted on the road which intersected the road on which the works were built at nearly a right angle. Here the color-sergeant of the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers was wounded, and one of the color guard, while holding the flag to its place, was also wounded. One of the battery horses was taken from the harness by Lieutenant Williams, and is now in possession of the One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Volunteers. The fighting here was desperate, but the courage and bravery of the troops carried the day and decided its fortunes. Firing having ceased, and the enemy having dispersed, we occupied the captured works for the night.

We received orders to move at daylight, but did not leave Five Forks until 12 m. With the First Division we moved up the road leading to the South Side Railroad near Ford's Station, which we reached at 2.30 p. m. April 2. Crossing the railroad, the One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Volunteers was sent forward to General Chamberlain, commanding First Brigade, and posted to the right of his rear line of battle. The One hundred and eighty-seventh and One hun-

dred and eighty-eighth were formed in line of battle in rear of the First Brigade. At 3.30 o'clock we received orders to resume our line of march and proceeded up the Cox road and railroad some distance, when turning to the left and taking Namozine road we bivouacked in line of battle near Sutherland's Station at 8 p. m. On the morning of the 3d we marched at 10.30 a. m., continuing the Namozine road, and bivouacked at 9 p. m. four miles from the Namozine Church, having marched fifteen miles. April 4, moved at 6.30 a. m., passing through Dennisville, on the Namozine road, and reached the Danville railroad at 5 p. m. Here we met with Sheridan's command, and intrenchments were thrown up during the night, the Second Brigade occupying the line bordering the roadside. April 5, we remained in position until 1.30 p. m., when orders were received to quit our works and move to the succor of a portion of the cavalry, said to have been cut off by the enemy. We moved but a short distance up the railroad, when we were ordered back to our works, where we remained during the night, with orders to move at 6 a. m. on the morrow, taking the road to Amelia Court-House. 6th, marched in pursuance to orders, taking the line of the Danville railroad. We left the railroad, turning to the left, and passed over the scene of Sheridan's exploit the day previous; rested at Paineville at 2 o'clock p. m., and finally bivouacked four miles from the Appomattox River (High Bridge) at 9 p. m. April 7, marched this morning at 7 o'clock, crossing the Danville railroad, and bivouacked at 8.30 p. m. at Prince Edward Court-House. April 8, preceded by the Twenty-fourth Corps, in accordance with orders, we took the Lynchburg road, passing Hampden-Sidney College. We halted at 12.30 o'clock, coming up with the cavalry. Again moving, we struck the Petersburg railroad near Prospect Station, taking the road toward Appomattox Station. We bivouacked on the roadside at 11.30 p. m. April 9, moved at 5.30 a. m., following Third Brigade, the First Brigade leading, and marched some three miles. Found the cavalry engaged with the enemy near Appomattox Court-House. I formed my brigade in two lines of battle, joining the Third Brigade on the right, and sent forward a line of skirmishers. Advancing toward the crest of the hill (Clover) in perfect order and precision, we halted at 9.30 a. m., when the word came of the surrender of General Lee, commanding Confederate forces. This was given us by an officer of General Sheridan's staff. This was afterward verified. We were moved from this position to a field in the vicinity of the Court-House by one of General Bartlett's aides, where we bivouacked for the night.

The officers and men of my command, with very few exceptions, faithfully discharged every duty devolving upon them during the entire campaign. They were prompt and energetic in every duty assigned them, and proved themselves equal to any emergency. To individualize, I will not, for all deserve the highest praise for bravery and soldierly conduct.*

I am, captain, very respectfully,

E. M. GREGORY,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Fifth Corps.

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*Copy of so much of this report as relates to operations April 1–5 was furnished General Sheridan April 14.

No. 80.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Daniel Myers, One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 187TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 19, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 74, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated April 14, 1865, I have the honor to transmit the following report:

On the 29th of March left camp near Humphreys' Station with brigade, and in the evening formed line in the rear of One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, supporting the First Brigade, which was engaged; lay under a brisk fire of musketry and artillery, but had no casualties. March 30, moved out to support of Third Brigade; formed line in their rear; lay all day under a fire of artillery; no casualties. March 31, formed line in rear of Second and Third Divisions, fighting at Gravelly Run; advanced with brigade, and took part in retaking ground lost by Second and Third Divisions; threw up a line of breast-works, and remained in them until morning, when we received orders to march; in this day's operations we lost six men wounded. April 1, moved with brigade, and about 2 p. m. was ordered to form my regiment as flankers on the right of the division, to cover the right and connect with skirmish line in front; advanced with them, my movement being guided by that of the skirmish line. The skirmish line halted, and I soon ascertained that the skirmish line had been broken by cavalry, and hearing that the division was engaged, and there being already troops on our right and front, so that it would not leave the right exposed, we reformed, and, together with the One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, moved forward, hoping that we might arrive in time to get into action, but when we arrived we found the firing had ceased and the day was won. We reported to General Gregory at once, went into works that night, and laid there until noon Sunday, April 2. On that day we marched until dark, nothing of importance occurring. Moved out with brigade Monday morning, and after marching until noon was ordered by General Gregory to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzhugh, commanding a part of Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps, for escort to return and go by another road. Marched until 12 p. m., and having caught up with the rear of the corps, the artillery going to move at 4 a. m., and my men being very tired, I asked to be and was relieved from duty with the artillery. Marched at 5 a. m., caught up with the corps, and marched in rear of Second Division, and caught up and reported with my regiment to General Gregory about 4 p. m.; marched with them until dark, threw up a line of breast-works that night, and remained in them until the morning of the 6th. On the 5th were ordered out of works to assist cavalry, but did not go far before we were ordered to return. On the 7th marched all day till 8 p. m.; men kept up well, nothing of importance occurring. Marched on the 8th all day until 12 p. m.; went into bivouac, with orders to march at 4 a. m. Marched at 5.30 a. m., formed a line of battle about 8, and advanced, holding the left of the first line, when the news of the proposed surrender of Lee's army was received. Went into bivouac about 4 p. m.

The enlisted men of the command are entitled to credit for the alacrity and willingness with which they obeyed all commands, and only falling out on the march when completely worn out.

To Adjt. Carl Zentz I owe much for the valuable assistance rendered me. Had it not been for this officer my duties would have been much more laborious. The officers, with a few exceptions, were constantly with and urging on their men to their duty, and I must here specially mention Captains Loeb and Wagner, to whom I am indebted in a great measure for the good behavior of the regiment on the march and while under fire.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

DANIEL MYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 187th New York Volunteers.

Capt. H. G. DENNISTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., First Div., Fifth Corps.

HDQRS. 187TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 14, 1865.

In compliance with orders from headquarters First Division, Fifth Army Corps, dated April 13, 1865, calling for reports of the operations of this command from the morning of the 1st to the 5th of April, I have the honor to transmit the following:

On the morning of April 1 received marching orders, and started about 6 a. m., and about 2 o'clock came upon Second Division, Fifth Corps. This regiment was ordered to form on the right of the division as flankers, to connect with skirmish line and advance with them. Advanced, and when the engagement became general we laid on the flank; in a short time I ascertained the division was engaged, and formed my regiment, together with the One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend commanding, and pushed forward to the front. This was, however, not done until we were certain of there being troops on our right. We did not arrive in front in time to become engaged. Were ordered to hold line of works that night, and remained in them until noon Sunday. Marched Sunday until night, nothing of importance occurring. Monday morning resumed the march; after marching some six miles I received an order to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzhugh, commanding Artillery Brigade, Fifth Corps, to escort him by some other road. Started back, escorted the artillery, marched until 12 p. m. that night, having taken the artillery to the corps. I put my men in camp at 12 p. m., and at 6 a. m. on the morning of the 4th I took up the line of march to rejoin the brigade. Marched in rear of the Second Division until 4 p. m., when I rejoined the brigade. Went into the woods near Jetersville Station and threw up a line of breast-works that night, working details of men all night. Remained in the works until the morning of the 7th.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

DANIEL MYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. G. DENNISTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Lieut. Col. Isaac Doolittle, One hundred and eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 188TH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to circular dated headquarters First Division, Fifth Army Corps, April 13, 1865, calling for a report of the part taken by the several commands in the recent engagements, I beg leave to submit the following:

March 29, broke camp near Hatcher's Run at 5 a. m.; marched on the Halifax road about eight miles; crossed a small creek, and formed line of battle on the Lewis farm at about 2 p. m.; advanced nearly a mile through woods and underbrush; halted with our right resting near the open field where the batteries were planted. Received an order from General Gregory to report to General Chamberlain with my command. Moved by the right flank until the two right companies had gained the open field, when, seeing a line of battle advancing on my right, without waiting for orders I formed connection with them and advanced on the double-quick; charged the enemy, who were using certain piles of sawdust as breast-works. The enemy made but feeble resistance and retreated, leaving their killed, wounded, and a few prisoners in our hands. As the remainder of the line advanced no farther we halted here. Here I received an order from a division staff officer to form on the extreme right of the corps. Having taken up the position and thrown forward two companies as skirmishers I reported to General Chamberlain and was ordered to remain where I was until further orders. Just before dark we advanced through the woods nearly half a mile and halted for the night. March 30, was ordered to return to the Second Brigade at 8 a. m. In the afternoon we moved to the support of the Third Brigade, and were under artillery fire some two hours, but were not engaged; moved back about half a mile; went into camp for the night. March 31, about 8 a. m. we moved down the Boydton plank road; took a position near a winter camp vacated by the enemy. Shortly afterward we moved to the support of Mink's battery; formed on his right; threw forward two companies as skirmishers; were withdrawn from this position about 3 p. m.; marched to a field near Gravelly Run, where we charged and captured the enemy's skirmish line while under heavy artillery fire. During the night we threw up strong works and made heavy slashings in front.

April 1, moved out of the works about 7 a. m.; moved about four miles to the left; formed a junction with General Sheridan, advancing through the woods and swamps about one mile and a half, receiving an oblique fire from the left. I was ordered to charge across the open field and drive the enemy from his position in the edge of the woods, nearly three-quarters of a mile in our advance. Changing direction by the left we advanced on the double-quick across the field; discovered a line of works, which we charged and carried, capturing nearly 400 prisoners; resting here a moment, receiving a heavy cross-fire from our right, we changed direction by the right and advanced up the road, capturing prisoners at every step. The firing in front ceasing and receiving a fire from the right oblique, we changed direction to the right, charged, and captured a four-gun battery posted on the road which intersected the road on which the works were built at nearly a right angle. After advancing beyond this battery a short distance we were

joined by fragments of several regiments, and advanced nearly three-quarters of a mile on a line with the Third Division. Remaining in this position till dark we were withdrawn to the works near the captured battery and bivouacked for the night. April 2, moved from the works about 2 p. m.; crossed the South Side Railroad near Ford's Station; marched up the road and camped near Sutherland's Station. April 3, marched about fifteen miles in a westerly direction. April 4, marched at 6 a. m. in a westerly direction, through Mannborough and Old Court-House; struck the Danville railroad about 7 p. m. near Jetersville Station; worked all night throwing up intrenchments. April 5, remained in the works all day. April 6, marched about 8 a. m., crossed Flat Creek, and passed through Paineville. April 7, moved at 7 a. m.; passed in sight of High Bridge and Farmville; camped about 9 p. m. at Prince Edward Court-House. April 8, started at 6.30; passed Hampden-Sidney College, through Charlotte, Prospect Station, and camped near Evergreen about midnight. April 9, marched to Appomattox Station, formed line of battle, and were advancing on the enemy when a flag of truce was received from the enemy, when all operations ceased. Bivouacked for the night near Appomattox Station.

While with scarcely any exception both officers and men performed their duties faithfully, I cannot forbear to especially mention the following officers and enlisted men for exceeding coolness and gallantry under heavy fire: Capt. James T. Reilly, First Lieut. John Marks, Second Lieut. Edward Martin, Second Lieut. Patrick Sweeney, Color-Sergt. Willis Sager, Sergt. A. J. Radle, and Sergt. Daniel Sliker.

I am, captain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ISAAC DOOLITTLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. G. DENNISTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 82.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Townsend, One hundred and eighty-ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 189TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, relative to the operations of my command from the morning of the 1st of April to the night of the 5th of the same month, I have the honor to submit the following report, viz:

On the morning of April 1, 1865, my command occupied the breast-works which we had constructed the preceding night, and at 6 a. m. received orders to march, my command having the right of the brigade. We marched about three miles in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, where we halted and stacked arms; here we remained in line until 3 p. m., when we advanced about one mile and again formed in line of battle. I received orders to deploy my regiment as skirmishers, connecting with the Third Brigade on my left and the One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Volunteers on my right. I deployed three companies on the front skirmish line, under command of Major Withey, and

two companies on the right of the One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, that regiment covering our right flank; the remaining five companies I held in reserve. At the order to advance the skirmish line advanced rapidly, keeping up a connection with the left until broken by a large force of General Sheridan's cavalry. It being impossible to reconnect the line I reported to Lieut. Col. Daniel Myers, commanding One hundred and eighty-seventh New York Volunteers, who reassembled the line, and under his command I rejoined the brigade on the White Oak road about 6.30 p. m.

On Sunday, April 2, 1865, I received orders to march and fell in on the left of the brigade. After marching a short distance we struck the South Side Railroad, and I received orders to report to General Chamberlain with my command, and by him was assigned to the right of his rear line of battle, of which I was placed in command. I advanced in line of battle about half a mile, when the brigade was relieved by cavalry and we resumed our line of march, which we continued until night, and bivouacked for the night. Monday, April 3, 1865, about 9 a. m. we resumed our line of march, my command in the center of brigade; we marched about twelve miles and camped for the night about 7 p. m. April 4, resumed our line of march about 7 a. m., my command on the right of brigade; passed through Dennisville and crossed the Danville railroad about 7 p. m. Here I received orders from General Bartlett to throw up breast-works as soon as possible in front of my regiment. We were busily engaged on the same until 12 o'clock that night, when I gave my men permission to lie upon their arms near the works until called. April 5, strengthened our works and remained behind them during the day and until the next morning.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. TOWNSEND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. H. G. DENNISTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Brt. Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865:

At daybreak the command was marched from the extreme left of the Army of the Potomac through by-roads to a point near Dinwiddie Court-House, coming upon the skirmish line of the Second Division, Fifth Corps, between 8 and 9 a. m. The troops were permitted to rest in this position until nearly 2 p. m., while the cavalry were developing the enemy's line of battle. At this hour I was moved to a position on the right of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, and connecting with it. The formation of the brigade was in three lines of two battalions each, with one small regiment deployed as skirmishers in front, and one regiment held in reserve. The plan of the battle, as given to me by my commanding officer, was that the whole infantry line, after marching a prescribed distance which it was thought would bring us in rear of the enemy's works, were to wheel to the left and fall upon

and rout him. Between 2 and 3 p. m. the advance was made through thick woods in our front; the left of the corps soon became engaged with the enemy's skirmish line, and very soon after with his line of battle, while we were borne off to the right so far that it became apparent to all that if the direction was continued the greater portion of the corps would not become engaged. The firing becoming more severe on my left and there being none at all on my front I rode to the left and struck an open field, across which could be distinctly seen the left flank of the enemy. Brevet Major General Griffin, commanding at that time the division, made the discovery almost at the same instant; and our united efforts recovered three regiments, First Michigan, Twentieth Maine, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, from the rear lines of the columns of attack, which were still crowding to the right, and wheeled them sharp to the left, and charged the exposed flank. The charge routed the enemy and gave us thousands of prisoners, many battle-flags, and six pieces of cannon. As rapidly as my other regiments could be rescued from their bloodless march to the right they were thrown into the hottest of the fight and continued the pursuit until long after dark. The entire command was drawn to the rear and left of the Third Division of the corps, contrary to the order of attack, or no one of my regiments would have been engaged in the battle.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the officers and men of my brigade; they were all that could be asked of old and true soldiers, and the crushing defeat of the enemy in this battle was in a great measure owing to the personal efforts of officers, both staff, field, and line. My thanks are especially due to Brevet Colonel Cunningham, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, for the skill and judgment he brought to my assistance during the battle while acting on my staff. Great credit is also due the other members of my staff, Brevet Major Belcher, Major Spear, Captain Farnsworth, and Captain Morgan, for their efficiency and bravery in directing my lines when direction was necessary, and in urging others to greater efforts when they had become fainthearted or timid.

I shall avail myself at an early day of my right to mention for promotion those of my command who, on this occasion as upon many others, have distinguished themselves, and deserve that promotion which is the dearest reward in the gift of the Government to a true soldier who wins it under the eyes of his superiors in battle.

[JOS. J. BARTLETT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.]

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 84.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Alfred L. Pearson, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

In compliance with instructions from First Division headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of movements and operations of my brigade from the 2d to the 5th day of April, inclusive:

At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 2d instant the brigade left the ground where it had bivouacked, near Five Forks, and moved in the

direction of South Side Railroad, following General Chamberlain's brigade (First), and reached the railroad at 3 p. m. of that day. After a short rest moved down the line of the road several miles, and bivouacked near Sutherland's Station. At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d resumed our march, and moved a distance of twenty miles, and bivouacked on Namozine road. On the 4th, at 7 a. m., resumed the march, proceeding in the direction of Richmond and Danville Railroad, which road we reached at 6 p. m., the First and Second Brigades having been placed in line of battle running at right angles with railroad. By orders received from Major-General Bartlett, I placed two regiments—Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteers and Twentieth Maine Volunteers—in line on right of General Chamberlain's brigade (First), and placed the First Michigan Infantry on extreme left of division, connecting with General Gregory's (Second Brigade) left. Massed the Ninety-first, One hundred and eighteenth, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, Sixteenth Michigan, and First Maine in rear of First and Second Brigades. Built a line of breast-works and bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 5th placed the One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers in line of battle on the left of First Michigan; remained in that position during the day and night.

Seven hundred men, consisting of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and detachments from the rest of the regiments, under command of Colonel Rogers, Eighty-third Pennsylvania, accompanied the corps trains during the movements.

Respectfully submitted.

A. L. PEARSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

Report of Capt. George R. Abbott, First Maine Sharpshooters.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MAINE SHARPSHOOTERS,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the late campaign from the 29th of March to the 9th of April:

At 6 a. m. 29th ultimo broke camp and took up the line of march, following the Thirty-second Massachusetts Regiment. At about 11 a. m. was detached with my command from the brigade to hold possession of a cross-road, with orders to remain until relieved by General Crawford. The brigade returning I again took my position in the column and proceeded on. At 5 p. m. the enemy were found in our front by the First Brigade, and we moved up rapidly to their support. The enemy being repulsed and driven back we were not called into action. In the evening advanced about a mile to the Boydton plank road, and during the night threw up a line of breast-works about 800 yards from the enemy. The morning of the 30th, it being very stormy, no advance was made. At 1 p. m., the enemy's line of skirmishers being driven back on our right, our line was immediately advanced, and occupied the rebel skirmish line, my command holding the right of the brigade and connecting with the Second Corps. At 4 p. m. the enemy drove

in our skirmish line on my left and attacked the main line, but were easily repulsed and driven back. During the skirmish had one man slightly wounded in neck. On the morning of the 31st moved to the left down the Boydton plank road, and took position in the rear as support to Second and Third Divisions. They having been apparently routed, and coming back in confusion, we immediately advanced and formed line of battle in the edge of the woods. During the advance and after forming line of battle stragglers from the Second and Third Divisions continued to pass through my line, part of whom were stopped by my officers and men and formed into line in my rear. In a few minutes the enemy attacked us, but were repulsed. I immediately threw out three of my largest companies, with a detail from the remaining companies as skirmishers; they immediately attacked the enemy and soon succeeded in forcing them back. At 4 p. m. advanced to the front about a mile and a half, from whence we proceeded to the left about two miles in direction of Dinwiddie Court-House, for the purpose of opening communication with General Sheridan. Finding the enemy in our front, and it being dark, we halted and threw up a breast-work. We remained here until about midnight, when we marched back to near our former position, where we arrived at 3 a. m. the morning of the 1st. At 6 a. m. we again marched to the left and opened communication with General Sheridan at about 10 a. m.; we then halted and rested until 2 p. m., when we again took up the line of march to the front. At 3 p. m. the troops were massed for the purpose of flanking the enemy, my command being the second regiment on the right of the second line; we immediately advanced and without difficulty drove the enemy before us. After we had advanced about half a mile I found that I was on the extreme right of the first line (the line having obliqued to the right). When near the Five Forks, in crossing a swamp in a dense thicket, my three right companies got separated from the command, and, obliquing to the right, encountered a portion of Rosser's cavalry, whom they charged and routed; finding that they were separated from the rest of the command they moved to the left and joined me. I immediately afterward moved to the left to a road, where, after countermarching, threw up a breast-work. At dark sent out two companies, under command of Capt. C. F. Sawyer (whose report I inclose, marked A), to take possession of a bridge over the creek. At 1 p. m. the 2d we joined the brigade and took up the line of march. At 3 p. m. crossed the South Side Railroad and marched about seven miles beyond, and bivouacked for the night at 7 p. m. Morning of the 3d marched at 7 a. m., and bivouacked at 7 p. m. Morning of the 4th marched at 6.30 a. m., taking the Amelia Court-House road; formed line of battle at Jetersville at 7 p. m., on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. During the night threw up a line of works. Remained there until 6 a. m. the 6th instant, when we advanced about one mile and a half in line of battle. Finding that the enemy had moved we took the road and marched until 8.30 p. m., when we bivouacked for the night. Morning of the 7th marched at 7 a. m.; crossed the Lynchburg and ——— Railroad at about noon; bivouacked at Prince Edward Court-House at 9 p. m. Morning of the 8th marched at 7 a. m., taking the Lynchburg road; marched until midnight, when we bivouacked.

At 5 a. m. the 9th instant marched and proceeded to the front, passing on the road cavalry bringing to the rear captured flags and guns; formed line of battle and advanced, the enemy shelling us. When we had driven them back to within a mile of their trains a flag of truce appeared from their lines. We were halted and it was reported that

the enemy had surrendered. We advanced immediately to Appomattox Court-House and stacked arms and rested. At 5 p. m., the enemy having surrendered, we went into camp.

I would here mention the gallant conduct of First Lieut. John Butler, Company C, who was placed in temporary command of Company A in the action of March 31, in leading the line of skirmishers in their attack on the enemy. I would also mention the following-named enlisted men: Corpl. Charles A. Hadley, Company C, volunteered to go on the skirmish line March 31, and, getting within a few rods of the enemy, succeeded in killing three of the enemy before he was wounded himself. Private Leavitt Larkin, Company C, also volunteered to go on the skirmish line March 31, and, getting in rear of the enemy's line of skirmishers, succeeded in killing one man, wounding another, and took the third man prisoner. The prisoner was armed with a Sharps rifle, which is now carried by Private Larkin. I would respectfully ask that he may be allowed to retain it. Private Henry Giles, Company A, during the advance on April 1, in crossing a swamp, lost his company, and was taken prisoner by a rebel cavalryman, who disarmed him; watching his chance he sprung under the horse's neck and seized the cavalryman, dragging him from his horse, at the same time receiving a severe blow on the head and arm. He then disarmed him, sprung onto the horse, the rebel cavalry after him, and came in toward our lines, where he was again taken prisoner by our troops as a rebel. As they were taking him along the lines I saw him and released him.

Casualties: Killed, 4; wounded, 29; missing, 5; total, 38. Of the 5 missing, 4 have been recaptured and are now with regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. ABBOTT,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain FARNSWORTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 86.

Report of Capt. Charles F. Sawyer, First Maine Sharpshooters.

CAMP FIRST MAINE SHARPSHOOTERS,
April 24, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the two companies under my command on the 1st instant:

At 7 p. m. April 1 was detailed to take Companies E (Capt. William O. Howes) and C (Lieut. John Butler commanding) to report to Maj. Ellis Spear, aide-de-camp, who accompanied me to a creek nearly two miles in rear of the line of regiment, with instructions to take possession of and hold a bridge, if possible. I sent Captain Howes, with his company deployed as skirmishers and flankers, who advanced to the bank of the creek, when they received a volley from the enemy who were in earth-works on opposite bank, about twenty-five yards distant. Skirmishing was kept up for nearly an hour, about which time General Mackenzie rode to my command and said we were shooting our own men, and advised me to send one company across, which I refused to do, having seen the enemy, and knew them to be such. General M. then advised Captain Howes to send some men across, the enemy having acknowledged our halloos, saying they were the "Ninth New

York Cavalry." I again refused to send men across, feeling sure the force were rebels. In the meantime two sergeants (unknown to me at the time) volunteered to go across, which they accordingly did, and were retained as prisoners (since released, and state we were confronted by Rosser's cavalry in strong force). About 8 o'clock the enemy again opened fire on front and flankwise of the line, and I was compelled to retire to rear about 400 yards, it being useless to remain engaged, there being no bridge at that point. I was relieved about 10 o'clock by cavalry from General Mackenzie's command and proceeded to position occupied by regiment.

The casualties were four wounded.

I am, &c., your obedient servant,

CHAS. F. SAWYER,
Captain, First Maine Sharpshooters.

Lieut. S. W. SCOFIELD,
Acting Adjutant, First Maine Sharpshooters.

No. 87.

Report of Lieut. Col. Walter G. Morrill, Twentieth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers and First Michigan Volunteers, which were under my immediate command during the engagement at the Five Forks on April 1, 1865.

At 3 p. m. we were formed for a charge, my command being in the third line; in this order we advanced three-quarters of a mile and halted. General Bartlett ordered me to move my command by the left flank some half a mile; halted and fronted. Were ordered by him to charge the enemy on his flank, which I immediately did; carried the enemy's works, capturing a large number of prisoners and the battle-flag of the Ninth Virginia Regiment. After doing this the enemy began to press us very hard on the right flank, and I sent Brevet Major Clark to report to General Bartlett the state of affairs. The enemy still continued to press us very hard, and we were losing men very fast. I also sent Captain Sidelinger to General Bartlett, and he immediately ordered a regiment in on our right, which relieved us at once, and, more troops coming up, the enemy began to fall back, and we continued to press him for the next three miles, when we gave up the pursuit and came back to the breast-works and bivouacked for the night.

In justice to all under my command, I have only to say that every officer and man did his duty well and faithfully; there was no skulking, and every one was in his place.

The loss of the First Michigan I am not able to report. The loss in the Twentieth Maine was 7 killed and 23 wounded.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER G. MORRILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Maine Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 88.

Report of Lieut. Col. Eli G. Sellers, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
April 14, 1865.

In obedience to instructions received from your headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the two regiments under my command during the action of the 1st of April:

The Sixteenth Michigan, with the Ninety-first Pennsylvania on their right, were formed in line on edge of woods on right of road leading to Five Points, on the right of and about thirty paces in rear of second line of Third Division, Fifth Corps, with orders to move when Third Division moved, and conform with their movements, which was done. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon moved forward in good order about 300 yards, when we were joined by the cavalry in an open field on our right. The men then took up double-quick step, drove the enemy before them for about one mile, when they came to a small stream which could not be crossed at that point. Moved to the left and crossed the stream and ascended a hill, when a few shots were fired by the enemy, wounding four men of the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. The enemy was soon driven off, when the two regiments recrossed the stream and took up a position on right of Third Division, who by this time had moved to the left. The line again moved forward, the firing from the enemy coming more rapid; the men moved forward in good order, capturing many of the enemy who were straggling through the woods. I think it safe to say that these two regiments moved over nearly five miles of ground, and greater part of this at a double-quick step, moving nearly in a half circle, and halted about dark on the right of General Baxter's brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps, on the White Oak road, about two miles from Five Points. Moved down road after Third Division, and went into camp near brigade headquarters, about 200 yards from cross-roads, about 9 o'clock at night.

Before closing this report I would most respectfully make mention of the able manner in which Major Colt, of the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, then in command of the Sixteenth Michigan, handled the regiment, keeping the men well closed up, connecting well with the Third Division.

I also sent a detail from the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to secure some wagons and mules which were captured, which a staff officer of the Third Division said were in danger of being recaptured.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELI G. SELLERS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Ninety-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

Report of Brt. Lieut. Col. Henry O'Neill, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 118TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 11, 1865.

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters First Division, Fifth Army Corps, April 14, 1865, I have the honor

to make the following report in regard to the operations of the One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers and First Maine Sharpshooters, under my command on 1st instant:

In obedience to instructions from the general commanding, I advanced out with the two regiments in the second line of battle, preserving a perfect line, the men behaving well and satisfactorily. I advanced out until I reached the creek where the ambulances and wagons were abandoned by the enemy, where, meeting General Warren, commanding Fifth Army Corps, he ordered me to form my men on the left across the White Oak road, within about 500 yards of the enemy's works. I did so as soon as possible. Afterward he (General Warren) ordered me to change front to the rear, throw up breast-works across the road, and be ready to repel an attack from the enemy's cavalry. I did so, throwing out a picket-line in front, relieving the cavalry pickets who were then posted there. Remained there, the men well prepared to repel any attack which would have been made, until the 2d of April, when received orders to fall in with the rest of the Third Brigade as they came along, which orders I obeyed, and followed in the advance out to the South Side Railroad.

I take great pleasure in testifying to and applauding the good conduct and excellent behavior of both officers and men of the two regiments under my command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. O'NEILL,

Bvt. Lieut. Col., Commanding 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. J. BARTLETT,

Commanding First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 90.

Report of Maj. John A. Cline, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 155TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Near Appomattox Court-House, April 14, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the action of April 1, 1865:

About 3 p. m. the regiment was formed in line eighty paces in rear, covering the left of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, as reserve to fill any vacancy which might occur near that point of the general lines. After an advance of about one mile from a halt the regiment moved a short distance by the left flank and formed a line facing to the left of the general lines. From this position the regiment was moved at a double-quick by the right flank by file left to connect on the right of the troops formed on the crest of a ridge about 300 paces distant to the left. When within seventy-five paces of the line to which we were to connect it moved forward on a charge, and the regiment was ordered to follow, and moved forward on their right with all possible haste. After crossing a fence into the woods the regiment was brought into line facing by the rear rank, and advanced with a view to connect on the right of the troops now out of sight in the advance on the left. The regiment moved forward independently and without connection on

the right or left, and when passing through a thick growth of small pines came upon the enemy, striking their works on the left flank and rear at the time they were receiving re-enforcements from their right. The left striking their works some of the men pushed into their works, and about 140 of the enemy passed through to our rear, prisoners; others had thrown down their arms, but were rallied and the butts of muskets were used by both parties, and on account of their superior numbers the men fell back in comparative good order, with the loss of 5 killed and 21 wounded, about 100 paces, when they were formed and advanced farther to the right, the enemy leaving without much resistance. We then connected on the left by troops supposed to be of the First Brigade, First Division, and a general advance was made, the regiment capturing three pieces of artillery, several wagons and ambulances, and a number of prisoners. At this point portions of the Third and Second Divisions, with the First Division massed, while moving forward, separated the men of the regiment into squads, who continued to follow the routed enemy until after dark, when halted and called together by the officers and call of the brigade bugle, when they bivouacked for the night.

Very respectfully,

J. A. CLINE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM FOWLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Fifth Corps.

No. 91.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I was ordered to make a reconnaissance on the 30th ultimo of the country lying between the Boydton plank road on the east, the White Oak road on the north, and a road running from Dinwiddie northward to the White Oak on the west. In doing this I established a chain of pickets connecting with the main line on the right and extending westward to the vicinity of S. Dabney's house. The morning of the 31st I was ordered to move my division in that direction. I took up a position in a field lying east of Dabney's and extending to the White Oak road, posting the Second Brigade on the left and facing the Dabney place. Soon after I received from the corps commander an order, through Maj. E. B. Cope, aide-de-camp, to take the White Oak road and intrench a brigade upon it. I was furnished one brigade of the Third Division as support, which I posted across the field in the position occupied by the First Brigade before it moved forward. I ordered forward the First Brigade, supported on the right by the Third. As the troops arrived within about fifty yards of the White Oak road the enemy's lines of battle rose up in the woods and moved forward across the road into the open. I saw at once that they had four or five to my one. The First Brigade was at once faced about (I presume by General Winthrop's order) and marched back across the field in good order. I expected to form my lines along the southern line of the field and fight it out, but the supports could not be held.

This was partly due to the fact that the enemy sent a division past Dabney's and attacked my left at the same time that the front attack was made. I then endeavored to form the troops along a ravine which ran north and south along the eastern edge of the field, but in this I also failed. The result was that the troops fell back to the position occupied the day before, behind the swamp, and where the First Division, with artillery, was in line of battle. My three brigade commanders deserve credit for extricating their little brigades from their difficult positions, threatened by overwhelming numbers. Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. W. Denison, commanding the Second Brigade, was wounded, but did not leave the field till he had formed his brigade on the left of the First Division, where it engaged the enemy. The Third Brigade was formed on the right and left and joined in the engagement. Later in the day the entire corps moved forward over the field on the White Oak road finding no obstacle but some of the enemy's skirmishers, his main body having moved off.

For additional details I refer to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders. List of casualties accompany this.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,

April 12, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division on April 1, 1865:

The division was ordered to move down the Boydton pike during the night of March 31, and report to General Sheridan at Dinwiddie Court-House. Before arriving there it was met by a staff officer of General Sheridan with instructions to turn off on a road leading west into a road leading from Dinwiddie Court-House to the White Oak road, and thus come upon the left and rear of the enemy, who was facing General Sheridan's command, near Dinwiddie. As we approached, just after daylight, the enemy hastily decamped. The cavalry pursued, and this corps, having united, followed northward about 2 p. m. Arriving near the White Oak road the enemy were found in line of battle, with breast-works along that road facing south. Our troops were formed in line of battle for the attack—two cavalry divisions on the left, my division on the left of the corps line, the Second and Third Brigades in two lines (the Second on the left), the First Brigade in support. Advancing through the woods into an open the skirmishers engaged those of the enemy, pushing them back. Soon after crossing the White Oak road, finding the enemy's fire to come from the left, I changed front to the left by facing the Second Brigade to the left and filing it to the left. Not to lose time, I also threw the First Brigade into the front line, on the left of the Second. The Third Brigade, soon after engaging the enemy, finding its right flank in the air (I must confess that I experienced anxiety also on this account), portions of it were very unsteady, but subsequently moved up and bore their part in the action in a handsome manner. After this change of front the troops were pushed forward, and soon came upon the left flank of the enemy, which was thrown back at right angles with his main line and covered by a

strong breast-work, screened behind a dense undergrowth of pines and about 100 yards in length. This breast-work my troops charged and carried at the bayonet's point, capturing in carrying it over 1,000 prisoners and several battle-flags. Halting there a short time by General Sheridan's order, till it was apparent the enemy were giving way generally, I pushed forward rapidly, holding my men in hand and marching steadily in line of battle, the First Brigade leading. The pursuit was continued till dark, over some three miles, and till orders were received to halt. The division was then retired to camp near the Five Forks. It took in this battle some 2,000 prisoners and 8 battle-flags.

That distinguished soldier, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop, U. S. Volunteers, fell mortally wounded just as his brigade was gallantly charging the enemy's breast-works, and in the moment of triumph freely laid down his life for his country. His dying thoughts were for his comrades, and his last anxious inquiries were concerning the fate of the day. Col. R. N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Volunteers, was wounded while gallantly commanding the Second Brigade.

For further details, flags and prisoners captured, &c., I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders.

At some opportune moment I will take pleasure in forwarding the names of those officers who, by their gallantry and soldierly conduct, have merited reward. I must again express my thanks to my staff for their gallantry and zeal on this as on all other occasions. Those with me were: Bvt. Col. C. E. La Motte, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, division inspector; Bvt. Maj. W. W. Swan, U. S. Army, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. I. Purnell, Eighth Maryland Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. Jesse D. Childs, First Maryland Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal; Bvt. Capt. Robert P. Warren, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Bvt. Capt. John J. Diehl, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, aide-de camp; Bvt. Capt. E. T. Yardley, Fourth Delaware Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps.

No. 92.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Joseph Hayes, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Nottoway Court-House, Va., April 24, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from March 29 to April 9, inclusive:

The brigade, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop, moved from camp near Hatcher's Run at 3 o'clock the morning of the 29th ultimo, and, marching in a southerly direction, reached the Quaker road at 8.30 a. m. After resting until 2 p. m. it again advanced and marched three miles on the same road, when it halted and bivouacked for the night. The distance marched this day was fifteen

miles. On the 30th a reconnaissance was made by this command in front of the position occupied by the Third Division, the skirmishers advancing two miles and a half toward the Dabney house, on the White Oak road. Here the brigade bivouacked for the night after marching a distance of five miles. At 11 a. m. the 31st ultimo, the brigade being formed in line of battle, advanced and attacked the enemy in his intrenched position upon the White Oak road. After a gallant and most determined effort to carry the enemy's lines it was repulsed, with heavy loss, and compelled to fall back. The line, however, being reformed, subsequently advanced with the rest of the corps and occupied the enemy's position.

For the details of this day's operations I have the honor to refer you to my report of the 13th [12th] instant,* from which it will appear that the regiments of the brigade on this occasion distinguished themselves by their valor and discipline under circumstances peculiarly trying.

April 1, the command having moved from camp at midnight, marched by the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie Court-House until 6 a. m., when, forming in line of battle, it rested until 2 p. m., at a point two miles north of the Court-House. The division was then ordered to support the cavalry, who were at this time engaged about two miles in advance. On reaching the field the division engaged the enemy, this brigade forming the left of the line of battle. The enemy's works were carried. One thousand prisoners and four stand of colors formed the share of the fruits of this victory rightfully claimed by this command alone. Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading the brigade on this occasion, and was succeeded by Col. James Grindlay, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers.

My special report of this battle, dated on the 10th instant, contains a more detailed account of the part performed by this brigade, and to which report I have the honor to refer you.†

April 2, marched from Five Forks to South Side road. Distance marched, twelve miles. 3d, marched sixteen miles and encamped. The present commander reassumed command of the brigade. 4th, marched to Jetersville, fifteen miles, and encamped. 5th, formed line of battle and intrenched. 6th, marched twelve miles and encamped. 7th, marched sixteen miles and encamped at Prince Edward Court-House. 8th, marched eighteen miles toward Appomattox Station and encamped. 9th, marched six miles toward Appomattox and formed in line of battle about 9 a. m. The cavalry, which had been engaging the enemy, were being repulsed and driven back when this brigade, which formed the head of the column of the corps, reached the field. The division forming and immediately pressing forward the enemy gradually withdrew. Soon a white flag coming from the enemy, a halt was made in our advancing lines and hostilities ceased. Subsequently during the day official announcement was made of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Nominal and tabular lists of casualties have already been forwarded to headquarters.

I desire here to mention the gentlemen of the staff who have served with the brigade through the campaign under its different commanders, each and all of whom I take pleasure in stating have ably and efficiently performed their duties; they are: James R. Campbell, acting assistant

* See p. 873.
† See next, *post*.

adjutant-general; Captain Leatz, brigade inspector; Capt. E. W. Warren, commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. R. Clark, aide-de-camp, and Second Lieut. William Raymond, pioneer officer.

I have the honor to remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HAYES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Camp near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 10, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following summary of the reports of the regimental commanders of this brigade of the operations of their commands on the 1st instant:

The Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, Capt. Henry Schickhardt; One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. S. Grantsynn; One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, Col. James Grindlay; Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. M. Wiedrich, the regiments composing this brigade, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop, broke camp at 12 m. the 1st instant, and marched with the rest of the division by the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Having arrived at a point about two miles north of the Court-House, the brigade was formed in line of battle and advanced toward the enemy. The enemy retreating, the brigade rested until 12 m., when the division was again ordered forward, and moved in support of the cavalry, then engaged about two miles in the advance. On reaching the field where the latter were engaged, the division was placed in column of attack, the two rear lines of which were formed of this brigade. The column advanced through the woods across an open field until the front line being engaged, the troops were deployed, and this brigade formed the left of the line of battle. Pressing forward down a hill to the edge of a swamp the enemy's intrenchments were discovered through a dense underbrush. Undismayed by the enemy's hot fire, and unchecked by the obstacles in the way, the brigade rushed upon the works and carried them. Quickly wheeling to the left upon the enemy's exposed flank their utter and complete rout was effected. More than 1,000 prisoners and four stand of colors were captured.

Corporal Kauss, Company H, Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Sergt. R. F. Shipley, Company A, One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, Sergt. Thomas J. Murphy, Company G, and Private David Edwards, Company H, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, are entitled to the honor of capturing these flags. I would recommend that they receive medals and furloughs.*

Col. Fred. Winthrop, Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, and brevet brigadier-general, fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading the brigade on this occasion. The brigade feels deeply the loss of this officer, whom all had learned to love and respect as an able and faithful commander. Col. James Grindlay, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, succeeded General Winthrop in command upon the field. The pursuit of the enemy was continued for two miles, when the brigade bivouacked near the Five Forks. Lieut. Col. W. F. Drum, lately appointed to the Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, arrived on

* Medal of Honor awarded to each of the men named.

the field in time to share the honors of the day. First Lieut. Henry Loomis, One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanded his regiment upon Colonel Grindlay taking command of the brigade. Colonel Grindlay specially mentions his gallantry, and recommends he be appointed brevet major.

A tabular and nominal list of the casualties in this engagement has already been forwarded to headquarters.

I have the honor to remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HAYES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
Near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this brigade, having been encamped the night of the 30th ultimo near the Quaker road, moved out at daylight the morning of the 31st, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop, and formed into line of battle near the Dabney house, on the White Oak road, in the following order: One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers, Col. James Grindlay, on the right; Fifth New York Veteran Volunteers, Capt. Henry Schickhardt, the center; and Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. M. Wiedrich, on the left; the One hundred and fortieth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. W. S. Grantsynn being deployed as skirmishers. At 11 a. m., the order to advance being received, the brigade promptly moved to the attack. The enemy were at this time concealed along the White Oak road, and there was nothing to indicate either their number or position excepting the heavy fire with which they greeted our line as it advanced. Through this fire, over an open field for one-quarter of a mile, the brigade charged with unwavering and unbroken front. On reaching within ten or fifteen yards of the enemy's position two lines of battle, rising from their ambush, were hurled upon the thin and already weakened single line of this brigade. To have attempted to hold the ground would have exposed the command to capture by vastly superior numbers; the order was accordingly given to face about, and the brigade retired to its former position. Subsequently the line was established along Gravelly Run, and having repulsed the enemy's attack the brigade again moved forward with the rest of the division, recovered the lost ground, gained possession of the enemy's works, and established itself along the White Oak road.

A tabular and nominal list of casualties has already been forwarded to headquarters, by reference to which it will be perceived the command lost heavily in officers and men.

The result of this day's fight was most satisfactory, and shows the discipline and courage of the troops, who, though at first beaten back by overwhelming numbers, were again ready to advance and to make for themselves, instead of defeat and disaster, a record of complete success and victory.

I have the honor to remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HAYES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brevet Major SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 93.

Reports of Col. David L. Stanton, First Maryland Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, in the action and movements of March 31, 1865:

The brigade, 968 muskets strong, under command of Bvt. Brig. Gen. A. W. Denison, marched at 6 a. m. from bivouac near Gravelly Run, in the center of the division, to a position near Dabney's house, where at first it was held in reserve at the left flank of part of the Second and Third Divisions. After about half an hour the Fourth and Seventh Regiments Maryland Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers for protection of left flank. About noon an engagement ensued, exposing the brigade to a heavy enfilading fire from the front and left flank, and was compelled to fall back until rallied about three-quarters of a mile to the rear, where it was ordered to support a battery. After about one hour the brigade readvanced with the other troops and regained its original position. During part of the following night the First Maryland Volunteers was on picket duty, and sometime before daylight were ordered to march with the division to the regiment.

Casualties of this day: Officers—wounded, 3. Enlisted men—killed, 8; wounded, 35; missing, 58.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. L. STANTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the part taken in the action and movements of Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, at or near Five Forks, April 1, 1865:

The brigade, under command of Col. R. N. Bowerman, 875 muskets strong, moved before daybreak April 1, 1865, on the right of division and continued to move on the Boydton plank road, and about 8 a. m. deployed the Eighth Regiment Maryland Volunteers as skirmishers, who, after about one mile's advance, met a portion of Major-General Sheridan's cavalry, when the skirmishers were drawn in, and the brigade, with division, rested on their arms until about 2 p. m. At this time the brigade moved in center of division to the right, and after about one hour's march formed line of battle in the position. About 3 p. m. the line advanced and carried the enemy's works, the brigade acting well their share, capturing two battle-flags and a number of prisoners as their trophy; Lieut. Jacob Koogle,* Seventh Maryland Volunteers, and Private Joseph Stewart,* Company G, First Maryland Veteran Volunteers, having the honor of capturing the flags. After the engagement the brigade halted about one hour. By orders received from division com-

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

mander we moved down the White Oak road, where it was halted by orders from General Sheridan until the division returned, when it took up the line of march and encamped about 9 o'clock near the battle-field; ordered to send out sixty men on picket in front of brigade. The command of the brigade passed into the hands of Col. D. L. Stanton, First Maryland Volunteers, Col. R. N. Bowerman, Fourth Maryland Volunteers, having been wounded early in the advance.

The casualties of the day are: Officers—killed, 1; wounded, 11. Enlisted men—killed, 9; wounded, 46; missing, 11.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. L. STANTON,
Colonel First Maryland Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James Gwyn, One hundred and eighteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 14, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the engagement of the 31st instant [ultimo]:

My command moved about 4 a. m., left in front, in obedience to orders from headquarters Second Division, Fifth Corps, from bivouac near the Boydton plank road to a point near the White Oak road—the Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Col. William Sergeant, leading, followed by the Fourth Delaware Volunteers, under Capt. William H. Maclary, and the Eighth Delaware Volunteers, under Lieutenant Curry, both under command of Capt. John N. Richards; the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. R. M. Birkman, the One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. Perez L. Norton, the One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Maj. E. T. Tiers, all under command of Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee; and the Third Delaware Volunteers, under Capt. J. H. Cade, having been sent the evening before to establish a picket-line about 500 yards in front of the brigade. Upon arriving near the White Oak road I halted and formed each regiment into column by division—the Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, the Delaware battalion on the left, the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps, being on the left, and a dense woods on the right. We remained in this position until about 9 a. m., when an advance was ordered, the First Brigade leading. I immediately deployed the brigade and moved forward. The line had proceeded but a short distance when the enemy appeared in the front and left flank. After fighting for some time under very great odds we were forced to retire, but not until the support on the left had given away. A rebel headquarters flag, reported to have been General Pickett's, [*sic*] on a line with and about fifty yards from my headquarters flag, the enemy thereby completely flanking our position. We continued to retire until I found a line formed by General Baxter's brigade, of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, when a stand was made. The enemy continued to press

forward on our front and left flank, forcing us back. We continued to retire, forming line of battle whenever the ground would permit, until arriving near the point from which we started in the morning, when a line was formed on the crest of a hill, which was held until about 3 p. m., when the line again advanced, my brigade being formed in two lines in echelon on left of General Chamberlain's brigade, of the First Division, Fifth Corps, driving the enemy's skirmish line beyond the White Oak road.

Great credit is due to Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee for the able manner in which he fought his command on the skirmish line, without any support or connection with the right or left. The designs of the enemy to turn back our flanks and prevent us from reaching the Boydton plank road were effectually frustrated by the determined manner in which his men disputed their advance, thereby giving the command time to form line on the hill above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GWYN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the engagement of the 1st instant:

After bivouacking until 1 p. m. this command moved up the Boydton plank road, in obedience to orders from headquarters Second Division, Fifth Corps, from a point about twelve miles from Dinwiddie Court-House, in the following order: Company A, Third Delaware Volunteers, under command of Capt. D. D. Joseph, was ordered to the front as an advance guard, the Delaware battalion, under command of Captain Richards, acting as support; the head of the main column, composed of the One hundred and ninetieth, One hundred and ninety-first, and One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee, and Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. E. L. Witman, following at distance of 100 yards in rear of the Delaware battalion. When arriving near the Court-House we diverged to the right, following a road leading to the White Oak road. At about 8 a. m. a halt was ordered and the men allowed to rest until about 2 p. m., when the command again moved forward until reaching a point near the left of the enemy's intrenched line on the White Oak road, when it was formed in two lines of battle—the front line composed of the Fourth Delaware Volunteers, under Capt. W. H. Maclary, Third Delaware Volunteers, under Capt. J. H. Cade, One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. Perez L. Norton, and the One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Maj. E. T. Tiers, all under command of Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee, of the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; the Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers forming the second line, under command of Lieut. Col. E. L. Witman, the right resting on a road leading at right angles with the White Oak road. The One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Capt. R. M. Birkman, was deployed as skirmishers, covering the brigade front. The Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Corps,

was on the left in echelon; the Third Division, Fifth Corps, on the right. At about 3 o'clock the line advanced against the enemy, forcing their skirmish line back to their main line, which was also driven back in confusion. After following them up for some distance I halted, reformed the line, and changed direction to the left, so as to be able to attack their works on the flank and rear. We again charged their line, driving it in great confusion, capturing two battle-flags and many prisoners; the color-sergeant of the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers planting the first stand of colors on the captured works.

I am unable to state the number of prisoners captured, on account of the command having pressed forward so rapidly, sending them to the rear as we advanced; I, however, sent back one squad of 300 men, under charge of Capt. J. W. Scott, One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. At this point the skirmish line of the One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers extended intervals to the right, in order to keep up the connection, on account of the Third Division line having fallen back some distance. The pursuit was continued until darkness put an end to further operations.

Subjoined is a list of casualties in the command during the engagement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GWYN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 95.

Report of Bvt. Col. Joseph B. Pattee, One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding One hundred and fifty-seventh, One hundred and ninetieth, and One hundred and ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 190TH AND 191ST REGTS. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
April 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the proceedings of my command on the 9th instant:

After having crossed the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railroad a short distance, proceeding toward the scene of action indicated by the firing in advance, I received orders to detach my command—consisting of the One hundred and ninetieth, One hundred and ninety-first, and One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments—from the marching column and hasten with it to the front. On arriving there I was directed by Brevet Major-General Ayres, commanding the division, to deploy my command as skirmishers in front of the division and push forward at once, connecting my right with the skirmish line of the First Division (General Bartlett) and my left with the troops of Major-General Ord. My line was at once formed and pushed forward through the timber into the open field beyond. I now extended the intervals of my line to the right while advancing, in order to connect with the First Division; but after extending across the entire front of that division I found no line had yet been thrown out with which I might form a junction. Leaving this portion of my line with orders to push for-

ward, I proceeded to the left and found my line connecting with a few colored troops who were being withdrawn. From this time I pushed forward without any connection on my right or left and without any assistance except from a few gallant cavalrymen interspersed among my skirmishers, driving the enemy from the next belt of timber. On emerging into the open field again the enemy's artillery was seen in position, firing rapidly from the Lynchburg road, occupying the crest of a bold ridge flanked by timber and crowded with masses of his infantry apparently in confusion. After driving the enemy from and passing beyond the Trent and ——— houses and over the creek and ravine beyond, a distance of about one mile from the point of starting, a line of skirmishers from the First Division came forward in my rear, overtaking and mingling with my right a few moments before the firing ceased. Pending this movement the left wing of my line had swung forward through the wood on my left, running up to the Lynchburg road, flanking the enemy's artillery on their right, causing it to be withdrawn in great haste. My men got within fifty yards of the section near the wood alluded to and succeeded in capturing one caisson. At 10 a. m. my line swept over the ridge in front of the village, driving the enemy before them, and when about entering the town a flag of truce came forward and passed through my line. The enemy still maintained a fire, however, from the cover of the houses, killing a cavalryman; whereupon some twenty of my men, among whom were four or five from the First Division, entered the town and drove the enemy beyond it and sending some twenty prisoners to the rear, who, passing through the line of the First Division, were, I understand, claimed by them. All firing ceased a few minutes past 10 o'clock and the advance skirmishers were withdrawn.

I beg leave here to commend what few officers I have with my command for their gallantry, and especially Capt. R. M. Birkman, One hundred and ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was the first officer to enter the village, which he did to stop the firing of the enemy from the cover of the houses and restrain and withdraw the advance skirmishers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. PATTEE,
Bvt. Col., Comdg. 190th, 191st, and 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. W. W. SWAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 96.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Edward L. Witman, Two hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 210TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to forward a statement of operations in which this regiment was engaged on March 31, 1865.

We broke camp on the morning of the 31st of March about daylight, and marched about two miles to the right of the enemy's lines, and massed in an open field on the right of the brigade, during a heavy rain. The skirmish line was attacked, and we were ordered forward.

We deployed, moved forward about 200 yards, and entered the rifle-pits to the skirmish line. We were attacked by a superior force of the enemy on the left flank and in front when we fell back. Colonel Sergeant, Lieutenant Shlesinger, adjutant, and two other officers were wounded just as the regiment broke. Two other officers, missing, are supposed to be wounded and in the hands of the enemy. We retreated about a mile, when we rallied and advanced, driving the enemy over the ground we had lost, and camped that night about 6 o'clock, where we laid until 1.30 a. m. April 1.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. WITMAN,

Lieut. Col., Commanding 210th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Maj. H. GAUSE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS 210TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to circular from brigade headquarters of this date, I have the honor to forward a statement of operations in which this regiment was engaged on the 1st of April, 1865.

About 1.30 a. m. we broke camp and marched about eight miles in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House and halted about two hours, when we proceeded about two miles toward the enemy's works and formed in line of battle. By order of General Gwyn the One hundred and fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers was attached to this command and posted on our left. We then marched in line of battle about one-quarter of a mile before opening fire, which brought us to the edge of the woods in which the enemy was posted, when sharp musketry firing commenced. We were ordered forward, and drove the enemy from his works, whom we followed for about two miles, until the regiment became scattered. About 5 o'clock the Fifth Corps assembled in a field near the works captured from the enemy, marched to the rear, near where the battle commenced, and went into camp for the night.

On making out our field return we discovered that we had sustained a loss of 1 enlisted man killed, 28 wounded, and 8 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. WITMAN,

Lieut. Col., Commanding 210th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Maj. H. GAUSE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 97.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

April 20, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command on the 1st of April:

Early in the morning, while still in camp near the White Oak road, it was announced to me by the major-general commanding the corps that he was about to move with his entire command toward Dinwiddie

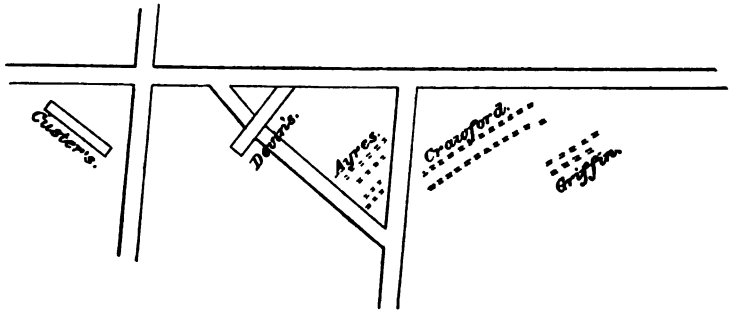
Court-House, to operate in connection with the cavalry, then in the neighborhood of a place called Five Forks. My division was the last to retire. General Baxter's (Second) brigade was formed in line of battle in the center, General Coulter's (Third) brigade on the left, and Colonel Kellogg's (First) brigade on the right in column by regiments. We marched in retreat in a southwest direction until we approached a road leading south to Boisseau's Cross-Roads. General Coulter had been ordered to go toward the White Oak road and then to strike the road leading to Boisseau's Cross-Roads, and to follow the other two brigades. The enemy did not follow us from his intrenchments upon the withdrawal of the skirmish lines, as was anticipated. Upon arriving at Boisseau's Cross-Roads the command was massed for a short time, when by an order received from Major-General Warren the division took the lead on a road leading directly to Five Forks. Near E. L. Boisseau's we were turned to the north on a road leading to the White Oak road past Gravelly Run Church. Upon arriving at Gravelly Run Church the division was formed with two brigades, namely: Second Brigade (General Baxter's) on the right, the First Brigade (Colonel Kellogg's) on the left, each in two lines, supported by General Coulter's (Third) brigade, in the rear of the center. Here we remained until the Second Division had arrived and adopted a similar formation on my left, and until the First Division had passed to my right and to the rear. We were in a short distance, less than half a mile, of the White Oak road. When the troops were in hand, the following order was sent to me, accompanied by a diagram, of which the following is a copy:

The following is the movement now about to be executed:

The line will move forward as formed till it reaches the White Oak road, when it will swing round to the left perpendicular to the White Oak road. General Merritt's and General Custer's cavalry will charge the enemy's line as soon as the infantry get engaged, the cavalry on the left of the infantry, except Mackenzie's brigade, which is moving up the White Oak road from the right.

Respectfully,

G. K. WARREN,
Major-General.



In obedience to this order the command moved at once. We crossed Gravelly Run, crossed the White Oak road, and changed direction to the left and advanced directly to the west. We encountered the enemy's skirmishers shortly after moving, driving them steadily back. Our way led through bogs, tangled woods, and thickets of pine, interspersed with open spaces here and there. The connection between the Second Division and my line could not be maintained. I received orders from both General Sheridan and General Warren to press rapidly forward. I urged on the entire command. General Coulter's brigade, from being

in support in my rear, was brought to fill up the gap on the left between me and the Second Division. I pressed immediately on and found myself in the enemy's rear on the Ford road, which I crossed. Here I captured seven ambulances and several wagons of Wallace's brigade, which I sent at once to the rear, and many prisoners. No exact number can be reported, as they were sent to the rear as fast as taken. Just at this point the enemy opened upon my center and left flank a very heavy fire. Major-General Warren, arriving on the field at that moment, directed me to advance immediately down the Ford road, and General Coulter's brigade was selected for that purpose. Two regiments, commanded by Major Funk, were placed on what was then the left of the road, and the rest of the brigade were on the right, supported by the other two brigades in echelon. I advanced at once and captured a battery of four guns, the commanding officer of which was killed at that point, and also the battle-flag of the Thirty-second Virginia Infantry, which was captured by Sergt. Hiram A. Delavie,* Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. We then changed direction, and advanced again in a southwest direction, the enemy flying before us, though keeping up a desultory firing. The men advanced through the woods with the utmost enthusiasm until we came in rear of the works on the enemy's right flank, where a few shots were received. The command pressed steadily onward until after dark, when it was halted at a point on the White Oak road and subsequently marched back along that road to the neighborhood of the Gravelly Run road, from which we had started, where we passed the night.

I have greatly to regret the loss of many valuable officers, among whom are the following: Lieut. Col. A. B. Farnham, division inspector, while carrying an order from me to the left of the line, was, I fear, mortally wounded. Maj. H. H. Fish, commanding Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, had received, the day before, a severe scalp wound which would have entitled him under any circumstances to remain at the rear. He rejoined his regiment, however, and was killed while bravely leading them into action. To Major Funk, commanding One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, great credit is due for the manner in which he led on his command and for the capture of the enemy's guns on the Ford road. To Major Laycock, commanding a consolidated regiment of the Fifty-sixth and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, great commendation is due for the skill and admirable management of his men. To Colonel Tarbell, commanding Ninety-first New York Volunteers, a comparatively new regiment, also great commendation is due for the admirable manner in which this large command was handled.

The officers of my staff were constantly and actively engaged throughout the action, and their conduct was all I could wish. One of them, Lieutenant Wright, One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, had his horse killed under him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CRAWFORD,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Col. FRED. T. LOCKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

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* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 98.

Reports of Col. John A. Kellogg, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
April 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have to make the following report of the operations of my command from the 29th of March to April 25, both inclusive:

On the morning of the 29th of March, 1865, the brigade broke camp, situated near the military railroad about two miles from Humphreys' Station, and moved in a northwesterly direction, to a point about half a mile from the Boydton Plank road. At this point the brigade was halted and massed in column of regiments, right in front. Some firing being heard in my front the men were ordered to load, soon after which the command was moved into position in line of battle as follows: The Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers forming the front line, in rear of the Second Brigade (commanded by General Baxter); the Ninety-first New York Volunteers, divided into three battalions, moved on the left flank of the brigade, ready to be deployed either on the left flank of the line of battle or in rear of the first line, as circumstances should require. The enemy being driven from their position on the Boydton plank road by the troops in my front, my command was moved to a position near that road and crossing the same, the Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, being advanced to the road, the balance of the brigade being in line of battle about eighty rods to the rear, connecting on the right with the Second Brigade, under command of General Baxter, where we remained during the night.

On the morning of the 30th of March the brigade was moved to the Boydton plank road and threw up breast-works, remaining there during the night.

On the morning of the 31st of March, &c.*

On the morning of the 2d of April the brigade moved to the South Side Railroad, only to find the position evacuated by the enemy. The command without halting here moved on the railroad track three or four miles, the mile-board marking thirteen miles from Petersburg, when, by command of General Crawford, commanding division, the command moved at a rapid rate in a westerly direction about five miles, when the enemy were found in strong force in an intrenched position on the Burkeville road. By order of General Crawford, commanding division, I deployed in two lines on the right of the road, my right resting on a wood, my left connecting with the Second Brigade, commanded by General Baxter. The Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, were deployed as skirmishers, with orders to cover the extreme front of the line of battle. By this time it was quite dark, and the enemy not being able to distinguish our uniforms, were at a loss to know whether we were Yankees or not, and before they had obtained the desired information the troops were in position to attack or resist the same, as circumstances would require. Upon ascertaining who we were the enemy opened fire upon my portion of the line; my men replied and immediately advanced toward the enemy, and halted within a few rods of their breast-works. The enemy ceasing to fire, I reformed my lines, and the men lay upon their arms until daylight.

* For operations of March 31 and April 1, see pp. 883, 885.

On the morning of the 3d of April we again took up the line of march in pursuit of the flying enemy, who had beat a hasty retreat during the night, but failed to overtake them, and late in the evening bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 4th broke camp at an early hour, and took up the line of march in pursuit of the flying foe, reaching the Danville railroad at Jetersville Station in the afternoon of that day, finding it occupied by the cavalry under General Sheridan, and the enemy in strong force just beyond. Here the brigade was formed in line of battle, and the troops, weary and footsore, having traveled all day without food, labored nearly all night, throwing up breast-works, remaining in this position, resting and waiting for an attack, until the morning of the 6th, when we moved out to attack the enemy, who was found to have made another hasty retreat, but without overtaking him.

April 7, still following the enemy, the tired but gallant column pushed on, following the west side of the Appomattox to the high railroad bridge just after the enemy had crossed, the structure itself having been fired and three spans destroyed by the enemy.

On the 8th made a long forced march, the most tiresome I believe ever made by troops, being impeded by the wagon train of the Twenty-fourth Corps, the infantry being obliged either to march through the thicket or mix in promiscuously with the wagon train. Camped that night in line of battle. On the morning of the 9th again started in pursuit of the enemy, who were brought to bay near Appomattox Court-House. But before we were engaged, the enemy, tired, dispirited, harassed, and surrounded, surrendered at discretion.

A tabular and nominal list for each of the engagements, of casualties, I have already had the honor to forward. In conclusion, I beg leave to submit the following list of names of officers and men of my command who have distinguished themselves, and to ask for them a suitable recognition of their services (see regimental lists and previous reports). For further particulars, I beg leave to refer to my reports for the 31st of March and 1st of April, already forwarded.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. A. KELLOGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
April 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with field order of April 13, 1865, headquarters Third Division, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the action near the Boydton plank road on the 31st day of March, 1865:

On the morning of that day my command, consisting of the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry and the Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers, pursuant to orders from the division commander, moved from their breast-works on the Boydton plank road in a northwesterly direction, across Gravelly Run about a mile, where the brigade was massed in column of regiments, right in front, in a thick wood near an open field, and remained in this position about half an hour. The command was then ordered to deploy in line of battle on the left of the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-

General Baxter. In compliance with said order I directed the brigade to deploy on the first battalion, but before the movement was completed two regiments only, to wit, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers being in line, the Ninety-first New York being treated as three battalions, not yet having time to deploy, I was ordered to deploy the two Wisconsin regiments and arrest the troops belonging to the front line, consisting of a portion of the Second Division, who were flying in confusion from the field. This order I found myself unable to execute, the men breaking through my line and throwing my own command into confusion. I then ordered the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin to close their intervals, and formed them into line of battle, and directed them to open fire, and sent orders to the Ninety-first to deploy on second battalion (the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers). Both of these orders were promptly executed. The brigade remained thus in line of battle, firing rapidly upon the advancing enemy until both flanks were turned and the enemy firing upon both flanks and rear of the command. I then directed Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, to change front, so as to meet the fire on his flank, which was executed, but the enemy appearing in so large force in my rear, I directed the brigade to retire across Gravelly Run in as good order as possible. In retiring to this position my command was somewhat broken up, owing to the fact that the enemy was in their rear, compelling them to fight their way back. I claim that my command were the last organized troops to leave the field.

The Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers were formed as they arrived on the front line next to the creek, near the bridge crossed by the troops in the morning. The Ninety-first New York Volunteers fell back across the creek farther to the right. One battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Denslow, formed in an interval between the troops of the Second Division, where they remained the balance of the engagement, doing good service. When the firing had ceased I reformed the brigade in the rear of their first position and ordered them to lie down. We remained in this position about one hour, were then again moved to the front across the battle-field of the morning, and went into camp about half a mile in advance of the same.

The following-named officers are entitled to special mention for gallantry, viz: Colonel Tarbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Denslow, Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Kerr, commanding Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, who was badly wounded while cheering on his men; Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, commanding Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers; also First Lieut. J. A. Watrous, acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Lieut. C. W. Atherton, acting aide-de-camp, and Capt. H. T. Garfield, brigade inspector, members of my staff. The conduct of these officers came under my immediate notice. Lieutenant Watrous was wounded and taken prisoner while discharging his duty. Lieutenant Atherton and Lieutenant Watrous each lost a horse, shot under them, which, with the horse of the orderly, make three horses lost from my headquarters on that day by the fire of the enemy.

My two orderlies, William Holloway, Company K, and Henry A. Hackett, Company H, both of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, behaved in the most gallant manner, Holloway having his horse shot under him.

There are others, both officers and men, deserving special mention. The names of such officers will be found submitted in my report of the 23d instant for brevets, as recommended by their regimental commanders.

My loss in killed, wounded, and missing was large for the time engaged, amounting to 8 officers and 290 men.

I transmit herewith a tabular and nominal list of casualties occurring on that day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. KELLOGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command on the 1st instant.

On the evening of the 31st of March the command encamped near the battle-field of that day, about one mile and a half northwest from the Boydton plank road, in column of regiments, right in front, facing the north. About daylight in the morning of the 1st instant, in accordance with orders, I changed the front of the brigade, by change of direction by the right flank, facing the east, and moved in column, faced by the rear rank, in a westerly direction about three quarters of a mile, through an open field, my right connecting with the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Baxter. At this point, by direction of the general commanding the division, the command was changed from the order in column and moved left in front, in a southwesterly direction, following the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, to a position on Gravelly Run, near the Moody house and Gravelly Run Church, where, by order of the general commanding division, the brigade was formed in two lines of battle, the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers holding the front line. The right of my line connected with General Baxter's command, the left with the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Receiving orders to that effect, I advanced my command to a road about half a mile in my immediate front, at which point it executed a left wheel. Here we became engaged with the enemy, the command moving forward and firing as it advanced, driving the enemy before us. In moving through a dense thicket and wood, the connection became broken between my left and the Second Division, causing a large interval, which was taken advantage of by the enemy, who threw a force on my left flank and opened fire, evidently with the desire of arresting the forward movement of the line of battle. I ordered my front line to continue the advance, and ordered one battalion of the Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers, forming a portion of my second line, under command of Colonel Tarbell, to deploy on the left flank of the brigade, covering that flank, with orders to move forward and engage the enemy at short range. This order was promptly executed, holding the enemy at bay, until the Third Brigade, commanded by General Coulter, came up and filled the interval. My brigade now occupied the center of the line, between the brigades of Generals Baxter and Coulter, and continued in that position until we found the enemy intrenched. We then drove

them from their works across an open field, pursuing them closely about three-quarters of a mile, taking many prisoners and killing and wounding many of the enemy, when, in compliance with orders, the brigade was moved into camp for the night.

I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men of my command; all did their duty. I desire especially to mention Colonel Tarbell and Lieutenant-Colonel Denslow, Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers; Acting Major Whaley; Second Lieut. William H. Church, acting adjutant; First Lieut. Thomas Kelly, commanding Company H, and Lieutenant Davis, commanding Company F, of the Sixth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers—who were conspicuous for gallantry and daring on that day. Also the members of my staff, who were all that I could desire. Every order was correctly transmitted, and no one faltered in his duty. Lieutenant Sherley, Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers, temporarily serving on my staff, had his horse shot under him while gallantly discharging his duty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. KELLOGG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 99.

Report of Col. Jonathan Tarbell, Ninety-first New York Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIRST NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
In the Field, near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 12, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit my report of the movements of the Ninty-first New York Veteran Volunteers from the 29th ultimo to the present time, premising that the regiment has not at any time been detached, so that its movements are embraced in the history of the First Brigade, Third [Division], Fifth Army Corps, to which it belongs.

Being in camp about two miles from Humphreys' Station, on the U. S. Military Railroad from City Point, early in the day of the 29th ultimo the regiment, with its brigade and division, entered upon the grand campaign which has just closed so gloriously. Marching in a southwesterly direction, the advance met and drove the enemy near the Boydton plank road late in the afternoon of that day, the Ninety-first, with its brigade, being formed in line of battle, but the retreat of the rebels rendered its engagement unnecessary. The 30th was a very rainy day, and was spent in camp, at night throwing up intrenchments at the crossing of the Boydton plank road over ——— creek to intercept a probable movement of the rebels in that direction.

On the 31st the march was again taken up, leaving the earth-works in our rear. About 9 o'clock in the morning the advance met and engaged the enemy near the Quaker road, the Ninety-first being in column by battalions, with its brigade, in a dense wood a short distance in rear of the troops engaged in action. In the temporary absence of the brigade commander giving the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments new positions, a brigade from the front, denoting a rapid retreat, broke through my battalions to the rear. The movement being imminent I took the responsibility of deploying my regiment into line of battle, which I did to the right of the third battalion, advancing my line about ten yards to the brow of a small declivity having a little ravine at its base, when

I at once opened fire briskly, checking the enemy on this part of the line and turning him off to our left, remaining in this position until all other troops had left the field and the enemy in large numbers had passed my left considerably to our rear, when I directed my regiment to retire. I have since learned that orders had been sent to me to retire some twenty or thirty minutes before I moved to the rear, but the gallant acting assistant adjutant-general who started with the message for me fell wounded before reaching me, observed by some of my officers, but at the time unknown to me. At a log house in a clearing in the line of retreat an attempt to check the enemy was made, in which a portion of my regiment participated, my colors, myself, my lieutenant-colonel, Captain Felthousen, and others among the number, in vain. On the brow of a high declivity farther in the rear a successful stand was made, and here a large portion of my regiment took an active part. Lieutenant-Colonel Denslow with a number of men and officers assisted in supporting a battery on its right, while others, under my own direction, officers and men, were in the line on the left of the battery. The enemy was here checked, the troops reformed, and another forward movement at once entered upon, passing over the battle-ground beyond the Quaker road and encamping for the night without further engagement on our part.

April 1, at daylight, the march was resumed, resulting in turning the rebel right, compelling the enemy to evacuate strong and extensive earth-works, and to a hasty and evidently unexpected retreat. On this morning the regiment broke camp at an early hour in obedience to the orders of the proper commander, marching with the brigade and division by a circuitous route several miles to the rebel right and rear, halting near what was said to be called the Gravelly Run Church, where the troops were formed in line of battle about 2 p. m., the Ninety-first New York forming the second line of this brigade, in rear of the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin Regiments, connecting on the right with General Baxter's (Second) brigade, Third Division, advancing thence directly on the enemy about 3 p. m. After marching thus in line of battle a short distance, the enemy's fire was drawn, and soon after the left wing of the Ninety-first was moved up to the first line of battle, on the left of the front of the brigade to which it belongs; shortly after the right wing was also moved up to the first line, both in obedience to orders of brigade commanders. The firing of the enemy was sharp, close, and continued, but the Ninety-first, with the other troops, advanced steadily, sometimes on the run, driving the enemy, who was not allowed to make a stand. Arriving at right of the enemy's intrenchments, a portion of the Ninety-first took an active part in the capture of four pieces of the enemy's artillery. Under the lead of its officers, headed by its colors, the regiment promptly charged thence across a large, open field, where the fire of the enemy was particularly severe and where the most of the casualties of the day occurred. Following in this charge, over the rebel works and across the field, Major-General Warren close to, and next to him, over the rebel works and across the field. On the further side of the field the rebels disappeared from sight by a hasty flight into the woods, and so far as the Ninety-first was concerned, nothing further was seen of the enemy that day. The advance was continued till within two or three miles of the South Side Railroad, when a halt was ordered, and where the Ninety-first was the first regiment reformed. It was now long after dark, and the troops were halted to be reformed. This done, the Ninety-first went into camp for the night, with its brigade and division, marching back some four or five miles for that purpose.

During the advance and though fighting all the way, the entire line of battle successfully made a left wheel, by refusing the left and advancing the right, the Ninety-first performing its appropriate part in this splendid movement.

I respectfully submit that my officers, without exception, behaved throughout in the most gallant and resolute manner, while the men rushed on with loud cheers at almost every step. My color-bearer, Sergt. Patrick W. Mullen, Company I, is entitled to especial notice for his coolness and steadiness; he went at my side over the enemy's breast-works into the open field spoken of; but, as far as I can ascertain, Corpl. Egbert H. Caswell, Company I, was the first man of the regiment to spring over, calling on his comrades to follow. Sergt. Henry S. Lodewick, Company K, and others took part in the capture of the enemy's artillery beyond the right of the regiment.

April 2, our men marched with the other troops to the east two or three miles, where we halted, receiving the news of the evacuation of Petersburg. During the forenoon we were put on a rapid march to the west, reaching the South Side Railroad only to find it evacuated by the enemy. The troops without halting were started on the track of that road, the mile-boards marking thirteen miles from Petersburg, following this track on a swift walk three or four miles, when information was received of a column of the enemy to the west, after which the already tired, foot-sore, and hungry troops were hastened without a moment's delay and at a pace which even flying fugitives could not outdo, overtaking the rebels late in the evening of that day. The Ninety-first went into camp with the other troops in line of battle, its right on a wood and swamp, and forming the second line of its brigade. Late in the evening the Ninety-first with other regiments of the brigade became engaged with a party of the enemy in the woods on our right, in which my regiment lost 1 killed and 15 wounded. The engagement lasted only a few moments, when the rebels retired.

April 3, we started with the other troops in pursuit of the enemy, who had retreated during the night, following by forced marches, and though the way was strewn with the evidence of a hasty flight, we failed to overtake the enemy that day, and at a late hour after dark bivouacked for the night.

April 4, again pursued the enemy, reaching the Danville railroad at Jetersville Station, finding it in possession of the Union troops, and the enemy in strong force just beyond. Here the First Brigade, including the Ninety-first, threw up strong breast-works, awaiting and wishing an attack.

April 6, at 6 a. m. marched out to attack the enemy, who was found to have made another hasty retreat, but we followed on his track, making a long and forced march of about thirty-two miles.

April 7, still pressing the enemy, following the west side of the Appomattox, approaching the High Bridge, so called, over that stream soon after the passage of the enemy.

April 8, farther pursuit of the enemy and guarding the trains.

April 9, started with the train, but were detached at an early hour and sent to the assistance of our troops engaged with the enemy on the Lynchburg road, but success crowning the efforts of our brothers before we reached the scene of action, we were not engaged. On the afternoon of the 9th the enemy surrendered near Appomattox Court-House, where the Ninety-first is in camp with its brigade and division.

From the best calculation that I am able to make, the distance actually traveled since the 29th ultimo exceeds 150 miles.

My officers and men have generally manifested the most determined perseverance and courage. Captain Hobbs and Lieutenant Danforth were seriously wounded on the 1st instant while gallantly leading their men on the final brilliant charge over the open fields alluded to above. Lieutenant Chapman was dangerously wounded in the neck on the 31st ultimo while cheering his men and using the musket of a fallen soldier. Lieutenant Reese walked the last half of the march in bare feet. The shoes of Sergt. Maj. E. R. Cone gave out early in the march, yet he has not only kept up with the regiment, but has performed all his duties in bare feet. Private James Richardson, Company F, wounded on the 1st instant, without shoes, his feet dressed in cloths, has kept up with the regiment, and is now present for duty. Private Daniel D. Tompkins, Company B, seriously wounded in the thigh, had the ball extracted, refused to stay in hospital, and is with the regiment for duty. Private Dennis Fitzpatrick, Company A, wounded twice, has kept up with the regiment. Private John Grafton, Company G, captured a rebel captain and turned him over to the proper authority. Private Henry Phelps, Company B, captured the adjutant of the Thirty-fourth Alabama, turned him over to the provost-marshal, Fifth Army Corps, and holds receipt. Sergt. Warren C. Fadden has been conspicuous for keeping the men in line and column, while two or three of my officers are to the rear on account of sickness; most of them have persevered against hunger, sore feet, exhaustion, and actual sickness, cheered on step by step to renewed exertion by the unequaled generalship that was moving us to such grand results. The same may be said of my entire regiment; though a few fell out, the great body has moved compactly, orderly, and soldierly, entitling it to my thanks and my pride.

The following are the casualties Ninety-first New York Veteran Volunteers March 31 and April 1 and 2: March 31, killed, 25 men; wounded, 106 men, 3 officers; missing, 16 men. April 1, killed, 6 men; wounded, 38 men, 2 officers; missing, 6 men. April 2, killed, 1 man; wounded, 15 men. Total, killed, 32 men; wounded, 159 men, 5 officers; missing, 22 men.

Respectfully submitted.

J. TARBELL,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. HENRY NAEGLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 100.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this brigade in the action of the 1st instant in battle of Five Forks:

Formed line of battle in rear of works occupied night previous near White Oak road, marching in retreat toward Gravelly Run Church, the Third Brigade (Brevet Brigadier-General Coulter) on our left flank and First Brigade (Colonel Kellogg) on right flank, with Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, following the movement. March was continued to Gravelly Run Church, where [we] arrived about 3 p. m. Brigade was here formed in two lines, on right of division—First Brigade (Colonel Kellogg) on left and Third Brigade (Gen-

eral Coulter) in rear—One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania (Colonel McCoy), Ninety-seventh New York (Lieutenant-Colonel Egelston), and Thirty-ninth Massachusetts (Captain Cooper commanding) forming advance line; Sixteenth Maine (Colonel Tilden) and Eleventh Pennsylvania (Major Overmyer commanding) forming rear line. One company Eleventh Pennsylvania was deployed as skirmishers, connecting on right with skirmishers of First Division and on left with those of First Brigade. Advance was ordered at 3.30 p. m. of the entire line, when we moved forward at once, soon encountering the enemy's skirmishers, driving them steadily before us. On arriving at White Oak road changed direction to the left, moving parallel with road. We swept down upon the enemy's works, driving them from them in confusion. One stand of colors was captured by the Eleventh Pennsylvania and many prisoners by the brigade; also several ambulances and wagons. The pursuit was continued until dark, when, all resistance having ceased, a halt was ordered, and the brigade, with the division, moved back on White Oak road and bivouacked.

Officers and men conducted themselves creditably, and I think the comparatively small loss may be, in a great measure, attributed to the celerity with which they pushed forward.

Regimental commanders all exhibited energy and ability in conducting their commands and rendering them effective. Major Overmyer, Eleventh Pennsylvania, although receiving a painful wound in the shoulder while charging the enemy's works, remained with his command, and by his coolness and daring courage fully sustained his heretofore well-earned reputation. Captain Plummer, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, brigade inspector, was energetic in rendering me every assistance, until, while superintending the skirmish line, he was, unfortunately, captured. Captain Sheen, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant Leavitt, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Knaggs, aide-de-camp, also rendered me efficient aid, exhibiting coolness and energy under all circumstances. Capt. B. F. Bucklin, commissary of subsistence, is entitled to especial mention, having volunteered his services and performed his duties with that energy and daring he has so often exhibited on former occasions.

Herewith I send nominal and tabular lists of casualties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. BAXTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. HARRISON LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 101.

Report of Lieut. Col. Rouse S. Egelston, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-SEVENTH REGT. NEW YORK STATE VOLS.,
April 25, 1865.

Report of the part taken by the Ninety-seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers in the actions during the campaign from March 29 until April 9, 1865:

On the 29th day of March, 1865, the regiment broke camp and took up the line of march with the brigade at daybreak. Marched about

six or eight miles toward the Boydton plank road, and formed line of battle, facing north, on the left of the First Division, which was then engaged on our right. We advanced about half a mile in line of battle, when we halted near the Boydton plank road, and remained during the night. Next morning, the 30th, marched to the plank road, forming line parallel with the road, and built breast-works. Remained there during the day.

March 31, marched about one mile and a half; crossed a branch of the Stony Creek—Gravelly Run; formed line of battle under fire of the enemy's skirmish line. The enemy's lines advancing, and the troops on our left giving way, we were compelled to fall back, with some loss. The line was reformed after recrossing the creek, and we again advanced half a mile beyond our former position, recovering the wounded, who were before left on the field. We there remained during the night.

April 1, marched to the left six or seven miles to support General Sheridan; formed line of battle on the right of Gravelly Run Church; advanced in line about three miles, driving the enemy. April 2, marched to the South Side Railroad, Sutherland's Station; marched down the railroad several miles, struck to the left four or five miles, where we halted, forming two lines of battle. The enemy's skirmish line opened suddenly on us, when Lieutenant-Colonel Egelston was wounded. The firing ceased, and we remained during the night. April 3, crossed the north branch of Appomattox River, marched about ten or twelve miles, and halted for the night about two miles from Mannborough. April 4, marched through Mannborough and Dennisville to the Danville railroad, near Jeter's Station, where we halted for the night. The Ninety-seventh did picket duty all day the 5th. April 6, passed Jetersville, marched a short distance northeast, then west toward Burkeville Junction, passing through Paineville, halting about three miles east of Burke's high bridge for the night. April 7, crossed the Appomattox, about two miles above the railroad bridge, and marched to Prince Edward Court-House, leaving Farmville on the right, where we stayed for the night. April 8, left Prince Edward Court-House, passed near Hampden-Sidney College, crossed Bitter's Run, passed Prospect, and encamped for the night about five miles east of Appomattox Court-House. On the morning of the 9th marched near the Court-House, where we were about to form line of battle, when flag of truce was sent in.

Casualties: Killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 2 officers and 18 enlisted men; missing, 7 enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. EGELSTON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 102.

Report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 107TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,

Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your order of to-day, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment in the late

great movements, resulting in the surrender of General Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, under his command:

At 3 o'clock on the morning of March 29 I broke camp, then in the bounds of the Third Brigade, having been attached to that brigade since February 5, and marched about a mile and reported with my command in the field in front of your (General Baxter's) headquarters. At about 6 a. m. the division moved, your brigade leading the column and my regiment in the advance. The First and Second Divisions of the corps (Fifth) preceded ours on the Halifax road southwest, and going over the same route as that of the 5th of February movement. The march was continued in this direction, passing Rowanty Creek and the Vaughan road some distance south of Hatcher's Run, until we struck the Quaker road, up which we turned in the direction of the Boydton plank road, and crossed the Gravelly Run near the Spain House. Here the division was massed. The First Division, advancing up the road, was soon briskly engaged with a large force of the enemy. Our brigade was immediately ordered forward, and formed line of battle, with the right resting on the road and near the left of the First Division. A battery was immediately in our rear. Soon a farther advance in line was made and into the thick wood and underbrush. While this advance was in progress I was ordered to form a connection with Bartlett's brigade on the left of the First Division, which I soon effected and retained during the evening. The enemy were driven back all along the line, the principal fighting being with the First Division. By this movement their attempt to flank us was defeated, and the possession of the Boydton road, an important point, was secured. On the morning of the 30th, in a heavy rain, we moved so as to connect with the left of the First Division, and threw up breast-works and slashed the timber in front. The storm continued during the night and forenoon of the 31st, rendering the roads deep with mud and water and swelling the streams. Early in the morning of this day the division was moved forward and to the left of the Boydton road, and over a deep run, a branch of Gravelly Run, about a mile in advance of the former line, and while getting into position the Second Division, partially in our front, was suddenly attacked by the enemy, and gave way, rushing through our lines, then in course of formation. My regiment was formed on the right of the brigade, and the brigade being on the right of the division, I connected with no other troops until the brigade said to be General Gwyn's, of the Second Division, having been driven from the front line, partially rallied on my right; but when the enemy flanked the division on the left, the brigade or regiment successively giving away, and opened a sharp fire in our front, the part of the brigade of Second Division that had rallied on my right also gave way, leaving my regiment at this time the only one on the line. Seeing that I would soon be surrounded if I remained longer, I immediately ordered my regiment to retire, which was done with little loss. A battery being put in position on the opposite side of the run, supported by part of the First Division, formed the first secure rallying point, and here the rebel advance was successfully resisted. Soon fresh troops of the First Division advanced, supported by the Second and Third, to recover the ground lost, which was handsomely done and a farther advance made nearly to the fortified line of the enemy, securing the possession of the White Oak road, another important point. Here breast-works were put up, and we bivouacked for the night.

Early in the morning of April 1 the whole corps withdrew from this part of the line. The movement was covered by our brigade,

under the personal direction of Major-General Warren and Brigadier-General Baxter, commanding the brigade. It was understood that the corps was to march about four miles in the direction of the South Side Railroad, where our cavalry, under Sheridan, were confronted by a large rebel force, and to report to him with a view of co-operating with him in his contemplated movement against the enemy. It was abont 2 p. m. when we reached him, in front of the enemy's intrenchments at the Five Forks. Immediate preparations were made for the attack. The cavalry were on the left, and the infantry (being the Fifth Corps) on the right; our brigade (Second, under Brig. Gen. Henry Baxter) on the right, my regiment being on the right of the brigade. At about 3 p. m. the line was in readiness to advance, and very soon thereafter the grand movement commenced. The ground over which we were to pass was composed of woods, fields, thickets of underbrush, swamps, ditches, streams, &c. After arriving at a certain road running parallel with the line of battle, a half-wheel was to be made to the left, intending by this, in which we succeeded, to swing around into the enemy's rear. The enemy was soon met along the whole line. We moved in this battle over a distance of three miles. The movement and the fighting continued, we driving the enemy all the time, until dark ended the battle, being one of the most grand, complete, and important victories of the war. Indeed, it seems to have been the turning point in the great movements against Petersburg and Richmond and the destruction of Lee's army, as all of these important places and that great army that has confronted us for nearly four long, wearisome, bloody years soon after fell into our possession.

I am happy in being able to say that my regiment conducted itself in this long trying engagement in the most gallant manner; and in this I am glad to say it only vied with the other gallant regiments composing the brigade. The thanks of the general commanding the brigade immediately at the close of the engagement, for the good conduct of my regiment, was most gratifying.

In this great work of to-day I must acknowledge, in addition to the personal aid extended by Brigadier-General Baxter, commanding brigade, the important aid given in the various movements by Capt. W. G. Sheen, acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. B. F. Bucklin, commissary of subsistence, Lieut. R. C. Knaggs, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. A. Leavitt, of his staff. Laboring under special difficulties in consequence of the very few officers in my regiment, the aid extended by these officers is the more appreciated. The difficulties to be overcome in advancing in line of battle over such ground were great.

April 2, the movement was on the White Oak road for several miles, to co-operate, as was supposed, with a movement of the Second Corps, near the Burgess Mills; but we were soon countermarched, and our column headed toward the South Side Railroad, which the victory of yesterday secured, and which we reached about 3 p. m., and up which we marched toward Petersburg some four miles. As we were about going into camp for the night we were marched in the direction of Burkeville some four miles, to support the cavalry, then engaged with a retreating column of the enemy. At about 10 p. m. we reached the vicinity of the enemy and had some skirmishing, in order, as was supposed, to develop his position. My regiment, by order of the general commanding the division, was deployed to the front and left, where it remained during the night, suffering greatly from the cold, no fires being allowed in consequence of the proximity to the enemy.

April 3, after the balance of the corps reached our camp the march in pursuit of the enemy was continued, his forces having decamped during the night. Our march was on the road leading toward Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, being about four miles south of Amelia Court-House and near eight miles north of Burkeville Junction. The road over which we passed to-day exhibited many evidences of the haste with which the retreating enemy were moving. While on the march to-day the pleasing intelligence that Petersburg and Richmond were in our possession was proclaimed along the line, eliciting great cheering and most hearty rejoicing.

April 4, at an early hour were again on the march, the Third Division leading the corps, and late in the evening reached the Richmond and Danville Railroad at the Jetersville Station, being preceded, however, by a part of the cavalry. At this time great care and caution seemed to be taken, as the enemy, with a large train, was reported near. The troops were placed in line of battle, the line crossing the railroad and the turnpike road running parallel with it. The enemy not advancing, intrenchments were thrown up during the night. The next day, April 5, the march was not resumed, but the troops were kept in momentary expectation of the advance of the enemy. Rations, of which the men were in much need, arrived, and were issued. The Second and Sixth Corps arrived during the day. The cavalry made a capture of some prisoners and artillery, and destroyed a train of the enemy. To-night orders were received to prepare for an advance upon the enemy in the morning.

At an early hour April 6 the Fifth Corps moved north toward Amelia Court-House, where the enemy was supposed to be, with a view of attacking him. It was soon ascertained, by deserters and stragglers of the enemy coming into our lines, that Lee's army had decamped during the night, on parallel roads farther west, and our order of march was immediately changed with a view of pursuit. Our column turned southwest, and took the Paineville road in the direction of Farmville. The Second and Sixth Corps pursued upon other roads, and came in contact with the enemy, capturing prisoners, artillery, and trains in large numbers. Our march to-day was supposed to be about thirty miles, and the troops were much exhausted. We encamped at a point within about three miles of the high and long bridge, where the South Side Railroad passes the Appomattox toward Lynchburg, and within three miles of Farmville. To-day our corps was on the right of the army.

April 7, moved at an early hour in the direction of the bridge. Heavy cannonading was heard in that direction, and farther to the east at another crossing. The Fifth Corps was transferred from the right to the left of the army, and continued its march until its arrival at Prince Edward Court-House, having made during the day a march of over twenty miles.

April 8, again in motion on the road leading to Lynchburg, and continued the march until about one o'clock at night, the troops being much exhausted, having marched about thirty miles.

April 9, soon after daylight the division was again on the march, our brigade leading. Cannonading soon began forward in the direction of our advance. We soon came near the spot where this last skirmishing with the rebel army took place, and found that the cavalry under Sheridan, part of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and our own (Fifth Corps) were occupying the road leading through Appomattox Court-House toward Lynchburg, over which General Lee with his army must

pass if he ever succeeded in reaching that point. At this time our columns were forming to advance upon the enemy, then a short distance east of the Court-House. He, finding himself surrounded on all sides with nearly the whole Army of the Potomac, and that it would be destruction to attempt a farther advance, sent in a white flag, which resulted in a truce until 4 o'clock, at which hour it was announced, amidst the acclamations of the troops present, that General Lee had, upon conditions proposed by Lieutenant-General Grant, surrendered himself and the Army of Northern Virginia, under his command. This great and happy event closed the operations of the 9th, capping the climax of great achievements for the Army of the Potomac, and rendering it, and the day itself, ever memorable in history.

I would express my sense of the good conduct of Lieut. H. W. Smyser, Company E, part of the time acting adjutant (Lieutenant Venai having been relieved on account of sickness), and Lieut. H. H. Hutton, Company K, and the following non-commissioned officers: Sergt. Maj. L. B. Green; Sergt. J. A. Tompkins, commanding Company F; Sergt. Michael J. Hawley, commanding Company C; Sergt. William C. Beck, commanding Company H; Sergt. George Smith, commanding Company B; Sergt. William Hoover, commanding Company D; Sergt. Isaac S. Dissinger, commanding Company I until wounded April [March] 31, when Sergt. John Delany succeeded to the command, in which he did himself great credit; Sergt. Joseph Fitzpatrick and Sergt. A. Kinney Buoy, Company F; Sergt. G. C. Worley, Company I; Sergt. J. R. Michaels, Company K; Sergts. William Commers and D. Noel, Company B; Corpl. John L. Willey, commanding Company A; Corpl. William Sterner, commanding Company G; Corporals Whalk, Company A, Borry, Company I, S. P. Obourn, J. Bullman, J. Westlake, and John M. Hileman (color-bearer) of Company C; Corporals Harrop and Montgomery, Company H; Corpl. Philip B. Roath, Company E; Corporals Hinkleman and Lehr, Company G.

I would also mention for their faithfulness and good conduct Asst. Surg. R. S. Dana and Hospital Steward James A. Watson; and Commissary Sergt. William Ackermann, the regimental quartermaster, John M. Montgomery, and Chaplain W. T. Campbell, who was with the division field hospital, and rejoined the regiment April 6.

A list of the casualties is appended.*

In closing this, which will doubtless be the last and final report of battles for this regiment, I would express my gratitude to a kind and ever merciful Providence that He has permitted us to pass through the many exposures, hardships, and great perils of this last great and closing campaign of an unprecedented war with comparatively so little sacrifice of life and blood, and that the lives and the health of so many brave officers and men of the regiment have been preserved, under the shield of His almighty power during the past three eventful years, to return to their homes to dwell in peace and rejoice over violated laws vindicated, a righteous Government preserved, the Union restored, and the old flag re-established with more than its original power, beauty, and significance, in some honorable degree through their instrumentality.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. F. McCOY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. G. SHEEN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in table, p. 586.

No. 103.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Richard Coulter, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Millsville Station, Va., April 26, 1865.

SIR: I report the following part taken by brigade in movements from March 29 to April 9, both dates inclusive:

Pursuant to previous orders, March 29, broke camp on Halifax road, reaching point near Boydton plank road about 10 a. m., where General Griffin had already engaged the enemy. Went into line on General Ayres' left. One hundred and forty-seventh New York (Brevet Colonel Dailey) and Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, consolidated (Major Laycock), having entered the line, immediately advanced, engaging enemy's skirmishers, driving them across the plank road, which road was then permanently held at this point by brigade; and, further, being first occupation of that road. After several changes of position division massed for night when plank road was struck, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dailey, One hundred and forty-seventh New York, picketing front. Butler house, front of picket-line, was burned to prevent enemy from making lodgment there. Rained heavily during evening and night. Loss in brigade slight. Bvt. Capt. Lemuel Shaw, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, very severely wounded.

March 30, remained, without important change, in same position, making several lines of works, finally adopting and erecting works on line of plank road. In morning Colonel Dailey's pickets were advanced, left resting at Gravelly Run bridge, on plank road, and right connecting with General Griffin, with reserve at Butler and Burnett houses, and for this purpose Ninety-fifth New York was added to his command. Slight skirmishing on right of picket-line, but no casualties. Rained during entire day.

March 31, marched to Dabney's house, on Gravelly Run, and near White Oak road. General Ayres' division (one brigade) went into line about three-quarters of a mile from White Oak road. By orders from division headquarters reported to General Ayres, and was shown position to be occupied by brigade, short distance in rear of Second Division lines. While going into position right by file preceding line had advanced and engaged enemy, and before this brigade was, or could be, properly in position first line was retiring. Pressed by the enemy about same time, of four battalions in position, three of the commanders—Lieutenant-Colonel Dailey, One hundred and forty-seventh New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Major Fish, Ninety-fourth New York—had been wounded. The enemy had also concentrated a fire on left flank. These causes, with the retiring of Second Division, compelled the falling back of this brigade. After several temporary intermediate formations of line, secured position on ridge occupied by First Division (General Griffin). The enemy being now checked, was again advanced, this brigade recrossing Gravelly Run and forming in two lines on left of General Ayres. White Oak road was regained without much loss to advance line (General Griffin) and without any further loss in brigade. Here bivouacked for night.

April 1, marched from above point, being near junction White Oak road and Dinwiddie Court-House, reaching Gravelly Run Church 3 p. m., where line was formed—division in center, brigade in two

lines, in rear and center of First and Second Brigades, order commencing on right: First line—Fifty-sixth and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania (consolidated), Major Laycock; strength, 14 officers and 309 men; Ninety-fourth New York, Major Fish; strength, 9 officers and 214 men. Second line—One hundred and forty-seventh New York, Captain McKinley; strength, 12 officers and 315 men; Ninety-fifth New York, Captain Knight; strength, 6 officers and 88 men; One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania (consolidated), Major Funk; strength, 15 officers and 195 men. Total, 56 officers and 1,011 men. At 3.30 p. m. advanced, crossing White Oak road, when direction was changed to left and parallel to road, left of division resting on road, Second Division being on left and south of road; soon after enemy was engaged. After half-mile advance formed brigade in front and directly engaged with enemy, part of first line having been passed, and others perhaps not maintaining proper directions, having closed distances, to right and left. Fire became severe; force which had engaged First Brigade now turning their attention to our left flank. Left was maintained on White Oak road until reaching woods fronting enemy's works. Here found no connection on left, and no troops whatever in that direction. Also, enemy had battery in position about 400 yards to front, on road. By direction of General Crawford, moved two regiments—One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania, under Major Funk—to left of road, and again advanced. Battery was captured, consisting of four guns; also, number of ambulances; commanding officer being killed by one of Major Funk's skirmishers. Continued advance without halting, enemy retreating; their fire had almost ceased. Changed direction somewhat to right of road, and after passing some distance beyond captured guns, connected with portion of First and Second Divisions, who were also advancing on left of division; farther on connected on right with Eleventh Pennsylvania, left of General Baxter's brigade. Enemy's works were soon crossed, and continued to advance with residue of corps and cavalry to point where line halted, all resistance having ceased. Division then retired to near Gravelly Run Church, on White Oak road, and bivouacked for the night. Entire advance covered distance about one mile and a half, much of which was over very broken ground. Fire was very severe at two points when directed on our left flank, and also upon approaching enemy's battery. My own horse being wounded during action, was dismounted for a period until loss could be supplied.

April 2, crossed Hatcher's Run, following Church road to South Side Railroad, followed railroad to crossing of Cox's road, and from that point marched to forks of Namozine and River roads. Division was about to go into camp when it was again moved along Namozine road, crossing Candle's Run, to junction of Church or Ford's and Namozine roads. Here found enemy (said to be under General Fitzhugh Lee) encamped, with works along Namozine road, having checked our cavalry at this point. Slight skirmishing between advance and pickets. Very few casualties. Very late bivouacked for the night.

April 3, during night enemy made good his retreat; marched, rejoining residue of corps in afternoon. From this date to April 9 brigade was not again actively engaged, duties being confined to a series of long and tedious marches, over miserable roads, along which were found abundant evidences of rapid and fatiguing retreat by enemy.

April 9, reached Appomattox Court-House 8.30 a. m., going into position with residue of corps, part of First Division having been

slightly engaged with enemy, who had again been brought to stand at this point. Further movements were now arrested by reception of flag of truce, which eventuated in the capitulation same day of Army of Northern Virginia (rebel), General Lee to Lieutenant-General Grant.

The conduct of officers and men was creditable, and to their alacrity in advancing on April 1, especially, I attribute the small list of casualties—small when compared to other fields on which these troops have been engaged.

Maj. H. H. Fish, Ninety-fourth New York, was severely wounded March 31, but his sense of duty and regimental pride impelled him to resume command of his regiment, and he fell while gallantly leading it in action of April 1, as also Capt. George French, of same regiment, another gallant and deserving officer.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. D. B. Dailey, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding One hundred and forty-seventh New York, Major Laycock, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, and Major Funk, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania, all deserve honorable mention. Lieutenant-Colonel Dailey, for promptness and gallantry on March 29 and 31; on 31st he was severely wounded. Major Laycock, for his gallantry on all the dates when brigade was engaged, but particularly for the manner of conducting and maintaining his large and recently consolidated command on March 31 and April 1. Major Funk, for his conduct in capture of enemy's guns on April 1.

Bvt. Maj. H. G. Elder, One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania, inspector of brigade, and Lieut. R. Esmond, One hundred and forty-seventh New York, acting assistant adjutant-general, are mentioned for gallantry; the former had two horses shot under him, one on March 31 and other April 1, and although painfully wounded on April 1, remained on field rendering good service. Lieutenant Esmond had his horse shot under him on March 31; he has been heretofore recommended for brevet promotion bestowed on meritorious officers.

Lieut. Joel A. Baker, One hundred and forty-seventh New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, proved himself a valuable officer, and I desire to acknowledge his services and assistance.

A nominal list of casualties has been heretofore forwarded; a tabular statement is annexed.

R. COULTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. H. LAMBDIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 104.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE,
April 21, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the part taken by this command in the campaign ending with the surrender of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia.

In accordance with orders four batteries—Fifth Massachusetts, C, E, and L, First New York—were detached from the brigade, with their proportion of the quartermaster and ordnance train, and placed under the immediate command of Bvt. Maj. Charles A. Phillips, with directions to report to General Tidball on the morning of the 29th of March. No

report of the part taken by these batteries in the assault on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg has yet been received at these headquarters. On the morning of the 29th of March the remaining five batteries—viz, B, Fourth United States; D and G, Fifth United States; B, D, and H, First New York Artillery—moved with the corps, at 3 a. m., from the neighborhood of the Armstrong house, taking the old stage road to the crossing of Rowanty Creek, near the Perkins house, and then to the junction of the Vaughan and Quaker roads. In the afternoon the corps moved down the Quaker road toward the Boydton plank road, the First Division leading, with Mitchell's battery (B, Fourth United States) and Rawles' (D and G, Fifth United States) following the Second Brigade. The two leading brigades had just entered the wood beyond the Lewis house, about one mile from the junction of the Quaker and Boydton roads, when the enemy charged and drove our men from the cover after a protracted resistance. The two batteries following were detained by timber felled in the road, but this was removed sufficiently to enable Lieutenant Mitchell to get his four guns through just as our men fell back. Lieutenant Mitchell brought his battery into position at a gallop, placing two pieces on each side of the Lewis house, and contributed materially to the repulse of the enemy, with heavy loss. His two left pieces came into position within close canister range of the enemy's advancing lines.

I regret to report that Lieutenant Mitchell was severely wounded in the right arm during the engagement. The battery also lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. None of the other batteries were engaged this day.

March 30, before daylight the line held by the corps was pushed forward to the junction of the Boydton and Quaker roads, Rawles' and Vose's (late Mitchell's) batteries being placed in position at the junction. During the day Battery D, First New York, under Lieutenant Johnson, was posted on the left of the Rainey house, so as to cover that part of our line extending along the Boydton plank road. The right of the line being thrown forward on the Boydton road some 600 yards, Rawles' and Vose's were moved with it and posted to command a small wood road which came in from the left. In the afternoon the enemy made an attempt at this point, but were easily repulsed, the two batteries doing efficient service.

March 31. The line held by the Fifth Corps was this morning taken up by a portion of the Second Corps, and the Second and Third Divisions were pushed out across the country to the White Oak road. Mink's battery (H, First New York) and Johnson's (D, First New York) were placed in position on the left of the line, to command the crossing of Gravelly Run by the Boydton road, Rawles and Vose remaining on the Second Corps line. The Second and Third Divisions being driven back in considerable confusion from the White Oak road, Mink and Johnson were advanced as rapidly as possible through the woods to positions commanding the crossing of two small streams. The position taken up by Major Mink was an excellent one, commanding a small open field and the woods beyond, through which the enemy were advancing. His practice was most admirable, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy. That of Johnson's battery was almost completely in the woods, and the enemy did not come within fair view of his pieces.

April 1 to 9. On the 1st the Fifth Corps joined Sheridan's cavalry and fought the battle of Five Forks. Neither in this action nor at any time since have any of the batteries been engaged. On the 9th Rogers and Mink were just going into position to open on the enemy's trains when the white flag was seen coming into our lines.

The marching during these nine days was the most severe I have known in all the compaigns of this army. The roads were for the most part deep with mud; and the Fifth Corps, operating most of the time with the cavalry, constantly traversed the country by by-roads, on marches averaging from twenty to thirty miles a day.

Though the events of the campaign have called for but little use of artillery in action, the rapid marching and bad roads have necessitated incessant labor on the part of the battery officers, and still more on the part of those of my staff, to all of whom I am indebted for valuable services rendered.

Following in support of the cavalry, this corps has done little in the way of picking up abandoned guns and material. At the battle of Five Forks the united corps captured five 3-inch regulation guns of United States manufacture and three caissons. These guns I had hauled to Warren's Station, and turned over to the quartermaster there for transportation to City Point. The caissons were destroyed.

On the 3d of April three light 12-pounder guns were found abandoned in a swamp near Namozine Creek, which I hauled up to General Sheridan's headquarters and turned over to his quartermaster.

I submit herewith report of casualties, losses, and expenditures on the campaign.*

Report of expenditures of ammunition in Artillery Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, from March 28, 1865, to April 10, 1865.

Date.	Battery.	Light 12-pounders.				3-inch.		
		Shot.	Shell.	Case.	Canister.	Shrapnel.	Percussion shell.	Canister.
1865.								
Mar. 29	B, 4th United States	107	4	5	6	.....	.....	.....
30	.....do	106	14	64	19	.....	.....	.....
30	D and G, 5th United States	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	44	9
31	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....
31	D, 1st New York	36	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	H, 1st New York	114	31	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	363	49	193	25	27	47	9

Report of material lost from March 28 to April 10, 1865, in Artillery Brigade, Fifth Army Corps.

Date.	Battery.	Tar buckets.	Water buckets.	Hand spikes, trail.	Sponges and rammers.	Wormers.	Sponge covers.	Breech sights.	Belts, saber.	Belt plates.	Halters.
1865.											
	B, 4th United States a	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 7	D and G, 5th United States	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	15	15	49
March 31 to April 14	B, 1st New York	2	4	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	16
April 1 to 6	D, 1st New York	1	3	3	4	.....	4	.....	10	.....	.....
April 3 to 9	H, 1st New York	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	3	9	10	7	1	6	1	25	15	65

a No material lost.

*Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 3 men killed and 1 officer and 9 men wounded. Loss of horses reported as follows: 7 killed, 1 wounded, 2 stolen, 29 abandoned, and 36 died of disease; total, 75.

Report of material lost from March 28 to April 10, 1865, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Battery.	Halter chains.	Halter straps.	Saddle blankets.	Spurs and straps.	Watering bridles.	Cavalry bridles.	Drivers' whips.	Saddle-bags.	Lead traces.	Wheel traces.
1865.											
	B, 4th United States *a*										
April 7	D and G, 5th United States	4	40	1				8		1	1
March 31 to April 14	B, 1st New York		29		23	15	1	21	1		
April 1 to 6	D, 1st New York	7		3	7			12			8
April 3 to 9	H, 1st New York			1	3	4		3			
	Total	9	69	5	33	19	1	44	1	1	9

Date.	Battery.	Spare poles.	Pole pads.	Spare wheels.	Tarpaulins.	Nose-bags.	Horse brushes.	Curry-combs.	Ax, felling.	Pickaxes.	Shovels.
1865.											
	B, 4th United States *a*										
April 7	D and G, 5th United States				2	45	40	30			1
March 31 to April 14	B, 1st New York					9				2	4
April 1 to 6	D, 1st New York	3	2	2	2	10	12	9		2	1
April 3 to 9	H, 1st New York								1		1
	Total	3	2	2	4	64	52	39	1	4	7

a No material lost.

I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN N. CRAIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 105.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS,
April 22, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this corps in the operations of Sunday, the 2d instant, which operations resulted in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond by the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, and the subsequent surrender on Sunday, the 9th, of what remained of that force:

On the evening of the 30th ultimo the instructions received by me looked to an attack on the following morning at daybreak upon the enemy's lines, somewhere upon the front held by this corps; but certain considerations relating to other portions of our army which could not be got ready in time occasioned a suspension of that order, though this corps, which had hitherto laid quietly in its winter camps, was fully prepared for the movement. On the evening of the 1st orders were received from Major-General Meade to attack at 4 a. m. the next day,

and the necessary instructions were promptly issued to the various commanders, designating the point of attack, formation of troops, &c., a copy of which is as follows:

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 1, 1865.

In accordance with instructions received from Major-General Meade an attack will be made at 4 a. m. to-morrow upon that part of the enemy's line between the house burnt by us on Saturday (the Jones house) and our left. The First Division will take the right, the Second Division the center, and the Third Division the left—the Second Division being in advance, the First and Third, on the right and left, being in echelon, the entire formation being by brigade, with regimental front, small regiments being consolidated so as not too much to extend the column, and the Third Division being well advanced, though still in echelon. The divisions, being moved to as near the picket-line as practicable, will advance promptly at 4 a. m., on the firing of a gun from Fort Fisher. The entire picket-line will be advanced at the same time, and that part of it on the right of the attacking columns will gain any point in the enemy's works that it may be practicable for it to carry—the parts of the line which it may be impossible to advance keeping up a heavy fire upon the enemy. The garrisons of the works from Fort Howard to Fort Urmston, reduced to the minimum, will be maintained, as well as those of Forts Gregg, Sampson, and Cummings, and also the one-tenth of the force in the rifle-pits connecting the works named, the line between Forts Urmston and Gregg being abandoned. The five batteries already designated to move with the corps will accompany the attack, one being assigned to each division, and the other two being held in reserve, while the remainder of the batteries now present will remain in the works to the right of Fort Fisher, and to the left of Fort Gregg, as may be directed by the chief of artillery, under special instructions. The troops in the forts on the rear line to the left of Fort Cummings will be returned to their commands to-night in time to take part in the attack. Pioneers should be distributed along the front of the assaulting columns, to clear away abatis and other obstructions, and the division sharpshooters will be so disposed as to be rendered most effective. The garrisons left behind will be held ready to repulse any counter attack of the enemy, and the infantry promptly to join their commands, and the artillery to go to the rear upon receiving orders to that effect.

In forming the column for attack it is recommended that the First Division be formed left in front, and the Third Division right in front, so as to form readily to the right and left respectively, if necessary.

The troops should start from their camps to-night and proceed to the vicinity of Forts Fisher and Welch in time to move to the positions assigned them near the picket-line and complete their formation before 4 a. m.

The quartermaster's, commissary, and medical departments will be in readiness to conform to the movements referred to.

The necessity of perfect silence in this movement up to the time of making the assault cannot be too strongly impressed upon the command. Should we succeed in breaking the enemy's line and gaining the Boydton plank road, the subsequent movements of the corps will be in conformity with the orders of Major-General Meade, already promulgated.

By command of Major-General Wright:

C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In addition to the above arrangements, a detachment of twenty picked artillerymen, under Bvt. Maj. G. W. Adams, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, who had volunteered for the duty, accompanied the assaulting columns, with the purpose of promptly turning any captured guns upon the enemy. This detachment, which had been carefully supplied by Major Adams with rammers, lanyards, and friction primers, was of great service in the operations subsequent to the assault in turning the captured guns upon the enemy's columns and works, thereby adding much to the demoralization of the rebel forces. The assaulting columns were in position before 4 a. m.; but the unusual darkness at that hour rendered any connected movement impracticable, and the columns did not therefore move till 4.40 a. m., when it had become light enough for the men to see to step, though nothing was discernible beyond a few yards dis-

tance. Axmen had been distributed along the front of the assaulting columns, and the sharpshooters of the divisions had been so disposed as to produce their greatest effect. The point chosen for assault, selected after the most careful considerations, based upon personal examination and the reports of a large number of officers who had for a long time scanned the works of the enemy, was in front of Forts Fisher and Welch, over ground perfectly cleared of trees and offering few natural obstructions, except the marshes with which the front of the enemy's line was intersected. It was near the left of the corps line; and on its right was an inundation, which was entirely impracticable, while still farther to the right, and before reaching the Ninth Corps left, were the strong works, originally constructed for the defense of Petersburg, in the vicinity of the lead-works. All examinations concurred in designating the point chosen as the true one for attack, and, after observations, concur in sustaining this conclusion. The works in front of the chosen point of attack were known to be an extraordinarily strong line of rifle pits, with deep ditches and high relief, preceded by one or two lines of abatis; but it was not known till after our successful columns had passed over them that these two lines of abatis were not only unusually well constructed, but that a line of very strong fraise existed between them. At every few hundred yards of this line were forts or batteries well supplied with artillery. These lines might well have been looked upon by the enemy as impregnable, and nothing but the most resolute bravery could have overcome them. It should here be remarked that, but for the successes of the 25th ultimo, in which the corps carried the intrenched picket-line of the enemy, though at a cost in men which at the time seemed hardly to have warranted the movement, the attack of the 2d instant on the enemy's main lines could not have been successful. The position then gained was an indispensable one to the operations upon the main lines, by affording a place for the assembling of assaulting columns within striking distance of the enemy's main intrenchments. By some mischance or misapprehension our pickets in the vicinity of the forming columns commenced firing while the columns were forming, and brought, not only upon themselves but on the dense masses in their rear, a return fire which, for a moment, threatened to seriously interfere with if not break up the plan of attack. Everything was soon quieted down, however, by the exertions of the officers, though many casualties occurred from this contretemps. The men behaved well during the whole of the severe fire, without returning a shot or uttering a word to indicate their presence to the enemy. All being ready, the hour named for the assault having passed and light enough having dawned, the columns moved promptly at the signal, at 4.40 a. m., broke over the enemy's picket-line, meeting little resistance, and poured their masses over the main defenses, under a heavy fire of artillery and a more deadly though less noisy fire of musketry from the parapets. Abatis was cut away, and through the openings thus made, and through those made by the enemy for his convenience of access to the front, his works were gained. Here occurred a brief but sharp conflict, which soon resulted in giving us possession of the whole front of attack. In the ardor of the movement it was quite impossible to check the advance of the troops at once, and parties from each division soon reached the Boydton plank road and the South Side Railroad, breaking up the latter somewhat and cutting the telegraph wire of the enemy. As promptly as possible the lines were reformed, wheeled to the left, and moved, with the left of line guiding on the rebel intrenchments,

toward Hatcher's Run. At first the enemy attempted resistance, but he was soon broken, and the entire rebel line from the point of attack to Hatcher's Run, with all his artillery and a large number of prisoners, was in our possession. In making this movement the Second Brigade, First Division, was left at the point of assault to hold what we had gained and to resist any force the enemy might send from Petersburg. Portions of this brigade and a part of the Second Division picket-line gained a considerable extent of the enemy's line of works to the right of the point of attack, while the rest of the corps was engaged toward the left, a portion of which it was unable to hold against the attacks of a considerable force sent from Petersburg. On reaching Hatcher's Run (a small portion of the force crossed it) I learned from staff officers of the lieutenant-general that the Second and Fifth Corps and the cavalry were sweeping down in that direction, and that it was not necessary to proceed farther. I therefore turned and moved toward Petersburg.

While halted and reforming near Hatcher's Run, one division of the Twenty-fourth Corps and a command of colored troops came in across the lines we had captured, and another division of the same corps came in by way of Fort Fisher to the support of the brigade which had been left to take care of our rear. At the request of Major-General Gibbon, commanding Twenty-fourth Corps, the division first referred to was allowed to pass the Sixth Corps, which immediately followed, returning to the original point of attack. Thence the troops were again pushed forward to closely invest Petersburg—the Second Division and the First and Third Brigades of the First Division moving on the left of the Twenty-fourth Corps, the Third Division on the right of the same corps, and the Second Brigade of the First Division being sent to the support of the left of the Ninth Corps, which was reported to be hard pressed. The Third Division moved up to the position finally occupied with little resistance. The Second Division formed promptly on the left of the Twenty-fourth Corps and moved rapidly forward, under a considerable fire of artillery and musketry, till the position near the Whitworth house was gained, when our lines were halted. The two brigades of the First Division gained the left of the Second Division as promptly as possible and moved forward with it, its left somewhat refused and reaching to the Appomattox. Several batteries of the enemy, which were very dashingly handled, occasioned some loss, but were driven back from point to point into the rebel works, with the exception of one, which was captured after its horses had been shot down by our skirmishers. On reaching the position finally occupied there was an interval of at least half a mile between the left of the Twenty-fourth Corps and the right of Getty's division, which was covered only by our skirmishers, but which was subsequently filled by Mott's division, of the Second Corps. On reaching the position referred to the men were so exhausted as to make an assault upon the enemy's lines unadvisable. The corps had been under arms for nearly eighteen hours; had assaulted the strong lines of the enemy; swept down them several miles and returning had moved upon Petersburg, some miles farther. It was therefore determined not to attack that night; but, under orders from Major-General Meade, the artillery was put in position and the troops prepared for an assault at daylight the next morning. On advancing the next morning it was ascertained that the place had been evacuated during the night, and preparations were at once made for the pursuit, and by 8 o'clock the troops were in motion, following the River road.

To the division commanders, Brevet Major-Generals Getty and Wheaton and Brigadier-General Seymour, too much of the credit of the successful assault cannot be awarded. They entered cheerfully and confidently into the project of attack, and handled their commands admirably during the whole of the operations of the day. The same may be said of the brigade commanders, and, indeed, of all officers, special mention of whom is made in the accompanying reports.

To my own staff I was as usual indebted for prompt, intelligent, and gallant discharge of duty during the day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Danville, Va., April 29, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this corps from the 3d instant, after the retreat of the rebel forces from Petersburg and Richmond, to the 9th instant, the date of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia near Appomattox Court-House:

At daylight on the morning of the 3d of April, the artillery of the corps being in position ready to open fire and the troops prepared for the assault, in pursuance to orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac of the evening previous, the skirmish line was pushed forward and soon discovered that the city of Petersburg had been evacuated during the night and that the army of General Lee was retreating. A communication received from the city authorities surrendering the place was forwarded to your headquarters, and the skirmish line halted. Soon after orders were received to pursue the enemy, and Mott's division, of the Second Corps, temporarily under my command, was at once put in motion by the River road, followed closely by this corps. The other two divisions of the Second Corps being in our front, with the trains which usually accompany the troops, our march for the day was necessarily a slow and short one, and we camped for the night about ten miles from Petersburg. The next morning the march was resumed, and at night we camped about two miles beyond Winticomack Creek, near the place of Mr. Featherston. On the 5th the corps moved, at 3 a. m., toward Jetersville Station, on the Danville railroad, and went into position some time before dark about two miles from that point and on the right of the Fifth Corps and of the army. It had been reported that the enemy, who had concentrated at Amelia Court-House, were threatening an attack, and the latter part of the march was hurried in consequence, and the troops put in position in order of battle.

The next morning (the 6th) the corps was put in motion at 6 a. m., in conjunction with the rest of the army, toward Amelia Court-House, where it was supposed the enemy still was, with the intention of attacking him at that place. Without regard to roads the troops were moved across the country, but after proceeding some three miles information was received that the enemy had left during the night and was endeavoring to pass around our left. The corps was at once halted and this information sent to army headquarters. Orders were soon received for

the corps to take the right of the army in the pursuit; but these orders were shortly after changed by instructions to move via Jetersville to the vicinity of Deatonsville, and take position on the left of the Second Corps and of the army. In obedience to these instructions the corps was promptly started. Following for a time the road from Jetersville, parallel to the railroad, and then turning square to the right, the road passing Deatonsville was reached at a point to the southward of that place. Here I found the Second Corps was engaged in skirmishing in advance of the road; and awaiting the arrival of the column the ground on the left of that corps was reconnoitered with a view to taking up that position, but finding the country to be a difficult one through which to advance, and hearing the cavalry heavily engaged some distance to the left, I moved on the arrival of the head of the column down the Burkeville road, perhaps a mile, and, turning sharp to the right, proceeded across the country toward a nearly parallel road on which the enemy was moving with troops and trains, and along which he had thrown up some slight breast-works. As soon as Seymour's division, which was leading, could be formed it was moved upon the road held by the enemy, which was carried after a slight resistance. This movement compelled a part of the enemy's force to move off by a branch road to the right, and in front of the Second Corps, which was rapidly coming up. The road being carried, the Third Division was wheeled to the left, with its left on the road, and Wheaton's Division, which had come up, having been rapidly formed on Seymour's left, the line was advanced down the road against a pretty sharp resistance for about two miles, when reaching Sailor's Creek, a marshy and difficult stream, it was found that the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, and that he had thrown up such breast-works at various points of his line as time permitted. Readjusting the lines somewhat, the First and Third Divisions keeping their previous formation of the Third on the right, the creek was crossed, and the attack made, the artillery, previously established in position, opening with great effect upon the enemy, while the Second Division, still in rear, was hurried up to take part in the battle in case it should be needed, and at any rate to sustain the batteries which were without support. This division was rapidly brought forward at the double-quick by Brevet Major-General Getty, and though not actually engaged performed an important part by its presence. The First and Third Divisions charged the enemy's position, carrying it handsomely, except at a point on our right of the road crossing the creek, where a column, said to be composed exclusively of the Marine Brigade and other troops which had held the lines of Richmond previous to the evacuation, made a countercharge upon that part of our lines in their front. I was never more astonished. These troops were surrounded—the First and Third Divisions of this corps were on either flank, my artillery and a fresh division in their front, and some three divisions of Major-General Sheridan's cavalry in their rear. Looking upon them as already our prisoners, I had ordered the artillery to cease firing as a dictate of humanity; my surprise therefore was extreme when this force charged upon our front; but the fire of our infantry, which had already gained their flanks, the capture of their superior officers, already in our hands, the concentrated and murderous fire of six batteries of our artillery within effective range, brought them promptly to a surrender.

The position was won, the right of the rebel army was annihilated, and the prisoners secured were counted by thousands.

In the attack upon the road along which the enemy was passing, and already referred to, a portion of General Sheridan's cavalry operated upon our right, and in the subsequent attack the mass of the cavalry operated on the enemy's right flank and rear, doing splendid service and completing the successes of the day, capturing most of the prisoners who had been driven back, broken and demoralized, by the attack previously described. Many general officers were captured by the combined forces of the infantry and cavalry, and of those who surrendered to the Sixth Corps were Lieutenant-General Ewell and Maj. Gen. Custis Lee. After the battle General Getty's division, which was still comparatively fresh, was advanced some two miles to the front, and he pushed his skirmish line some two miles farther, meeting no serious opposition. The First and Third Divisions, following General Getty's movement, took position on his left and right, respectively, where they bivouacked for the night.

In this battle of Sailor's Creek the corps nobly sustained its previous well-earned reputation. It made the forced march which preceded that battle with great cheerfulness and enthusiasm, and went into the fight with a determination to be successful seldom evinced by the best troops, and by its valor made the battle of Sailor's Creek the most important of the last and crowning contests against the rebel Army of Northern Virginia. To it had fallen the opportunity of striking the decisive blows, not only at Petersburg, on the 2d of April, but at Sailor's Creek, on the 6th, and most gallantly did it vindicate the confidence reposed in it by its own officers and the commander of the Army of the Potomac. The corps has always fought well, but never better than in the assault at Petersburg, and at Sailor's Creek four days after.

On the morning of the 7th, receiving orders from your headquarters to continue the pursuit of the enemy so long as there was a prospect of success, the corps was on the road shortly after 7 a. m., proceeding in the direction of Farmville on the road taken by the enemy. Reaching Rice's Station it was ascertained that the Twenty-fourth Corps had passed that point from Burkeville, and was of course ahead of us. Proceeding to Sandy River I was there informed that the advance of the Twenty-fourth Corps was in possession of Farmville, and not knowing what direction the enemy had taken an officer was sent forward to obtain information, with the intention of moving on Prince Edward Court-House if this intelligence was true, where the corps would have been in position either to follow the enemy promptly or cut him off if he moved toward Danville, or to move on Appomattox Court-House by the most direct route, with a prospect of intercepting a portion, at least, of his force, in the event of his taking that direction. Ascertaining that Farmville was not in our possession, I again moved toward that place, being somewhat delayed, however, by a division of cavalry that passed Sandy River in my front and by the Twenty-fourth Corps, the rear of which was overtaken before reaching Farmville. Passing the latter, the corps was massed on the high grounds overlooking the town, and the lieutenant-general, who came up about this time, directed me to remain in that position till further orders. It had been previously ascertained that the enemy, instead of moving toward Danville, had gone in the direction of Lynchburg, and that the main body had crossed the river at Farmville and High Bridge, burning the bridges at both these points, and that their rear guard alone had moved on the south side of the Appomattox. The river being too deep for the fording of infantry, a light foot bridge was constructed over it, and, under instruc-

tions from the lieutenant-general commanding, a pontoon train from the Army of the James was ordered up and a bridge thrown across the river for the artillery and trains. The infantry, crossing by the foot bridge, were encamped some time after dark, the trains and artillery getting into camp about midnight.

On Saturday, the 8th, orders to move at 5 a. m. were not received till 8 a. m., when the corps was at once put in motion and rapidly overtook the Second Corps. Instead of following this corps, the head of the column, at Major-General Humphreys' suggestion, was turned off on the plank road, which runs nearly parallel to and intersects at New Store the road followed by this corps. At New Store the corps camped for the night, after a march of about seventeen miles.

Starting at 5 a. m. on Sunday, the 9th, the Second Corps was soon overtaken and followed closely to the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House, where the troops were halted and held ready for any movement, awaiting the result of the conference then being held between Generals Grant and Lee. Soon after halting official intelligence of the surrender of General Lee's forces was announced to the army, and was received with great enthusiasm by the soldiers, who looked upon this as the result of all their privations, and as the virtual ending of the struggle which has convulsed the country for four years, in which they had willingly risked their lives and fortunes.

In the whole campaign I have been ably assisted by my staff, who, by their services, are entitled to the acknowledgments of the country; they are as follows: Maj. C. H. Whittelsey, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. Walter S. Franklin, assistant inspector-general; Majors Arthur McClellan, Richard F. Halsted, Thomas L. Haydn, and Henry W. Farrar, aides-de-camp; Lieut. James W. Dixon, acting aide-de-camp; Maj. S. H. Manning, acting chief quartermaster; Maj. James K. Scofield, acting chief commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Col. S. A. Holman, medical director; Actg. Staff Surg. S. J. Allen, medical inspector; Maj. D. I. Miln, provost-marshal; Capt. George E. Wood, ambulance officer; Maj. E. K. Russell, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Thomas H. Fearey, signal officer; Lieut. Alex. Samuels, acting assistant quartermaster.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

List of casualties in the Sixth Corps, on April 2, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	3	38	21	257	.....	2	24	297	321
Second Division	3	39	23	292	.....	57	26	388	414
Third Division	3	32	23	269	.....	.....	26	301	327
Artillery Brigade	.....	5	1	13	.....	.....	1	18	19
Total	9	114	68	831	.....	59	77	1,004	1,081

* So much of this report as relates to the operations of April 6 was furnished by Wright to Sheridan May 6, 1865.

List of casualties in the Sixth Corps, on April 6, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	7	70	19	277	.....	.....	26	347	373
Second Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Division	.....	7	2	58	.....	.....	2	65	67
Artillery Brigade	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Total	7	77	21	337	.....	.....	28	414	442

ADDENDA.

Address of General Meade, April 17, 1865, to officers and soldiers presenting battle-flags captured by the Sixth Corps.

Officers and soldiers of the Sixth Corps, I thank you very much for these numerous proofs of your valor, captured during the recent campaign. I do not wish to make any invidious distinctions between your own and the other corps of this army. They performed with valor and courage the part assigned to them. But candor compels me to say that in my opinion the decisive movement of this campaign which resulted in the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia was the gallant and successful assault of the Sixth Corps on the morning of the 2d of April. It was with much pleasure I had received a dispatch from your commander assuring me his confidence in your courage was so great that he felt confident of his ability to break through the enemy's lines. I finally ordered the charge to be made at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 2d and it was with still greater satisfaction that a few hours afterward I had the pleasure of transmitting a dispatch to the general-in-chief telling him the confidence of your brave commander had been fully borne out.

To you, brave men, I return the thanks of the country and of the army. To each of you a furlough of thirty days will be granted to enable you to present these proofs of your valor to the War Department. Let us all hope that the work upon which we have been engaged for nearly four years is over, that the South will return to its allegiance, and that our beloved flag will once more float in triumph over a peaceful and undivided country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Saint Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

No. 106.

Reports of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this division in the engagement before Petersburg on the 2d instant:

At midnight of the 1st, by direction of the major-general commanding the corps, I moved my command from camp near the Weldon railroad

to the left of the corps line, and massed it outside of Fort Welch, on the right of the Second Division. The brigades were formed in echelon, the left forward, in the following order: Third Brigade, Col. O. Edwards, in three lines, thirty paces in rear of the right of the Second Division; First Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, in three lines, thirty paces in rear of the right of the Third Brigade; and the Second Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, in two lines, thirty paces in rear of the right of the First Brigade. At 4.30 o'clock, upon a signal gun from Fort Fisher, the division moved forward with its "guide left," each brigade taking up the movement toward the enemy's lines as soon as the troops on its left had gained their prescribed distance of 100 paces between brigade lines. We were received by a sharp musketry and artillery fire, from which our losses were comparatively small, considering the distance we had to pass over under fire and the line of abatis that had to be cut away. During the advance in the dark each command became more or less disordered, the lines naturally merging in each other, on account of the enemy's opposition and the natural physical obstacles—abatis, frise-work, &c.—encountered. An extra number of axes had been issued to the pioneers of each brigade, and directions given for these men to be deployed along the division front; and although from frequent previous inspections it was known that the works we were ordered to storm were well protected by lines of abatis, all were astonished to find these obstructions such serious obstacles and so difficult to remove; openings were made in them, however, under a severe canister and musketry fire, and all along our front officers and men pushed through and captured the enemy's strong works in the most dashing and gallant manner. The Fifth Wisconsin and Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers formed the front line of the Third Brigade, which was the advanced echelon, and nearest the rebel works. Portions of these regiments had passed through the enemy's intrenchments and camps, crossed the Boydton plank road, and fired into a train of cars moving on the South Side Railroad before day had fairly dawned. From its position the opposition encountered by the Third Brigade was much greater and its losses in the assault very much larger than in either or both the First and Second Brigades. They gallantly worked their way through the darkness and obstructions into the enemy's works, capturing guns and prisoners, and the Second Brigade being on the extreme right deployed regiments and companies along the line of works toward Petersburg, occupying battery after battery of the enemy's lines for more than a mile to the right of the point assaulted. A detachment of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, after entering the works, ran forward to the Boydton plank road and cut the telegraph wire leading to Petersburg. The Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers formed the first line of the Second Brigade, and the Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers formed the first line of the First Brigade.

The troops were perfectly wild with delight at their success in this grand assault, and with difficulty could be restrained and the brigades reformed after the works, guns, prisoners, and camps were indisputably ours. In the original program for the assault it was determined that this division should, after the capture of the enemy's line of works, operate to the right in the direction of Petersburg. The three brigades composing it had hardly been reformed, with a view to a movement in the direction of that city, still held by the enemy, who was distinctly heard resisting the Ninth Corps attack, when orders were received from General Wright to send the two nearest brigades

to the left to assist the Third and Second Divisions of this corps in their movement toward Hatcher's Run, and with the remaining troops of the division to hold what we had gained and to wait further developments, it having been reported that the enemy were advancing in strong force to recapture their works.

In compliance with that order, I sent the First and Third Brigades, and withdrew the Second Brigade from the right to the position first occupied. Strong skirmish lines were advanced by the latter brigade toward Petersburg and the Appomattox River, and the enemy's reconnoitering parties checked; but a force of some 600 of them came down the line of works, driving a detachment of some eighty men from the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Ninty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and division sharpshooters out of a fort they had captured some three-quarters of a mile to our right. They soon opened an enfilading fire upon us with two rifled guns from this work, and at the same time the tower signal officer reported a column of some 600 of the enemy as having passed through the woods between us and the Appomattox, apparently to attack the left of the Second Brigade as it faced toward Petersburg. More than three-quarters of this brigade was already deployed in the line of works and skirmishing, and there were but few troops in reserve for any emergency. In a very short time, however, a column of our troops arrived from near Fort Fisher, and the Second Brigade was relieved by a division of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

Almost immediately after, about 9.45 a. m., the First and Third Brigades returned from the left with the Second and Third Divisions, having met with but little resistance and encountered the advance of the Second and Fifth Corps from Hatcher's Run. Soon after these brigades returned, by direction of the corps commander, I sent the Second Brigade to report to General Parke, commanding the Ninth Corps, and with the other two brigades moved to the right on the enemy's line of works, forming on the left of the Second Division, joining it in the advance toward Petersburg, the Twenty-fourth Corps being on its right. In this order, with the Third Brigade in line and the First Brigade in echelon and refused on its left, we advanced for nearly three miles, exposed to a constant front and flank artillery and occasional musketry fire, until arrived within two miles of the city, at 1 p. m., and touching the South Side Railroad, we halted to await the arrival of other troops to complete a more thorough connection to the Appomattox. This, for reasons best known to the major-general commanding the corps, was not perfected, and at 5 p. m. orders were received to form my command in two lines on the left of a division of the Second Corps, which had arrived, and to intrench my front, which was accomplished at 10 p. m.

The work accomplished by the division on this day was the most difficult I had ever seen troops called upon to perform. Massing and advancing in the dark they successfully assaulted strongly intrenched and elaborately obstructed lines with a determination and gallantry that could never be excelled.

I cannot repress my admiration of the conduct of both officers and men and my deep-felt obligations to the brigade commanders for their distinguished services and able handling of their troops. Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose, Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin, and Colonel Edwards more than earned for themselves this day the promptest recognition of their past long and gallant services.

During our advance toward Petersburg Capt. Crawford Allen's battery (H) of the First Rhode Island Artillery was admirably handled,

and his losses were severe; his guns were always in front, frequently in advance of the skirmishers, and as our lines moved forward he invariably forced the enemy's batteries to retire, and followed them closely. Earlier in the day, when the assault commenced, Captain Allen very handsomely compelled a section of the enemy's artillery to retire. If these guns, occupying one of their intrenched works and thoroughly enfilading our lines, had not been silenced they might have materially retarded our advance.

In the assault and during the subsequent operations of the day the officers of my staff rendered the same efficient and gallant service that has marked them on so many previous battle-fields. Their names are separately presented on the list of officers recommended for promotion.

A nominal list of casualties in this engagement accompanies this report, also a list of officers recommended for promotion for meritorious services and enlisted men entitled to special mention and reward.

The reports of brigade commanders include the operations of the 2d and 6th instant. They will be submitted with my report of the operations of this division from the 3d to the 13th instant, including the battle of Little Sailor's Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April —, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following list of casualties of commissioned officers and enlisted men in my command in the action of the 2d instant.*

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	1	4	6	62	.....	2	7	68	75
Second Brigade	.....	2	2	48	.....	.....	2	50	52
Third Brigade	2	32	13	147	.....	.....	15	179	194
Total	3	38	21	257	.....	2	24	297	321

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

* Nominal list omitted.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of my command from the 3d to the 13th instant, inclusive.

During the night of April 2 directions from the corps commander were received to hold my division in readiness to attack the enemy's works in our front at daylight, when the artillery of the corps was ordered to open fire. Soon after daylight Capt. M. L. Butterfield, acting engineer officer of the division, while inspecting the picket-line, was met by the mayor of Petersburg, under flag of truce, and handed by him a letter to Lieutenant-General Grant, or any other commander, surrendering the town. General Lee's forces having evacuated Petersburg during the night, similar letters had been sent by the mayor to our forces on other roads, and by the time this one had reached Sixth Corps headquarters it was known that the enemy had retreated from the Ninth Corps front and that our troops were already in Petersburg. The Second Brigade of this division had, on the 2d, been sent to support a portion of the Ninth Corps front, and Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin was the first commander who entered Petersburg with his brigade.

At 9 a. m. on the 3d this division moved with the corps in pursuit of the retreating enemy, being the second division in order of march, taking the River road from Petersburg toward Burkeville, marching ten miles, and bivouacked near the old Baptist Church, three miles west from Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad.

April 4, moved at 5 a. m., this division being the leading one in the order of march of the corps, halting at 8 a. m. to allow the Fifth Corps train to pass, which occupied until 2 p. m. At that hour resumed the march along the River road, crossing Namozine Creek, and going into bivouac at dark near the Cousins house, within a mile of Winticomack Creek.

April 5, marched at 6 a. m., this division being the third in the order of march of the corps, halting for issue of rations at the Jones house, near Deep Creek, at 10 a. m. By orders from the corps commander I directed the First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Penrose, to remain as guard, in conjunction with a Second Corps brigade, to the trains of the Second and Fifth Corps, which were ordered to follow this corps. The balance of my command resumed the march at 2 p. m., halting at 10 p. m. near the Smithy house, a mile from Jetersville Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. At this place we joined the Fifth Corps and Sheridan's cavalry, to whom we had been hurried up, it having been reported to us that the enemy were in force in his front and threatening an attack. Bivouacked for the night, with orders to prepare to attack at daylight.

April 6, received orders to move at 6 a. m. in support of the Second and Third Divisions, and in the rear of the Second on the right, in an advance toward Amelia Court-House, where the enemy were supposed to be in force, prepared for an attack. In accordance with that order, with the Third Brigade on the right and the Second on the left, in two lines each, I advanced by the left of regiment to the front, guiding by the right regiment of the Second Division. Capt. Crawford Allen's battery (H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery) followed 100 paces in rear. In this manner we advanced two miles, through dense woods and over creeks and ravines, when orders were received from General Wright to return to the vicinity of Jetersville, the enemy having

abandoned his intrenched position near Amelia Court-House. At 10 a. m., when near the Smithy house, I was ordered to follow the Third Division, which was moving, via Jetersville, northwest toward Deatonsville. During the last two miles of our march heavy skirmishing by our cavalry and some artillery firing was heard. Halting the trains to facilitate the movement of the troops across the bridges of Flat Creek, we hurried forward in anticipation of an engagement, though the reports made me by cavalrymen from the front who met us on the road was that no infantry force had yet been encountered, and that the enemy's cavalry were retreating. I never saw troops press on more eagerly or show greater desire to meet the enemy. After an hour's hard marching we reached a turn in the road and high ground, from which we could see the road running from Deatonsville to Jennings' Ordinary, upon which our cavalry had attacked the enemy's wagon guard and train. By the time the head of my column had reached the vicinity of Little Sailor's Creek we found the Third Division deployed, with its left upon the road referred to, some troops of the Second Corps on its right. Although the division had been pushing forward with the greatest haste, much of the march over plowed fields and rough ground, and the troops greatly fatigued, they doubled-quicked into position with the greatest spirit upon finding themselves in the immediate presence of the enemy. Our lines were soon formed—the right of the Third Brigade, Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding, on the left of the Deatonsville road, and at right angles to it; the Second Brigade, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, whose troops, being in rear, had a still harder race to get into position, forming on the left of the Third Brigade. The enemy's partially intrenched position could be plainly seen in our front, less than one-third of a mile distant, on the crest in the woods opposite Little Sailor's Creek, which lay at the foot of a long slope of plowed ground between us and their line. As our cavalry was known to be operating in their rear, I was urged by General Wright to hasten the attack, and, without waiting for the Second Brigade to be fully formed, the advance was ordered. Our artillery—Capt. Crawford Allen's battery, of this division, and others—shelled the enemy's line with great effect as we moved forward; fortunately for us, they had no guns in position. Our movement toward the creek was in plain view and down a perfectly cleared field for more than one-quarter of a mile. Reaching the creek, instead of finding it like most of the streams we had passed that day, it was discovered to be a swamp, varying in width from 40 to 100 yards, and traversed by several streams, the water in many places above the shoulders of the troops. Both brigades were in one line, in order to cover the front. I was ordered to attack, and none but good troops, knowing that there was no second line behind them, would so gallantly have dashed into and crossed this difficult swamp and stream, while from the moment they reached its edge they were under the enemy's severe musketry fire. The line after crossing the creek was readjusted under the crest occupied by the enemy, but the slopes in front of the right and center of the Third Brigade were too gradual to afford them protection and they were exposed to a severe front and enfilading fire. The Second Brigade was ordered to charge at once up the steep hills and into the enemy's line in the woods. This movement was brilliantly executed under a galling fire, and the Third Brigade at the same time advancing against the strong lines in its front, and the battle of Sailor's Creek was won. A brigade of Southern marines stubbornly continued the fight, but the movements of the One hundred and twenty-first New York and Thirty-

seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, which were admirably handled, compelled them to speedily recognize our victory. On the extreme right the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers rapidly pressed fairly through the enemy's lines and skirmished directly in their rear, capturing Lieutenant-General Ewell, of the rebel army, his staff, and many other prisoners. The cavalry attacked the enemy in rear soon after our front attack had succeeded, and, of course, took most of the prisoners and material. This division pushed rapidly on in pursuit, the Third Brigade to the right and the Second to the front and left. The number of prisoners taken is not known. I understand that the result of our attack was the capture of nearly all the rebel troops in our front, which consisted of Ewell's two divisions and the Confederate Marine Brigade. This division took Lieutenant-General Ewell and General G. W. Custis Lee and several battle-flags—eight have been turned over to the assistant adjutant-general of the corps, and four more are known to have been taken within the four days preceding and including that.

The troops felt the immense importance of success in this, the last battle fought by Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, and their marching and fighting was all that could be wished.

Accompanying this, I have the honor to submit the reports of brigade commanders, and again, expressing my full appreciation of their gallantry and skill, I ask that the services of these officers in all the operations of this division since the assault at Petersburg, on the 2d instant, may meet with prompt acknowledgment.

I desire, in this connection, to submit the names of my efficient staff, and to thank them for the gallant service they have so continuously and faithfully rendered: Bvt. Lieut. Col. George Clendenin, jr., assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. Col. Rufus P. Lincoln, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Bvt. Maj. A. M. Tyler, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters; Maj. Chester D. Cleveland, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, ordnance officer; Surg. Redford Sharp, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief; Bvt. Maj. Miles L. Butterfield, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting engineer officer; Bvt. Maj. Solomon W. Russell, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, provost marshal; Bvt. Majs. John Snodgrass, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and George A. Bernard, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, acting aides-de-camp; Capt. Charles G. Finney, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. James G. Fitts, commissary of subsistence, U. S. Volunteers; Bvt. Capt. Henry E. Hindmarsh, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, judge-advocate; First Lieut. William J. Cooke, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. James T. Stuart, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of division sharpshooters.

The names of officers and enlisted men recommended for promotion and reward for distinguished services and meritorious conduct in the assault at Petersburg, April 2, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, have already been forwarded. Accompanying this report is a list of the casualties that occurred in the latter battle.

April 7, marched at 7 a. m., this division being the third in order of march of the corps, by the way of Rice's Station, on the South Side Railroad, and Farmville, across the Appomattox River, going into bivouac one mile to the west of it at 9 p. m.

April 8, marched at 7 a. m., this division being second in order of march of the corps, via Curdsville and New Store, on the Buckingham Court-House plank road, going into bivouac at 9 p. m., two miles west of New Store.

April 9, marched at 5 a. m., this division being first in order of march of the corps, four miles toward Appomattox Court-House, where we halted until the Second Corps had moved out of camp, which occupied until 11 a. m., when we continued the advance. Massed within four miles of Appomattox Court-House at 1 p. m., to await the result of a conference between Generals Grant and Lee. At 5 p. m. received news of the unconditional surrender of Lee's army, which caused the wildest enthusiasm and heartfelt joy among the troops. Went into camp upon receipt of that intelligence, and remained until April 11, when, at 7 a. m., this division, being third in order of march of the corps, marched back toward Burkeville, via New Store and Curdsville, and camped near Little Willis River.

April 12, marched at 6 a. m., this division being second in order of march of the corps, via Farmville, and camped near Sandy River at 4 p. m.

April 13, marched at 7 a. m., this division being the leading division of the corps, via Rice's Station, on the South Side Railroad, to Burkeville Junction, and went into camp one mile and a half east, facing south.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to send herewith six rebel battle-flags captured by the following-named men, and under the circumstances set opposite their respective names:

Second Brigade.—Battle-flag of Savannah Guards, captured by Private Warren C. Dockun,* Company H, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, two other enlisted men having been killed while attempting its capture in the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.

Battle-flag (regiment unknown), captured by Private Benjamin Gifford,* Company H, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, in the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.

Battle-flag (regiment unknown), captured by Corpl. Elijah A. Briggs,* Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, in the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Battle-flag (regiment unknown), captured by Sergt. Wesley Gibbs,* Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, in the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.

Third Brigade.—Battle-flag (regiment unknown), captured by Private Charles A. Taggart,* Company B, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.

First Brigade.—Battle-flag Forty-sixth North Carolina, picked up on the picket-line by Lieutenant Brant,* Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, April 3, 1865.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

In addition to the above, the following flags were delivered to corps headquarters on the day of their capture, viz:

First Brigade.—Battle-flag (regiment unknown), captured by Private Frank Fesq,* Company A, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, in the rebel works at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; delivered to Major Franklin, commissary of musters.

Third Brigade.—Battle-flag (regiment unknown), captured by Corpl. Richard Welch,* Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, in the rebel works at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; delivered to Major Whittelsey, assistant adjutant-general.

Total number of flags turned in, eight.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 20, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following list of casualties among commissioned officers and enlisted men in my command in the action of the 6th instant.†

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Second Brigade	3	14	1	36	4	50	54
Third Brigade	4	56	18	241	22	297	319
Total	7	70	19	277	26	347	373

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 18, 1865.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following list of recommendations for promotion of officers in this division for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services in the assault on Petersburg, April 2, 1865,

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.
† Nominal list omitted.

and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, and the names of enlisted men deserving mention for conspicuous bravery and good service in the same engagements:

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, colonel Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers for distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's lines near Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, colonel Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers for distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's lines near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers for distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's lines near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. (This officer has not yet received official notice of his promotion to brigadier-general by brevet, which was dated the 19th of last September; he has commanded a brigade since the battle of Cold Harbor.) Col. Isaac C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers for distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's lines near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. (This officer has not yet received official notice of his promotion to brigadier-general by brevet, dated the 19th of October last.) Col. Thomas S. Allen, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet for distinguished gallantry at the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and to be brigadier-general for bravery and meritorious services at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Col. Egbert Olcott, One hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet for distinguished gallantry at the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and to be brigadier-general for bravery and meritorious services at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865. The above-mentioned commanders are officers of very unusual merit, have every one of them commanded brigades in battle, and been repeatedly recommended for promotion. I cannot too highly estimate the great importance of their valued services during the assault on Petersburg and the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va.

For most valuable services and conspicuous gallantry at the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, the following officers are recommended for promotion: Bvt. Lieut. Col. George Clendenin, jr., assistant adjutant-general, to be colonel by brevet; Lieut. Col. Rufus P. Lincoln, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and acting assistant inspector-general, to be colonel by brevet; Bvt. Maj. A. M. Tyler, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, and acting commissary of musters, First Division, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Maj. Chester D. Cleveland, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, and ordnance officer, First Division, and additional aide-de-camp on the field, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Bvt. Maj. Miles L. Butterfield, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, and engineer officer, First Division, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Bvt. Maj. Solomon W. Russell, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, provost-marshal, First Division, and additional aide de-camp on the field, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Bvt. Maj. John Snodgrass, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, additional aide-de-camp, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Bvt. Maj. George A. Bernard, Sixty-fifth New York Volun-

teers, and additional aide-de-camp, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Bvt. Capt. Henry E. Hindmarsh, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, judge-advocate, First Division, to be major by brevet; First Lieut. William J. Cooke, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet; Capt. James T. Stuart, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in charge of division sharpshooters, to be major by brevet.

For valuable and highly meritorious services and marked attention to the duties of their respective departments, I have the honor to recommend for promotion by brevet: Surg. Redford Sharp, Fifteenth New Jersy Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief of this division, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Capt. James G. Fitts, commissary of subsistence, First Division, Sixth Corps, to be major by brevet; Capt. Charles G. Finney, assistant quartermaster, First Division, Sixth Corps, to be major by brevet; neither of these gentlemen has received any official recognition of his valuable services during the entire campaign of 1864.

For distinguished gallantry and most valuable services at the assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, I have the honor to recommend: Capt. Crawford Allen, jr., commanding Battery H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery Volunteers, to be major by brevet; First Lieut. Walter M. Knight, Company H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery Volunteers, to be captain by brevet; Second Lieut. Anthony B. Horton, Company H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery Volunteers, to be first lieutenant by brevet.

The following recommendations for the First Brigade are made: Lieut. Col. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Maj. Ebenezer W. Davis, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Maj. James W. McNeely, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Maj. J. Augustus Fay, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Bvt. Maj. Charles R. Paul, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and acting assistant adjutant-general, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Bvt. Maj. William McElhaney, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and acting assistant inspector-general, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. James W. Penrose, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. William H. Bird, First Delaware Cavalry, and aide-de-camp to General Penrose, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. John R. McCauley, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. Jonathan Maguire, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. Joseph R. Wells, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. W. S. Ackley, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, to be captain by brevet

for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First. Lieut. William Brant, jr., Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. E. R. Howard, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. John Wilson, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. John P. Crater, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. Dayton E. Flint, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. James H. Comings, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. H. Edward Lewis, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. Charles E. Grant, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. A. J. Manderville, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. Ellwood Lippincott, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Capt. John W. Goodenough, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. Samuel W. Downs, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Second Lieut. James Phillips, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be first lieutenant by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; First Lieut. George W. Breen, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, to be captain for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

The following recommendations for officers of the Second Brigade are made: Col. James Hubbard, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisk, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Lieut. Col. John Harper, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Maj. Augustus H. Fenn, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's

Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Charles H. Woodman, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. James Deane, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. David Gordon, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Morris C. Foot, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault upon the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Maj. Edward W. Jones, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Maj. James W. Cronkite, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. John S. Kidder, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. James Johnson, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Hiram C. Van Scoy, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Daniel D. Jackson, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; Capt. Michael Kelly, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Gad N. Smith, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Michael Devine, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Frederick J. Volks, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and

at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Charles J. C. Ball, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Lewis Munger, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Homer S. Curtiss, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Frank E. Lowe, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Thomas J. Hassett, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Second Lieut. Charles F. Anderson, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be first lieutenant by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and distinguished services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.

The following recommendations for officers of the Third Brigade are made: Lieut. Col. E. H. Rhodes, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for marked gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Lieut. Col. James R. Neiler, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Maj. William C. Gray, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Maj. William Clark, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Bvt. Maj. Edwin A. Landell, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Thomas G. Colt, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general to Colonel Edwards, to be major by brevet for marked gallantry and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. William A. Wiedersheim, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, additional aide-de-camp to Colonel Edwards, to be major by brevet for marked gallantry

and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Jos. W. P. Roberts, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for marked gallantry and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Albert Ivers, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for marked gallantry and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; Capt. William H. Knight, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. and Adjt. B. Theodore Northrop, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. James Colwell, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Henry C. Warner, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865; First Lieut. David S. Hassinger, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. James Dutton, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Thomas Morris, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Henry Curran, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. Archibald Hopkins, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Capt. J. C. Robinson, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865; Capt. Jonas A. Champney, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous bravery and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; First Lieut. and Adjt. J. S. Bradley, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous bravery and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; First Lieut. William C. Morrill, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous bravery and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and

at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; Bvt. Maj. F. W. Wombacker, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for conspicuous bravery and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; Capt. William H. Byers, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for conspicuous bravery and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; First Lieut. and Adjt. J. B. Downing, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous bravery and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; First Lieut. Frank S. Halliday, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous bravery and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865; Second Lieut. John K. Dorrance, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, to be first lieutenant by brevet for gallantry in the assault on the enemy's works near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

The following-named enlisted men of the First Brigade are recommended to the general commanding the corps, as deserving of special mention and reward for conspicuous bravery and good conduct: Sergt. Samuel D. Appleby, Company I, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, carried the colors, and was the first to enter the enemy's works, April 2, 1865; Sergt. Jasper Archer, Company D, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, carried the colors in advance of his regiment during the assault; Sergeant Jones, Company G, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, carried the colors until disabled and obliged to leave the field; Corpl. William A. Burnett, Company G, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, was wounded but remained on the field fighting; Sergt. Thomas McElhany, Company B, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, was conspicuous in his actions of encouraging the men forward; Corporal Koerner, Company E, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, helped to capture a rebel battery and fire it upon the retreating rebels, was badly wounded while so engaged; First Sergeant Sparks, Company I, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, in command of the company and gallantly led it in action; First Sergeant Moyer, Company K, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, in command of the company and gallantly led it in action; Sergt. A. C. Wilson, Company A, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, encouraging and leading the men in action; Private Henry B. Paxton, Company I, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, in advance of his comrades at the assault; Private Abraham Palmer, Company A, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, particularly distinguished himself for gallantry; Private William H. McKeen, Company A, Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, particularly distinguished himself for gallantry: Color-Sergt. Peter S. Gunderman, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous for gallantry; Private Wilson Housel, Company G, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry; Corpl. James V. Hoff, Company E, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry; Corpl. Daniel W. Kithcart, Company E, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry; Sergt. Robert Holt, Company A, Second Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry; Corpl. David B. Husted, Company A, Third Battalion New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry; Sergt. Maj. Christian A. Volk, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry in leading his company; First Sergt. Richard V. Cueman, Company H, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry in leading his company; First Sergt.

George W. Grover, Company I, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry in leading his company; First Sergt. John McNamara, Company K, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in leading his company; Color-Sergt. John Prior, Company G, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, in advance of the regiment with his colors; Private John McGuire, Company F, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers; Private John Foley, Company C, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers; Private John Riley, Company K, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers; Private Jabez W. Carey, Company H, Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, pioneers of the regiment, gallantry for charging ahead of their regiment and cutting the abatis.

The following-named enlisted men of the Second Brigade are recommended to the general commanding the corps as deserving special mention and reward for conspicous bravery and good conduct: Corpl. Elijah A. Briggs, Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, for capturing a rebel battle-flag in the assault; Private George R. Walker, Company F, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, for capturing a rebel battle-flag in the assault; Corpl. Thomas Daley, Company L, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, was the first man of his regiment on the enemy's works in the assault, April 2, 1865, and, though wounded, refused to leave the field; Sergt. Wesley Gibbs, Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, capturing a rebel battle-flag in the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, Va.; Corpl. Homer S. Sackett, Company H, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, capturing without assistance the colonel and major of a Georgia regiment on the 6th instant; Private Dennis Moore, Company K, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers, assisting in the capture of Brig. Gen. Custis Lee; Private Warren C. Dockun, Company H, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, capturing a rebel battle-flag; Private Benjamin Gifford, Company H, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, capturing a rebel battle-flag; Sergt. Redford Dustin, Company F, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, firing a captured gun upon the enemy; Private Harris S. Hawthorn, Company F, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, captured Brig. Gen. [G. W.] Custis Lee, on the 6th instant; Private Francis Sprowl, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, was the first man in his regiment in the rebel works on the 2d instant, and twice loaded and fired one of the captured pieces on the retreating enemy; Color-Sergt. Patrick Leavins, Company H, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry on the 2d instant; Corpl. Barney Farrell, Company G, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry on 2d instant; Color-Sergt. Albert J. Bannen, Company C, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisting in the capture of rebel guns on the 2d instant; Corpl. Francis A. Wilson, Company B, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisting in the capture of rebel guns on the 2d instant; Private Hosea B. Taylor, Company B, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisting in the capture of rebel guns on the 2d instant; Private John McLaughlin, Company G, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisting in the capture of rebel guns on the 2d instant; Private William R. Fox, Company A, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assisting in the capture of rebel guns on the 2d instant; Corpl Albert W. Scott, Company C, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry; Corpl. Robert D. Wilson, Company C, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, conspicuous gallantry; Sergt. Maj. James S. Day, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, gallant and meritorious conduct

on the 6th instant; Corpl. Albert W. Scott, Company C, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, gallant and meritorious conduct on the 6th instant.

The following-named enlisted men of the Third Brigade are recommended to the general commanding the corps as deserving special mention and reward for conspicuous bravery and good conduct: Private William Railton, Company E, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallantry, being one of the first of his regiment to enter the enemy's works on the 2d instant; Color-Sergt. William J. Babcock, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallantry, being one of the first of his regiment to enter the enemy's works on the 2d instant; Color-Corpl. Thomas Parker, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallantry, being one of the first of his regiment to enter the enemy's works on the 2d instant; Corpl. Maurice O. Hearn, Company —, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallantry, being one of the first of his regiment to enter the enemy's works on the 2d instant; Sergt. Samuel M. Bolton, Company C, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery in the assault on the 2d instant; Corpl. Richard Welch, Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery in capturing a rebel stand of colors; Private Charles A. Taggart, Company B, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, for capturing a rebel stand of colors; Corpl. S. J. Dean, Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for distinguished bravery, April 2, 1865; Corpl. William McCue, Company B, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers,* for capturing a rebel stand of colors; Sergt. George W. Johnson, Company K, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for being one of the first of the regiment to enter the enemy's works and secure two pieces of artillery, April 2, 1865; Private Lewis J. Dunlap, Company F, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for being one of the first of the regiment to enter the enemy's works and secure two pieces of artillery, April 2, 1865; Private Samuel Winterbottom, Company A, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for being one of the first of the regiment to enter the enemy's works and secure two pieces of artillery; Color-Sergt. Henry Entriken, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery, April 2, 1865; Corpl. John T. Hall, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery, April 2, 1865; Corpl. August Franz, Company A, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; Sergt. A. Q. Smith, Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; Sergt. F. T. Smith, Company B, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; Sergt. Angus Cameron, Company C, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; Drummer George Deverney, Company C, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; First Sergt. James Young, Company D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; Color-Sergt. R. H. Langton, Company F, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; Corpl. A. B. Day, Company G, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865; Sergt. R. Elwell, Company K, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, for distinguished services, April 2, 1865.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. WHEATON,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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* Probably Eighty-second Pennsylvania—see p. 945.

No. 107.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Penrose, Fifteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following partial report of the part taken by my command—First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps—in the assault on the enemy's lines, and subsequent engagements of the same day:

On the morning of the 2d instant the brigade was formed in four lines, its left in rear and right of the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps. Just before daylight the signal was given to advance, when the lines moved forward. They had gone but a short distance before the first and second lines became one, owing to the fact that the pickets which were to have advanced simultaneously with us did not, and the first line received the fire of the enemy's pickets, which was very severe. The entire command pushed on, and in a few moments parts of each regiment had possession of the enemy's lines. From some cause the entire lines took direction 200 yards to the left of the points designated, and I found my men had entered the works on the front intended to have been taken by the Third Brigade. At this point two pieces of artillery (Rodman's or ordnance rifled) were captured by Brevet Major Paul, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. James W. Penrose, acting aide-de-camp, of my staff, with a few men. A guard was placed upon the guns. Some time after two companies of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers came up to the guns and wished to remove them, which Captain Penrose refused to allow them to do. They then formed around the platforms. Before those two companies came up Captain Penrose had loaded the guns, but could not find primers with which to fire them. In the meantime his attention was directed elsewhere, when the men of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts drove my guard from the guns, claiming them as their capture. As this has occurred once before I am not disposed to allow it to pass this time without notice, as the command is entitled to the credit of the capture.

One battle-flag was taken by a private of the Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, whose name has been forwarded. It is impossible to state the actual number of prisoners taken, as they were sent to the rear without guards, but I think at least 200.

But a short time elapsed before the lines were reformed, and the brigade was ordered to the support of the Second Division of this corps. They were marched in line of battle for two or three miles, when it was ordered to the right. On arriving near the point of assault I was ordered to form on the left of the Third Brigade, with the right refused. In this position we moved forward, gradually closing in around Petersburg. About 3.30 p. m. I swung my left forward, resting it on the Appomattox. During the afternoon's advance we were constantly under a severe fire of artillery, but losing but few men. Moderate skirmishing. After reaching a point one mile from the city a slight change of position to the right was made, and an order to intrench received. Though the command was in some confusion in the assault, yet in the afternoon's advance the men and officers behaved to my entire satisfaction, especially as two-thirds of them were new men, and had not been in the army three months.

To the following-named officers I am greatly indebted for their gallantry, courage, and efficiency, and respectfully recommend them for the brevet set opposite their names: Bvt. Maj. Charles R. Paul, acting assistant adjutant-general, as brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. James W. Penrose, acting aide-de-camp, as brevet lieutenant-colonel (both of these officers, side by side, entered the enemy's works, capturing a section of battery, and by their dashing gallantry carried the men with them); Lieut. William H. Bird, First Delaware Cavalry, personal aide, brevet major; Lieut. John R. McCauley, Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, slightly wounded, personal aide, brevet major; Bvt. Maj. William McElhaney, assistant inspector-general, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Lieut. J. Maguire, aide-de-camp, brevet captain (these officers, with the other two above-mentioned, led the charge on the enemy's works, and by their magnificent conduct insured the final success). The conduct of all these officers during the entire day gave me the greatest satisfaction. Lieutenant-Colonel Hufty, commanding the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, Major Fay, of the Fortieth New Jersey Volunteers, Major Davis, commanding Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and Major McNeely, commanding Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, are all entitled to a brevet in a grade above their present commissions. They entered the works in the assault with their men, and pushing on drove the enemy, clearing the ground for the organization of the troops. Their conduct during the entire day met with my special approbation.

I have the honor to submit the reports of regimental commanders, which contain account of the conduct of the officers and enlisted men of their respective commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. PENROSE,
Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 108.

Report of Lieut. Col. Baldwin Hufty, Fourth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH NEW JERSEY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular, First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, April 15, 1865, I have the honor to report the operations of my command since April 1, 1865.

On the night of April 1 we broke camp and marched to the left and front of Fort Fisher, where the brigade was massed in column of regiments—the Fortieth New Jersey Regiment occupying the first line, the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers the second line, the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers the third line; and the Fifteenth New Jersey Volunteers the fourth line; the Second Brigade on our left, and the Third on our right in echelon. We remained in this position some time before receiving the signal to advance and charge the rebel line of works in our front. At about 4.15 o'clock on the morning of the 2d we received the order to advance. Owing to the darkness, &c., much confusion occurred, and the line became broken and mixed with the Fortieth Regiment, which was still further increased by the Tenth

and Fifteenth Regiments. We soon reached the rebel picket-line, where a number of prisoners were captured. Here a portion of the regiment was halted and reformed; another portion, under my command, proceeded on through the abatis in front of the rebel works and struck the breast-works, meeting with very little opposition. I think I can safely claim my colors as being the first in the brigade to enter the works. In connection with a portion of the Third Brigade we cleared over a mile and a half of the works, capturing three batteries or redoubts—one of three pieces and two of two pieces each; the enemy being re-enforced obliged us to give up the two latter. The remainder of the regiment, which had been reformed, entered the breast-works, and with the remainder of the brigade struck to the left. After proceeding some distance and meeting with little or no opposition the line of march was turned toward Petersburg. In the afternoon the Fourth Regiment was formed in the first line, on the left of the Fifteenth, a portion of the First Battalion acting as skirmishers. We advanced against the city with very little opposition, and camped for the night within sight of Petersburg, which place was evacuated during the night.

Much credit is due the First Battalion for their good behavior throughout; also to Lieut. William S. Ackley and Color-Sergt. Samuel D. Appleby, of the Fourth Regiment, for their bravery, both being killed inside the rebel works.

The loss in the Fourth Regiment (total), 3 killed, 18 wounded, and 1 missing; in the First Battalion, 2 killed, 9 wounded, and 1 missing.

On the morning of the 3d we marched on the River road to intercept Lee's army. On the 6th the Fourth and First Regiments were detailed as guard to wagon train, and reached the brigade in the evening. On the 7th rejoined the division and marched to Farmville. On the 8th marched to New Store. On the 9th General Lee surrendered his whole army. On the 11th, 12th, and 13th marched toward Burkeville, which place we reached on the evening of the 13th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. HUFTY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth New Jersey Veteran Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. C. R. PAUL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Sixth Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FOURTH NEW JERSEY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 18, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. C. R. PAUL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade of this date, I have the honor to forward the following report of officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct in the battle of the 2d instant: Capt. J. R. Wells, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Lieut. W. S. Ackley, Company K, by bravery in leading charge on breast-works and battery. Lieut. William Brant, Company B, First New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Lieut. E. R. Howard, Company I, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Color-Sergt. Samuel D. Appleby, Company I, by his bravery in carrying the colors and first to cross the enemy's work. Sergt. George C. D. Pow-

ell, Company I, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Corpl. Charles Moran, Company I, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Sergt. Enoch Cordery, Company K, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Sergt. J. D. Sargent, Company K, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Corpl. Charles Dolbow, Company K, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Sergt. John A. McKenny, Company D, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Sergt. Isaac Howell, Company D, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Sergt. James Connor, Company D, by bravery and efforts to rally his men. Color-Sergt. Jasper Archer, Company D, by bravery in carrying the colors and boldly charging. Corpl. George W. Archer, Company D, by bravery in rallying his men. Corpl. Michael Boyle, Company D, by bravery in rallying his men. Corpl. William Alger, Company D, by bravery in rallying his men. Private William Dougherty, Company D, by bravery in rallying his men. Private C. J. Wilson, Company D, by bravery in rallying his men. Private William Bennett, Company D, by bravery in rallying his men. Private John McCabe, Company D, by bravery in trying to rally his comrades. Private Alexander G. Rainier, Company D, by bravery in trying to rally his comrades. Corpl. W. H. Crowley, Company G, by bravery in trying to rally his comrades. Sergt. William E. Cavalier, Company G, by bravery in trying to rally his comrades. Color-Sergeant Jones, Company G, by bravery in carrying the colors until disabled and obliged to leave. Corpl. William A. Burnett, Company G, by bravery in continuing fighting after being wounded. Sergt. Samuel B. Fisher, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. John S. Nichols, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. James H. Nugent, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. Walter W. Woodward, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. Alfred Webb, by gallantry in rallying his men. Sergt. William G. Fletcher, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Sergt. Charles H. Morton, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Sergt. Charles W. German, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. James Edgeworth, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. James Campfield, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. Jacob Van Marter, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Private Amos Parsons, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Private Lewis Southard, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Private Anthony A. Reed, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Private John Smith, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Private James L. Bozier, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Private Jacob Mundin, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Private Thomas Rainear, Company C, by gallantry in rallying his men. Corpl. William O'Brien, Company K, by gallantry in rallying his men. Sergt. Thomas McElhany, Company B, First Battalion, by bravery in leading his comrades and cheering them forward. Corpl. William Little, Company A, First Battalion, by bravery in leading his comrades and cheering them forward. Corpl. Cornelius S. Abrahams, Company A, First Battalion, by bravery in leading his comrades and cheering them forward. Private William C. Smith, Company A, First Battalion, by bravery in leading his comrades and cheering them forward. Corpl. Charles Gruff, Company H, First Battalion, by bravery and good conduct. Corpl. Louis Mattour, Company E, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct. Sergt. Samuel B. Keeler, Company A, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct. Sergt. Emil Jaerin, Company A, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct. Corpl. Joseph

Harding, Company A, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct. Private Charles Wood, Company A, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct. Private Frederick Schnieder, Company A, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct. Private John Lenk, Company A, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct. Sergt. John McLean, Company H, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, by bravery and good conduct.

The commissioned officers mentioned in the above list were under my own eye; as far as my knowledge extends all behaved with commendable gallantry and bravery in rallying and leading their men.

Respectfully submitted.

B. HUFTY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth New Jersey Volunteers.

No. 109.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Sixth Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following reports of operations of the Second Brigade in the engagements of the 2d and 6th instant.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JO. E. HAMBLIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

Report of operations of Second Brigade in the action of the 2d instant:

The brigade left camp at 10 p. m. of the 1st instant; was formed in two lines on the right of the Sixth Army Corps, in rear of the picket-line, to front and left of Fort Fisher—the Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisk commanding, on right; the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Colonel Hubbard commanding, on left of front line; the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. Harper, the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, Bvt. Col. E. Olcott, on left of second line. At 4 a. m. of the 2d instant advanced in echelon of twenty paces to rear and right of First Brigade. Owing to the early hour and mist of morning, and the nature of the ground, the troops were in some confusion arriving at the rebel lines. A portion of the command, under Colonel Hubbard, Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, advanced directly to the front toward the South Side Railroad, while another detachment, under Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisk, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Harper, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, turned to the right and passed down the line of works, capturing guns and prisoners for nearly a mile from the point of entrance. A third party, under Maj. J. W. Cronkite,

One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, moved to the Boydton plank road and cut the telegraph wire. The party which moved to the right—consisting of parties of One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonels Fisk and Harper—occupied and held a fort nearly a mile to the right, until nearly noon, when they were compelled to retire before a superior force of the enemy. The brigade was assembled, and remained guarding the position gained, the Sixty-fifth New York, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, and One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers deployed as skirmishers, until about 12 m., when relieved by a division of the Twenty-fourth Corps. I was then ordered to march to support of the Ninth Corps; reported to General Parke at Fort Sedgwick; placed the brigade, under direction of General Hartranft, in the trenches of the rebel main works near Fort Mahone, where they remained until about an hour before daylight, when the whole command was deployed as skirmishers and moved toward Petersburg; assembled in suburbs of the town and marched in order through the city between 4.30 and 5 a. m., being the first organized force in the place. Learning that many deserters from the enemy were secreted in the city, Colonel Olcott, with One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was charged with the collection of prisoners. At 10 a. m. marched back to old camp for knapsacks, left behind, rejoining the division at 8 o'clock that evening.

The losses in this day's fighting, detailed reports of which have been forwarded, were: Killed, 2; wounded, 48; missing, 1; total, 51.

Five guns, 3 flags, and about 250 prisoners were captured on the 2d, and one 84-pounder and about 200 prisoners on the morning of the 3d instant.

Officers and men were so enthusiastic in the pursuit that little attention was paid to guarding or getting receipts for captured prisoners or property.

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HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

Report of operations of Second Brigade in the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865:

The brigade was brought into position in two lines—the One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, Brevet Colonel Olcott commanding, on right, and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Harper commanding, with right wing of Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisk commanding, on left of first line; the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Colonel Hubbard commanding, on right, and the left wing of Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers on left of second line. Advanced across a broad swamp traversed by a deep creek; rallied the line on the opposite side preparatory to a charge. Finding a wide interval in the front of Third Brigade, on my right, moved the brigade by right flank about fifty yards, and charged up the hill under a heavy fire of musketry, deploying the second line by left flank as we advanced. The enemy were speedily driven from our front, but the troops on our immediate right being repulsed the enemy pushed forward, threatening my right flank. No supports were at hand. Brevet Colonel Olcott, commanding One

hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, rapidly changed front forward on his right company, and with a few men of the Third Brigade succeeded in repulsing their advance.

The Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Harper commanding, after carrying the enemy's works, pushed on until they encountered our own cavalry, while the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Colonel Hubbard commanding, turned to the left, pushing half a mile up the road, capturing wagons, forges, battery wagons, &c. The Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Fisk commanding, was deployed skirmishing in front and on flank of our left.

The losses in this action have been reported in detail: Killed, 17; wounded, 38; missing, 1; total, 56.

Two colors, a large number (exceeding 1,000) prisoners, wagons, forges, battery wagons, and a profusion of small-arms were the results of this charge.

I beg your attention to the following statement of gallant and meritorious conduct by officers and men of this brigade:

Bvt. Col. E. Olcott, commanding One hundred and twenty-first, distinguished himself by abilities and gallantry which are beyond praise. The success of the 6th instant is largely due to the prompt and splendid manner in which he maneuvered his regiment, charging front under a heavy fire, and driving the enemy from our right flank. I earnestly recommend that he be appointed brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers.

Col. James Hubbard, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. H. C. Fisk, Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. J. Harper, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, displayed the highest qualities of coolness and daring, under the most trying circumstances.

Capt. Michael Kelly, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, on the 2d instant turned the guns of a captured battery on the retiring foe and fired them with great effect; he also took a battle-flag inside the enemy's works.

Capt. G. N. Smith, Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, and Lieutenant Munger, Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, throughout the battle of the 2d exhibited the most daring bravery and gallantry.

The following-named officers deserve notice for meritorious conduct in the assault of the 6th instant: Maj. Edward W. Jones, First Lieut. Homer S. Curtiss, and Second Lieut. Charles F. Anderson, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

Maj. James W. Cronkite, Capt. John S. Kidder, Capt. James Johnson, Capt. Hiram C. Van Scoy, and First Lieut. Frank E. Lowe, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, distinguished themselves by gallant conduct in the engagement of April 2.

Captain Kidder, Captain Johnson, Captain Jackson, Capt. H. C. Van Scoy, First Lieutenant Hassett, and Adjt. F. E. Lowe, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, particularly distinguished themselves by gallantry in the engagement of the 6th instant at Sailor's Creek.

Capt. Michael Devine, Capt. Fred. J. Volks, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, on the 2d instant displayed great coolness and ability in handling their men on the Boydton plank road, where they advanced immediately after the charge.

Captain Ball, Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, was with that portion of the brigade that went to the right on the morning of the 2d instant, and his conduct during that advance stamps him as an officer of more than ordinary merit.

Maj. Augustus H. Fenn, Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. David Gordon, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. C. H. Woodman, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. James Deane, Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery, aide-de-camp; and First Lieut. Morris C. Foot, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, rendered the most efficient services, leading the command in every advance, and throughout exhibiting the most intrepid valor.

Captain Deane turned the guns of a captured fort, and with a detachment from the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, fired them on the enemy, until no enemy was in range.

I earnestly recommend that all the above-named officers be promoted by brevet.

Corpl. Elijah A. Briggs, Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and Private George R. Walker, Company F, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, each captured a battle-flag on the 2d instant.

Corpl. Thomas Daley, Company L, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, was the first man of his regiment on the works on the 2d instant, and though painfully wounded, refused to leave the field.

Sergt. Wesley Gibbs, Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, captured a battle-flag on the 6th instant.

Corpl. Homer S. Sackett, Company H, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, without assistance, captured the colonel and major of a Georgia regiment on the 6th.

Private Dennis Moore, Company K, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, assisted in capturing Brig. Gen. Custis Lee.

Private Warren C. Dockun, Company H, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, and Private B. Gifford, Company H, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, each captured a flag.

Sergt. Redford Dustin, Company F, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, on the 2d instant, turned, loaded, and fired a captured gun upon the enemy.

Private Harris S. Hawthorn, Company F, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers, captured Brig. Gen. Custis Lee on the 6th instant.

Private Francis Sprowl, Company F, Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers, was the first man of his regiment in the rebel works on the 2d instant, and twice loaded and fired one of the captured pieces on the retreating enemy.

Color-Sergt. Patrick Leavins, Company H, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, and Corpl. Barney Farrell, Company G, bearer of the regimental flag, were very conspicuous for their gallantry on the 2d instant, after being entirely under the enemy's fire while moving to the right.

Color-Sergt. Albert J. Bannen, Company C, and Sergt. John B. Cook, Company D, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured one gun on the 2d instant. Corpl. Francis A. Wilson* and Private Hosea B. Taylor, Company B, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured one gun on the 2d instant. Private William R. Fox,* Company A, and Private John McLaughlin, Company G, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured one gun on the 2d instant. Corpls. Albert W. Scott and Robert D. Wilson, of Company C, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were the first of a number of men to enter the fourth fort on the

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

right on the morning of the 2d and captured three guns. These guns were partially disabled. They were compelled to leave them before fully doing so, and the guns were retaken by the enemy, but again captured by the Twenty-fourth Corps.

Color-Sergt. Albert J. Bannen, Company C, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, displayed great gallantry on the 6th instant, rushing ahead with the colors of the regiment while under a very heavy fire, and by his example urging the men to advance.

I earnestly recommend that a medal be awarded to each of the above-mentioned enlisted men.

For honorable mention I recommend Sergt. Maj. James S. Day and Corpl. Albert W. Scott, Company C, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the 6th instant.

Among the killed on the 6th instant I regret to name Capt. T. C. Howland, One hundred and twenty-first New York State Volunteers; no braver or more gallant officer ever carried sword.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

JO. E. HAMBLIN,

Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Brigade.

No. 110.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisk, Sixty-fifth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,

April 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders of the general commanding, I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 2d instant the colors of the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers were the first of our brigade to be planted on the enemy's works. As soon as we passed there we moved to the right, the regimental flag being in the lead, and the first in the battery of three guns that was enfilading our assaulting column from the right. In the movement to the right four guns were first reached by men of this regiment; these guns were served. Private Francis Sprowl, of Company F, was the first man in the battery, and twice loaded and fired one of these pieces at the retreating enemy.

Color-Sergt. Patrick Leavins and Corpl. Barney Farrell, Company G, bearer of regimental flag, were very conspicuous for their gallantry, often being entirely under the enemy's fire while moving to the right. I would respectfully recommend that these men be granted medals for their bravery.

Capts. F. J. Volks, Michael Devine, and C. J. C. Ball rendered most efficient services during the assault. Captains Devine and Volks, while in charge of the skirmish line on the Boydton road, in danger of being flanked by the enemy, met the danger with coolness, and by a handsome change of front checked them. Captain Ball was with that portion of the brigade that went to the right, and his conduct during that advance stamps him as an officer of more than ordinary merit. In fact, the conduct of all was all that could be wished.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. FISK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES H. WOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIFTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with Special Orders, headquarters Second Brigade, April 9, 1865, I have the honor to report the Sixty-fifth New York State Volunteers were deployed as skirmishers at the engagement known as Sailor's Creek, Va., on the 6th instant, and that no individual cases of gallant conduct of either officers or men came under my observation.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY C. FISK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES H. WOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 111.

Report of Bvt. Col. Egbert Olcott, One hundred and twenty-first New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 121ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 14, 1865.

Captain WOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagements of April 2 and 6.

I am, captain, very respectfully your obedient servant,
E. OLCOTT,
Brevet Colonel, Commanding.

Report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers in the engagement of April 2, 1865:

The brigade being in two lines, the One hundred and twenty-first New York formed the left of the second. When the order to advance was given the regiment moved rapidly forward, maintaining a good line until within about 200 yards of the enemy's works, when the second line was moved a short distance by the left flank and then forward again. This, together with the darkness and the character of the ground, divided the regiment somewhat, most of the men with the colors entering the works farther to the right than intended, capturing two guns; one of these was immediately turned upon the enemy, loaded, and fired by Sergt. Redford Dustin, Company F. Sergeant Dustin served for nearly two years in the First Massachusetts Battery, and is a skillful artillerist. These guns were carried off, and a receipt obtained for them. The portion of the regiment engaged in taking the guns mentioned, with a part of the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, Second Connecticut, and Sixty-fifth New York, advanced along the enemy's works to the right for nearly a mile, capturing all the artillery in them and holding the works until ordered to join that part of the brigade to the left. The regiment in this charge captured about 200 prisoners. The regiment afterward was, with the brigade, sent to the support of the Ninth Corps, and occupied the first line of works taken from the enemy in front of Fort Sedgwick.

On the morning of the 3d the regiment formed part of the skirmish line that advanced on Petersburg, entering that city about 4.30 o'clock.

The regiment captured one 84-pounder cannon and about 200 prisoners during the morning. The casualties were 1 killed and 11 wounded; aggregate loss, 12.

Report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers in the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865:

The brigade being in two lines, the One hundred and twenty-first New York formed the right of the first, the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania being on the left. About 4 p. m. advanced across Sailor's Creek. Remained a short time under the crest of the hill to reform, the creek being quite deep and the crossing difficult. Charged with the rest of the line, drove the enemy, capturing a large number of prisoners. Pressing forward, the enemy were found to be on the right flank of the brigade, the troops on the immediate right having been repulsed. The regiment, by order of Colonel Olcott, rapidly changed front, forming on the road that, crossing the creek, runs nearly perpendicular to the original line of battle. Farther down the road, near the creek, a portion of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts were striving to hold their ground.

The One hundred and twenty-first New York having checked the enemy, who were endeavoring to get into the rear of the brigade, was ordered to charge, which it did, driving the enemy in confusion, capturing General Custis Lee and several other officers of high rank, together with two stand of colors. General Lee was captured by Private Harris S. Hawthorn, Company F, the proofs of which, there having been some controversy about the matter, accompany this report, marked A. It was near the road mentioned that Captain Howland was killed; no braver or more gallant officer ever carried sword. First Lieutenant Morton was also killed.

The casualties in the engagement were, 2 officers and 7 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 12 enlisted men wounded; aggregate, killed and wounded, 22.

The officers of the command displayed, without exception, great gallantry, particularly Captain Kidder, Captain Johnson, Captain Jackson, Captain Van Scoy, First Lieutenant Hassett, and Adjutant Lowe. The names of the men who captured the colors are Warren C. Dockun, and Benjamin Gifford, Company H.

The regiment took at least 500 prisoners.

[Inclosure A.]

CAMP IN THE FIELD, VA.,
April 14, 1865.

Private Harris S. Hawthorn, Company F, One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, being duly sworn, says, that he knows of his own knowledge that he is the first person (officer or enlisted man) who seized or captured General Custis Lee, of the Confederate Army, in the engagement of the 6th of April; and that he never lost sight or control of said General Custis Lee until he delivered him up to Colonel Olcott, commanding One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers; and that he, Hawthorn, was one of the men detailed by Colonel Olcott, on account of such capture, to conduct General Custis Lee to the headquarters of General Wheaton, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

H. S. HAWTHORN.

Subscribed and sworn to, at Malvern, near Burkeville, Va., this 14th day of April, 1865, before me.

H. E. HINDMARSH,
Lieutenant, Judge-Advocate, First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

CAMP OF 121ST NEW YORK REGIMENT,
April 14, 1865.

I hereby certify that for more than two years I have well known Harris S. Hawthorn, Company F, One hundred and twenty-first New York Regiment, as a professed Christian, and have always regarded him worthy of confidence, by the uniform consistency of his religious life. I regard his testimony on any subject as unimpeachable, and that no assurance can be stronger than his affirmation under the sanctity of an oath.

JOHN R. ADAMS,
Chaplain of 121st New York Regiment.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. 121ST REGT. NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS,
April 4, 1865.

Capt. CHARLES H. WOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward a list of prisoners captured by this command in the late engagement:

Company A	11	Company G	31
Company B	18	Company H	22
Company C	29	Company I	30
Company D	14	Company K	21
Company E	13		
Company F	13	Total	202

Number of enlisted men of this command that entered the fort, capturing 3 guns, in front of our brigade lines, 175; number that advanced still farther to the right and capturned 3 guns, 67 men. This command captured 1 gun in front of Ninth Corps on the 2d instant. I have receipts for 2 guns, 1 caisson and carriage, and about 140 prisoners.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. OLCOTT,
Brevet Colonel, Commanding.

No. 112.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Harper, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
April 13, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor of making the following report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 6th instant, Sailor's Creek:

My command was placed upon the left of the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, forming, with that regiment, the front line of the brigade. At the command "forward" we proceeded steadily (notwithstanding a severe fire of musketry, by which I sustained some loss) across the open ground until we arrived at the creek, where some little delay took place, it being difficult to cross in some parts. After crossing, however, the line was reformed, and advanced to the foot of the hill upon which the enemy were posted; here we halted, by order, for a short time, during which the line was put in

good shape for the charge. Very soon the order to advance was given, when we advanced to the top of the hill, where we were met by a terrific fire of musketry which, momentarily, staggered the line (I may here mention the gallant conduct of Bvt. Col. E. Olcott, commanding the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, who, by his example, did much to gain the victory which soon followed); with a cheer, however, the men pressed forward, and after a stubborn contest forced the enemy to retire in confusion, capturing many prisoners, who were ordered to the rear. Upon gaining the woods in which the enemy had been posted I found that a number of them had made a stand upon our left flank, and were becoming very annoying. I advanced upon them with my colors and fifteen or twenty of the men of my regiment and some of the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, and after some trouble drove them into a ravine, where they raised a white flag and surrendered. We continued our onward course, exchanging shots with the flying enemy until we crossed a line of breast-works, where more of them surrendered. We advanced still farther into the open field half a mile beyond the works, where we connected with the cavalry, which had apparently just started out. Soon after this Captain Gordon, of the Second Brigade staff, met us, and informed us that the brigade was reforming in the woods to our rear. We rejoined the brigade.

I cannot but speak in the highest terms of all the officers and men of my command; one and all, they did well. I earnestly recommend Color-Sergt. Albert J. Bannen, of Company C, for his gallant conduct in rushing ahead with the colors of the regiment whilst under a very heavy fire, and by his example urging the men to advance. I think him deserving of a medal. For honorable mention I report Sergt. Maj. James S. Day and Corpl. Albert W. Scott, Company C.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JOHN HARPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Vols., Commanding.

Bvt. Capt. CHARLES H. WOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. NINETY-FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 4, 1865.

Bvt. Capt. CHARLES H. WOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In obedience to orders, I respectfully submit the following report of guns captured by my command on the 2d instant on the left of the enemy's line:

In the first fort, one gun, by Color-Sergt. Albert J. Bannen, Company C, and Sergt. John B. Cook, Company D. In the second fort, one gun, by Corpls. Francis A. Wilson and Hosea B. Taylor, Company B. In the third fort, one gun, by William R. Fox, Company A, and John McLaughlin, Company G. In the fourth fort, three guns, by Corpls. Albert W. Scott and Robert D. Wilson, Company C, they being the first of a number to enter. These guns were partly disabled; they were compelled to leave them, however, before fully doing so, and they were retaken by the enemy, but again taken by the Twenty-fourth Corps.

Very respectfully,

JOHN HARPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 113.

Report of Capt. James T. Stuart, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Sharpshooters.

HDQRS. SHARPSHOOTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 17, 1865.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report the operations of my command during the recent operations of this division.

On the morning of April 2, having been ordered by the general commanding to report to General Hamblin, I was ordered to form those of my men who were armed with Spencer rifles as a skirmish line, the left joining the right of the Second Brigade, the line to be formed at an angle of about twenty-five degrees with the line of battle. The men armed with the telescope and globe rifles were ordered to remain in Fort Fisher. They were left there in charge of Lieutenant House. When the charge began the skirmish line moved forward, keeping connection with the Second Brigade, which very soon brought us in contact with the enemy's pickets; and as soon as the storming column entered the works and the Second Brigade wheeled to the right, my line conforming to their movements put me on the flank of the picket-line of the enemy, the most of which I captured for the distance of about half a mile. The number captured on this line and sent to the rear was about sixty-five. As soon as the Second Brigade (which had been moving down inside the works) halted I ordered my men to make a left wheel, which brought them in front of a fort mounting three guns, and which was still occupied by the enemy, on which I ordered the line to charge, and succeeded in capturing the fort, 3 guns, 3 commissioned officers, and 25 men, who surrendered in a body as soon as my men got on the parapet of the fort. We sent the prisoners to the rear, and held the fort for half an hour, when our ammunition gave out, and I ordered my men to rejoin the Second Brigade, which was then in a fort a short distance to our left. We did not succeed in getting the captured guns to the rear, as the fort we took was commanded in the rear by an interior work, and it was impossible to get the cannon out of the fort, except by the rear. After rejoining the Second Brigade we accompanied [it] to the balance of the division. In this engagement Second Lieut. William Byron, Sixty-fifth New York, was severely wounded, and two privates were slightly wounded, but not severe enough to require medical treatment. As soon as Lieutenant House saw that the storming party had succeeded in carrying the works he moved the men armed with telescope and globe rifles to a position where they could fire on the forts that were yet in possession of the enemy, where good execution was done against the enemy's artillerists.

The command accompanied the division through all its marches to Sailor's Creek, and at that point did but little fighting, and losing no men.

In submitting the above report I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES T. STUART,
Captain, Commanding Sharpshooters.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 114.

Report of Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 17, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the late operations:

The command moved from its camp on the night of the 1st, at 10.30 o'clock, and massed in front of Fort Fisher, where the brigade remained some time waiting for the Second Division to get into position. I then moved outside the works, marching left in front, and formed on the right of the First Brigade, Second Division, twenty-five paces echelon, in three lines, with an interval of 300 paces between each line, in the following order, from right to left: First line, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts and Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers; second line, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Second Rhode Island Volunteers; third line, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. I caused a skirmish line of seventy-five Spencer rifles (all volunteers) to be deployed along my brigade front, and twenty axmen, selected from the pioneer corps. I also distributed a sufficient quantity of axes along the first line, to be used in case the axmen had trouble in removing the obstructions. The command was severely harassed by the fire of the enemy's skirmishers while forming. At 4 a. m. the line moved forward, taking up the double-quick after passing the ravine in my front, and stormed the fort in my front, together with a portion of the works on its left, successfully carrying them, capturing 10 guns, 3 battle-flags, and a large number of prisoners. I then directed a fire to be opened on the right and left flanks, for the purpose of sweeping the front of the First and Second Brigades and as much of the Second Division as possible. I caused the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers to change front forward on first company, and to sweep the front on my right, which they accomplished, connecting with the One hundred and twenty-first New York Volunteers, of the Second Brigade. My skirmishers at once pushed on to the South Side Railroad, cut the telegraph wire and tore up a portion of the track, losing heavily in doing so. I then reformed my lines on the edge of the woods in rear of the position we had taken, the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers in the meantime destroying Mahone's division hospital, some distance in advance, on the right of the plank road. I then moved to the left along the Twenty-fourth Corps front a distance of about two miles and a half and halted. I was then ordered to move back in the direction of Petersburg. My brigade skirmished toward the city for a distance of two miles, where we formed a connected line with the First Brigade, on my left, and the Second Division of the Second Corps, on my right. During this advance, and while forming my lines, the command was exposed to a severe and at times to an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries, advantageously posted. As soon as my lines were formed I received orders to throw up a rifle-pit, covering my front, which was completed before dark. During the night the city was evacuated.

In the several marches my brigade participated in common with the rest of the division.

The loss of the brigade in the assault on the 2d instant was about 192 killed and wounded.

On the 6th my brigade led the division, following in rear of the Third Division. About 3 p. m., while in the vicinity of Little Sailor's Creek, I received orders to push forward with all possible dispatch and to form

my line in column of regiments on the high ground overlooking the marsh known as Little Sailor's Creek. The regiments came up on the double-quick and formed in column as follows: Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Eighty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, with the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers in column of wings in the road perpendicular to rest of the line. The formation being changed, I ordered the left wing of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers to be put on the left of the Fifth Wisconsin, forming the first line, and the right wing to connect with the left of the Forty-ninth, forming the second line, and the One hundred and nineteenth [Pennsylvania and] Second Rhode Island Volunteers to move forward in line in rear of the second line, and the Thirty-seventh in rear of them, retaining its first formation. I moved across the creek in this order without waiting for the Third Division, and formed one line, from right to left, as follows: Fifth, Eighty-second, One hundred and nineteenth, Forty-ninth, Second, and Thirty-seventh. After passing the creek I halted the line, which had become somewhat broken by the passage of the creek, and reformed it under the crest of the hill in my front. As soon as the line was reformed the brigade moved rapidly forward and soon became heavily engaged with the enemy. At this time I was deprived of the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, on which I depended for holding my left; the Second Rhode Island Volunteers, losing its connection with the Thirty-seventh and being exposed to a severe fire from the left flank and our own batteries, were thrown into disorder and obliged to fall back, and by so doing partially exposing the left flank of the Forty-ninth, which was also thrown into disorder, but soon rallied. The Fifth, Eighty-second, and One hundred and nineteenth, though exposed to a heavy flank fire from the enemy, posted not thirty yards from them, maintained their ground, and after a severe contest, and losing heavily, drove the enemy from their position. The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts advanced at the same time with the brigade, driving the enemy slowly, but soon found both flanks exposed and a column of the enemy coming in on their left. Their left was thrown back to meet this attack, which they admirably repulsed. By this time they discovered the enemy on their right flank and some 100 yards in the rear. The regiment faced about, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. The enemy were finally forced back and they taken in flank; their line being swept by the fire of the Spencers they surrendered. Amongst the captures were Brig. Gen. Custis Lee and a rebel stand of colors. Lieutenant-General Ewell and staff surrendered to the Fifth Wisconsin. A large number of prisoners were taken by the brigade, the number I cannot accurately state. The brigade advanced until they came up with the cavalry, on the road leading to Rice's Station, where I halted, and soon received orders to move back to the division, which I did, and went into camp for the night.

My loss was severe, amounting to 343 killed and wounded.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of the brigade; with a few exceptions it was all that I could wish. A report of the officers and men who were particularly deserving of promotion has already been forwarded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

Maj. GEORGE CLENDENIN, Jr.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Sixth Army Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from headquarters Sixth Army Corps, of April 3, 1865, I have the honor to forward a list of commissioned officers in my command who particularly distinguished themselves for gallantry and meritorious services on the 2d and 6th of April, and who I would recommend for promotion; also the names of enlisted men, including those who captured colors, who, by their conduct on that day, are entitled to receive medals.

Col. Thomas S. Allen, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, to be brevet brigadier-general, for gallantry on April 2; to be brigadier-general, for bravery and meritorious service at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.

Col. Isaac C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brigadier-general, for gallantry on April 2 and 6.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Rhodes, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, to be brevet colonel, for gallantry at the assault on enemy's works April 2.

Lieut. Col. Gideon Clark, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet colonel, for gallantry in leading his regiment at the assault on enemy's works April 2 (wounded).

Lieut. Col. James R. Neiler, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet colonel, for gallantry and meritorious service on April 2 and 6.

Maj. William C. Gray, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, for gallantry and meritorious service April 2 and 6.

Maj. William Clark, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, for gallantry and meritorious services on April 2 and 6.

Bvt. Maj. E. A. Landell, captain, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, brigade inspector, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, for meritorious services in being one of the first in the enemy's works April 2, and also to be brevet colonel for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6.

Capt. Thomas G. Colt, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, to be brevet major, for marked gallantry April 2, 1865, and to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, for meritorious services at battle of Little Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.

Capt. W. A. Wiedersheim, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, to be brevet major, for distinguished services and marked gallantry on April 2 and 6.

First Lieut. J. W. P. Roberts, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet captain for meritorious services April 2 and 6.

Capt. Albert Ivers, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet major, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6 (wounded).

Capt. William H. Knight, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet major, for gallantry and meritorious services April 6 (wounded).

First Lieut. and Adjt. B. Theo. Northrop, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6 (wounded).

First. Lieut. James Colwell, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6 (wounded).

Capt. H. C. Warner, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet major, for gallantry at the assault on enemy's works April 2.

First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. D. S. Hassinger, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6.

First Lieut. James Dutton, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6.

First. Lieut. Thomas Morris, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6.

Capt. Henry Curran, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, to be brevet major, for conspicuous and marked gallantry April 2 and 6.

Capt. Archibald Hopkins, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brevet major, for conspicuous gallantry April 2; to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, for distinguished services April 6.

Capt. J. C. Robinson, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brevet major, for distinguished services April 2 (wounded).

Capt. Jonas A. Champney, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brevet major, for bravery and meritorious services April 2 and 6.

First Lieut. and Adjt. J. S. Bradley, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6 (wounded).

First Lieut. William C. Morrill, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for conspicuous bravery on April 2 and gallantry in capturing a general officer April 6.

Bvt. Maj. F. W. Wombacker, captain, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6 (wounded).

Capt. William H. Byers, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, to be brevet major, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6.

First Lieut. and Adjt. J. B. Downing, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for gallantry and meritorious services April 2 and 6.

First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. F. S. Halliday, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, to be brevet captain, for gallantry on the 2d and 6th of April (wounded).

Second Lieut. John K. Dorrance, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, to be brevet first lieutenant, for gallantry on the 2d of April, 1865 (wounded).

ENLISTED MEN.

Private William Railton, Company E, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, for gallantry in being one of the first in the enemy's works April 2.

Color-Sergt. William J. Babcock, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, and Color-Corpl. Thomas Parker,* and Corpl. Maurice O. Hearn, Second Rhode Island Volunteers, for being first in the enemy's works April 2.

Sergt. Samuel M. Bolton, Company C, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery in the assault on April 2.

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

Corpl. Richard Welch, Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery April 2, 1865, capturing a stand of colors and shooting a man at the guns, and for conspicuous bravery on the 6th of April.

Private Charles A. Taggart, Company B, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for capturing a stand of colors from enemy April 6.

Corpl. S. J. Dean, Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous services April 2.

Corpl. Patrick Kelly, Company E, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for bravery and bayoneting a rebel soldier in act of shooting his commanding officer April 2, 1865.

Private William McCue, Company B, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, capturing a stand of colors April 2, 1865.

Sergt. George W. Johnson, Company K, and Sergt. William Ployd, Company B, Private Lewis J. Dunlap, Company F, Private Samuel Winterbottom, Company A, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for being the first to enter the enemy's works and securing two pieces of artillery April 2, 1865.

Color-Sergt. Henry Entriken and Color-Corpl. John T. Hall, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry April 2 and 6.

Corpl. August Franz, Company A, Sergt. A. Q. Smith and Sergt. F. T. Smith, Company B, Sergt. Angus Cameron and Drummer George Deverney, Company C, Orderly Sergt. James Young, Company D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, Sergt. R. H. Langton, Company F, Corpl. A. B. Day, Company G, and Sergt. R. Elwell, Company K, for distinguished service April 2 and 6 in rallying the men and among the first to enter the enemy's works and killing the gunners at their guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. EDWARDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 115.

Reports of Capt. Archibald Hopkins, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, April 15, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Brigade, of April 14, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the operations of the late campaign:

In the assault on the enemy's works at Petersburg on the morning of April 2 this regiment was in the front line of the brigade, on the right of the Fifth Wisconsin. In advance of the line of battle were deployed as skirmishers seventy-five picked men and volunteers from this regiment, who covered the entire brigade front and were commanded by Capt. J. C. Robinson, assisted by Second Lieut. H. A. Cushman. At the word of command the regiment advanced rapidly, with a cheer, forced their way through two lines of abatis, over the ditch into the enemy's fort, where (after a brief but sharp conflict, the enemy's gunners standing to their pieces and firing them two or three times after some of us were in the fort) we captured 3 guns, about 40 prisoners, and a battle-flag.

Captain Robinson, in command of the skirmish line, was one of the first to reach the abatis, and was wounded there. Adjt. J. S. Bradley and First Lieut. W. C. Morrill particularly distinguished themselves by gallantry and efficiency. Corpl. Richard Welch, Company E, knocked down the rebel color-bearer, took his flag, and shot one of the gunners while in the act of discharging his piece. Corporal Kelly, of the same company, bayoneted the man who shot his commanding officer while ascending the parapet.

Our loss in the assault was 3 men killed and 3 officers and 29 men wounded.

The regiment was the first in the enemy's works.

After reforming the line, leaving Lieutenant Cushman and his company temporarily in charge of the captured guns, I joined the brigade, from which we had become separated, and moved with it toward the left. During this movement the regiment destroyed several wagons and a number of tents filled with clothing, officers' baggage, and quartermaster's property. We then moved with the rest of the command toward the right, and when near General Lee's headquarters were opened upon on the flank by a rebel battery. I moved the regiment into a sheltered position, and sent out two companies with orders to silence the guns. This they succeeded in doing and in killing so many of the horses that the entire battery—Carpenter's—was soon after taken by the Second Division, whose line in advancing covered that part of the field. That night Companies E and I were on the skirmish line and were among the first troops to enter the city of Petersburg in the morning. Soon after the regiment was allowed to march in and see the city, after which it rejoined the brigade and moved with it in pursuit of the enemy.

At the battle of Sailor's Creek the regiment, after severe double-quicking, which greatly exhausted the men, was put in position in column of wings, right in front, in rear of the Second Rhode Island. When the order to advance was given I deployed the regiment into line of battle and moved to left, so that my right joined the left of the Second Rhode Island. Just before reaching the swamp which protected the enemy's position I ordered the right company (C) to deploy so as to cover our front. They executed this movement with admirable rapidity and precision considering the nature of the ground, crossed the swamp, moved up the hill, and were soon exchanging shots with the enemy. The line was halted and reformed after crossing the swamp under cover of the hill, the crest of which was held by the enemy. We were then moved a short distance by the right flank, when the order "forward" was given. The men reserved their fire with noteworthy coolness until we were within a few rods of the enemy, who were formed in two lines of battle on the crest of the hill. They then opened with rapid volleys, advancing all the while with a yell. The enemy, unable to withstand our fire, gave back slowly at first, and soon disappeared from our front, leaving several prisoners and a caisson in our hands. I now found that we were entirely unsupported on either flank, and was about to take measures to connect with the Second Brigade, which had been on our left, when I noticed what seemed to be a heavy column of the enemy moving by the flank around our left. I hastened to that part of the line and caused it to be thrown back, after which a few well-directed volleys drove them out of sight again. At this juncture of affairs it was discovered that the enemy had moved a column through a ravine, which served to partly conceal the movement, around our right and about half the length of the regiment in our rear. We had barely time to face about when they charged us, and a desperate

hand-to-hand fight with swords, pistols, and bayonets ensued. Several men were wounded with the bayonet. We did not give them an inch of ground and they were finally forced back into the ravine, where we swept the whole length of their line with such a terrible raking fire that they were unable to reply, and soon gave token of surrender. We accordingly ceased firing, when they opened fire on us, wounding Adjutant Bradley and some others. We immediately opened again with redoubled energy, and in a few moments they surrendered in earnest. More than 390 were taken and sent to the rear.

General Custis Lee, who commanded their line, surrendered and gave up his sword to Private David D. White, of Company E; and Private Charles A. Taggart, of Company B, captured their battle-flag. Corpl. Richard Welch, of Company E, was overpowered by numbers and taken prisoner in a desperate attempt to capture a battle-flag in advance of our line. He was afterward retaken.

Instances of personal gallantry were too numerous to mention. Capt. George H. Hyde and Capt. George B. Chandley were particularly conspicuous in repelling the enemy's assault, and Adjutant Bradley and Lieutenant Morrill again distinguished themselves by their determined bravery and coolness. First Sergt. E. P. Cowles, Company D, cheered on the men while lying under a tree with a severe wound through the body.

Over eighty rebel dead were afterward counted in the ravine I have mentioned.

After the severest fighting was over the One hundred and twenty-first New York formed with their colors and a few men on our right.

In conclusion allow me to say that it is a settled conviction of all engaged that had we not been armed with the Spencer rifle we should not have been able to maintain our position, but, on the other hand, all would have been destroyed or captured. There were a few exceptions to the general good behavior of the regiment, all of which were among the enlisted men, and it is my intention that they be brought to trial.

Our casualties in this engagement were 8 men killed and 3 officers and 28 men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HOPKINS,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. T. G. COLT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully request that the following may be appended to my report of the part taken by this regiment in the late campaign, which in the haste of preparation I unintentionally omitted:

Capt. C. L. Edwards, who had the special supervision of the right wing during both battles, showed himself cool, capable, and brave. Throughout both engagements Chaplain F. C. Morse, by his continual and immediate presence with the regiment, even when under the hottest fire, rendered the most important services to our wounded. After Adjutant Bradley was wounded I directed Second Lieutenant Nichols to act in his place, and he performed the duties of the position during the remainder of the fight most gallantly and acceptably. I also

desire to mention particularly First Lieutenant Vincent, who, always cool, brave, and prompt, has rendered most valuable services from the commencement of the campaign in whatever position placed. I also desire to recommend Color-Sergt. E. D. Hooker for a medal and promotion at the first opportunity for his invariable gallantry and unflinching courage. Sergeant (now first sergeant) Shaw, of Company D, also merits particular mention for good conduct throughout, and particularly at the battle of Sailor's Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HOPKINS,
Captain, Comdg. Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. T. G. COLT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
March [April] 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to state that there were 3 officers and 28 men wounded and 8 men killed in the engagement of yesterday. The officers were Capt. Walter B. Smith, First. Lieut. and Adjt. John S. Bradley, and Second Lieut. Harrie A. Cushman. There were 360 officers and men, and General C. Lee, captured by my command. General Lee was captured by Private D. D. White, Company E, of this regiment, and he formally surrendered his sword to Lieut. W. C. Morrill, of this regiment, who now wears it. At least one battle-flag was captured by the Thirty-seventh Regiment, and one other is claimed, although the capture of it is claimed by another command.

Very respectfully,

A. HOPKINS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. G. COLT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 116.

Report of Bvt. Col. Baynton J. Hickman, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In reply to circular from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, of April 14, 1865, I have the honor to forward the following report as the part taken by this regiment in the late operations, from the assault on the works in front of Petersburg to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia by General Lee:

On the evening of April 1 the regiment was ordered to move, and about 11 o'clock we left camp and moved with the brigade toward the left, and passed through our works near Fort Fisher, and formed on the left of the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the second line of battle. When the order to advance was given the regiment moved with the brigade toward Hatcher's Run, and then came back to the enemy's works in front of Fort Fisher, and

moved on the left of the brigade toward Petersburg. During the night the enemy evacuated, and on the 3d the regiment moved with the brigade in pursuit of the enemy in the direction of Amelia Court-House. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the evening of April 6, when we came upon the enemy near Sailor's Creek. The Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was formed in the second line, the One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, and one wing of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left. We advanced, and the troops on the right and left obliqued, and this regiment filled the opening and became part of the advance line, and then advanced across Sailor's Creek and attacked the enemy in the woods. After getting within twenty yards of the woods the enemy got upon our left flank, and had then a fire in front and flank, compelling us to fall back. The same night we were detached as a guard, by order of Major-General Wright, to take charge of rebel prisoners captured in the engagement. On the 7th the regiment was sent with prisoners to Burkeville Junction. When they had been turned over, we started to rejoin the brigade, which we did on Monday, the 10th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. HICKMAN,

Brevet Colonel, Comdg. Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. T. G. COLT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 117.

Report of Col. Isaac C. Bassett, Eighty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late operations:

On the morning of the 2d of April the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers formed the third line of battle of the Third Brigade, First Division, in the column of attack upon the enemy's works in front of Petersburg; was among the first to enter the works, rendering great assistance in defeating the enemy, and capturing some 400 prisoners and one rebel battle-flag. The regiment also participated in the capture of Petersburg. Our loss was 5 enlisted men killed and 22 wounded; total, 27.

The regiment also participated in the pursuit of the enemy until the afternoon of April 6, at Sailor's Run, when the left wing of the regiment formed the left of the first line of battle, the right wing forming the left of the second line. The attack commenced by our troops moving upon the enemy. The advance of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers was through a deep, difficult swamp and almost impenetrable undergrowth and forest. Here the flank fire of the enemy becoming severe, changed front forward on the left and confronted the enemy within fifty yards of their position. Here the regiment did great execution, as the serious loss or vast number of the enemy's dead in our immediate front afterward indicated. Our loss during this engagement was—killed, 1 officer, 18 enlisted men; wounded, 7 officers, 73 enlisted men; total, 8 officers, 91 enlisted men.

With pleasure I recommend for honorable mention Maj. William Clark, of this regiment, who, by his gallantry, energy, and cool, clear judgment, rendered valuable service; also, Capts. Albert Ivers (Company C) and William H. Knight (Company B) for unusual bravery in leading their companies in the action, during which they were both dangerously wounded; also, Private Charles Desota (Company K), for the capture of one Confederate battle-flag.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

I. C. BASSETT,
Colonel.

Capt. THOMAS G. COLT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 118.

Report of Maj. William C. Gray, One hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 119TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Burkeville Station, Va., April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In conformity with circular from headquarters Third Brigade, April 15, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the late campaign:

Broke camp on the evening of April 1; marched to Fort Fisher; formed on the right of second line, on the left of the fort, and at 4 a. m. on the 2d charged the enemy's works; after gaining possession of them a portion of the command formed a line facing to the right. The enemy at this time occupied the forts and batteries on the right, and were shelling the First and Second Brigades vigorously. With that portion of the command that had been previously faced to the right the forts and batteries were charged and captured—in all, seven pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. After holding the captured works for an hour and a half our ammunition gave out. The command was ordered to rejoin the brigade; returned to division headquarters, when I was ordered to report to General Hamblin, commanding Second Brigade, the Third Brigade being at that time on the extreme left of the line; rejoined the brigade on its return from the left, marched to the right, formed line on the left of Second Division; advanced in line to near the enemy's interior works; formed line in a road on the right of the brigade. During this movement the command was exposed to a severe artillery fire. Were relieved at 5 p. m. by troops from the Second Corps; moved to the left, formed on the right of the second line of the brigade, and remained here for the night. At 7 a. m. April 3 took up line of march, following up the enemy; arrived near Amelia Court-House on the evening of April 5; formed on the left of front line of the brigade, supporting the Second Division; moved by left of regiment to the front through the woods and thicket for about an hour; finding no enemy, returned to original camp, and at once followed the enemy; came up with him about 5 p. m.; formed on right of second line; advanced about half a mile; came upon the enemy posted in a strong position on south side of Sailor's Creek; was ordered to form on the left of Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, which was done immediately after crossing the creek. I will here state that the water and mud in the creek was waist deep, and the crossing was made under a very severe musketry fire

After reforming the line was advanced and the enemy's position was charged; the left flank of the command was exposed to a severe flank fire, caused by not having any connection on the left, which caused a temporary panic, which was at once corrected and the line established. After the surrender of General Ewell and his corps we marched with the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers and Eighty-second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers to the Lynchburg road; remained a short time; returned to the division and went into camp. Started next morning at 5 o'clock; were detailed as wagon guard; marched to Farmville and halted for the night. Moved next morning at 6 o'clock; marched to near Buckingham and encamped for the night. Moved at 5 o'clock next morning; came up with the enemy at 11 a. m., and at 5 p. m. received the announcement of the surrender of General Lee and his army. Remained two days, and returned to this place (Burkeville), where we arrived on the 13th instant.

The officers and men of this command have conducted themselves gallantly through this short but hard and decisive campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. GRAY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. G. COLT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elisha H. Rhodes, Second Rhode Island Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS,
April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the late operations:

On the morning of the 2d of April my regiment was formed in the second line of the brigade, in rear of the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers, ready for the assault. When the line advanced I became separated from the main line (which swung either to the right or left), but pushed forward and crossed two lines of abatis in front of a battery of one gun. We soon reached the works and mounted the parapet, driving the enemy from the line through their company streets. First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. Frank S. Halliday here stormed a battery of two guns, at the head of a small party, and turned the guns upon the enemy. As soon as my line was formed I changed direction to the left, and moved forward for about half a mile, crossing the plank road, and formed in line of battle, and awaited orders. I was then ordered to report, by the brigade commander, back to the works, which I did. In the subsequent movements of the brigade my regiment was not detached, but participated in them all. My loss this day was, 1 officer wounded, 2 men killed, and 9 men wounded. I claim that my colors were the first to be planted on that part of the line, and were placed on the parapet while the enemy still occupied their line.

In the presence of the enemy nothing of particular interest occurred until the afternoon of the 6th, when we met the enemy near Sailor's Creek. My regiment was formed as a support to the brigade, but in the advance were posted on the left of the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers in prolongation of their line. Arriving at the creek we

became exposed to the enemy's fire, but pushed on through the swamp, which in many places was so deep as to destroy the ammunition of my men. As soon as we were clear of the swamp I reformed my line and sent out skirmishers to develop the enemy's position. When the brigade advanced my left flank became exposed. I partly protected myself by refusing the left wing. We pressed the enemy back to the woods in our front, and when within a distance of about thirty yards received a charge of the enemy, both in front and on my left, which caused my men, after a time, to retire in some confusion. Every effort was made to rally them without crossing the swamp. My U. S. flag was captured, but quickly retaken. Captain Gleason and Lieutenant Perry were here killed while gallantly urging their men on. At this point my regiment was somewhat scattered, but joined the brigade in the new assault which resulted so gloriously. At night we bivouacked on the field with the brigade.

For the first time under fire, I expected great difficulty with my new troops, but I cannot speak too highly of their conduct. My officers, without one exception, behaved splendidly.

My loss this day was, 2 officers killed and 4 wounded, 2 enlisted men killed and 38 wounded. My total loss in officers and men during the campaign was 58 killed and wounded. Several wounded men have since died.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. RHODES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Rhode Island Volunteers.

Capt. T. G. COLT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 120.

Report of Col. Thomas S. Allen, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,

April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of the 14th instant, I have the honor to report:

First. That in the attack on the rebel lines near Fort Fisher on the morning of the 2d instant my regiment was placed in the front line, with the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts on my right. This line was preceded by a light line of pioneers and sharpshooters. At the signal "forward!" the line started promptly, cut through the abatis in a very few moments, and soon carried the works in our front. My regiment first planted its colors on the works. Without waiting to hold captured property, although several guns were captured by my men, a flank fire was opened both to the right and left, assisting the other brigades of this and the Second Division in carrying their respective fronts. In the afternoon of the same day, and during all the following, my regiment joined in the general movement of the brigade.

Among the names especially deserving of honorable mention are those of the gallant Capt. John B. Doughty, who was killed while urging his men through the abatis; Capt. Henry Curran and Lieut. E. R. Jones did good service; Capt. Thomas Flint captured and destroyed two wagons loaded with valuable stores; Capt. William Bremmer cap-

tured and destroyed three wagons, also loaded; Lieutenant-Colonel Bull was one of the first officers to enter the works. The color-sergeant, Robert H. Langton, and color-corporal, August Franz, cannot be too highly praised for their energy and daring. Sergt. James Young, of Company D, with some fifteen or twenty men, pushed ahead to the South Side road and fired on a train of cars which was passing, and cut the telegraph wires for some distance, showing that they were the first to strike the road, since cars could not run had the road been struck previously.

Our loss this day was 14 killed and 67 wounded.

Second. In the movement of the 6th instant an attack was made on the left of the rebel line near Little Sailor's Creek. My regiment was ordered forward in line of battle, and I was instructed to guide on Third Division. The Third Division not starting in time, I pushed ahead, under orders of Colonel Edwards, down the hill and across the swamp, into which the men plunged recklessly, some of them up to their arm-pits. Having reformed the line, which had become broken by the passage of this obstacle, I threw out Company G, under command of Capt. Henry Curran, and Company C, under command of Lieut. E. R. Jones, as skirmishers. This line advanced rapidly, losing sixteen men by a fire from our left flank. I then ordered the whole line forward, suffering heavily from the same fire. The skirmishers, re-enforced by a portion of my line, swung around to the left and took the rebels in flank, causing for a moment a general stampede. Seeing a general officer and staff making to the rear and left, Captain Curran sent forward several men from his right to watch their movement. These men soon got into their rear, when, seeing farther retreat useless, Lieutenant General Ewell surrendered himself and staff to Sergt. Angus Cameron, in charge of squad, remarking that he surrendered himself and 5,000 men, and inquired for an officer; none being present at the moment he surrendered unconditionally. Soon after a squad of cavalry came up and claimed the prisoners and took possession of them. Our loss was 15 killed and 72 wounded.

The names of the six men who captured General Ewell are, Sergt. Angus Cameron, Corpl. Charles Roughan, Corpl. August Brocker, and Private John W. Davis, of Company C; Corpl. John J. Cosat and Private H. W. True, Company I.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. T. G. COLT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 121.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 17, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Division in the assault on the enemy's works on the morning of the 2d instant and in the subsequent operations which resulted in the surrender of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia:

Leaving the pickets, re-enforced by the division sharpshooters, under Bvt. Maj. William H. Ter ell, and the garrison of the forts, consisting

of a detachment from the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in Fort Urmston, and the Sixty-second New York in Forts Tracy and Keene, the command moved from camp, without knapsacks, shortly after midnight preceding the 2d, filed through the breast-works and abatis by openings made for the purpose, on the right and left of Fort Welch, and were massed in columns of regiments, each brigade forming a column immediately in rear of the intrenched picket-line captured from the enemy on the 25th of March, and since held by our pickets. From this point, directly in front of Fort Welch, a ravine led straight up to the enemy's works, a distance of 600 yards. The ground, gently ascending, was partly open and partly obstructed by stumps and branches of trees. Grant's (Vermont) brigade (Second) rested its left on this ravine, and was made the directing column; Hyde's brigade (Third) was placed in the center; and Warner's (First) on the right. The First Division was in echelon in support on the right of the division, and the Third, in similar order, on the left. Axmen to cut away the abatis were placed in the front lines. It was strongly impressed upon commanders to force their way through all opposition and obstructions into the enemy's works, and the works once carried, the troops were to be halted and reformed in readiness for any emergency. About 2 a. m., while the troops were moving into position, the pickets commenced firing to cover, it is said, the movement. The enemy's pickets replied vigorously, and a number of brave officers and men were killed or wounded. The loss was heaviest in Hyde's brigade (Third), in which two regimental commanders—Lieut. Col. E. D. Holt, Forty-ninth New York, and Lieut. Col. J. W. Crosby, Sixty-first Pennsylvania—were mortally wounded. Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. A. Grant, commanding Second Brigade, was slightly wounded in the head, but, although compelled to retire for a time, resumed command at night-fall.

At 4 a. m. the gun, the signal to advance, was fired from Fort Fisher. Owing, however, to the heavy cannonading on the Ninth Corps line, the signal was imperfectly understood, but at the command the men rose to their feet, leaped over the rifle-pits, and moved forward. The lines, being massed close together, advanced successively, each moving forward as the preceding gained a distance of 100 yards. For several moments nothing was heard but the tramp and rustle of the advancing columns; but just as the enemy's picket-line was gained the silence was broken by a scattering volley. The troops instantly responded with a ringing cheer and pushed on in the face of the enemy's fire, which was now spitting along the whole line. The artillery on our left also opened, throwing case-shot, grape, and canister, most of which fell in rear of our troops. Although considerable confusion was caused by the character of the ground and the darkness of the night, resolute men from every regiment in the division rushed gallantly forward, forced aside the abatis and swarmed over the works, capturing nearly all the enemy behind them. It is impossible to determine to whom is due the honor of first entering the works, or what regiment first planted its flag upon them, but that this honor is due to the troops and colors of the Second Division there can be no doubt. The position of the division in front of the corps, having the shortest line to the enemy's works, and carrying those works in the first charge without repulse, renders it physically impossible that it should be otherwise.

Simultaneously with the assault just described, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Milliken, division officer of the day, in compliance with instructions previously given him, advanced the picket-line, which was on the right of the main attack, seized the enemy's line of picket pits, and captured

therein between 400 and 500 prisoners. From this point a farther advance was made, and two forts, with three guns each, taken, one of which, known as Fort McGraw, was soon after relinquished to a strong column of the enemy, the pickets and sharpshooters having expended their ammunition. The enemy being afterward forced back by the main advance on Petersburg, the pickets and sharpshooters were withdrawn and rejoined the command about 9 p. m.

The troops, after breaking through the enemy's works, pressed forward with the greatest dash and enthusiasm, and without order or formation, until at length they were halted with great difficulty and the lines reformed at a point on the Boydton plank road over a mile from the rebel lines. The division was then moved by the left flank, and put in position in one line—Warner on the right, Hyde in the center, and Grant's (Vermont) brigade, now commanded by Bvt. Col. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general, on the left, with the left near the captured works, and the line extending therefrom at right angles and facing westward, or toward Hatcher's Run. A few skirmishers of the Third Division joined the left with the breast-works, and two brigades of the First Division were moving up in support of the right flank, when, the formation being completed, the line was advanced. The enemy resisted stoutly from a fort a few hundred yards in front of our left and fired several rounds of canister, but being soon outflanked and enveloped, the work was taken, with several guns and a number of prisoners, and no further resistance was made. For over two miles the line moved forward over a wooded and difficult country, capturing flags, guns, and prisoners at every step. In the eagerness of the advance many prisoners and captures were sent to the rear and turned over without proper receipts or credit being obtained for them.

Having advanced nearly to Hatcher's Run, opposite the front of the Army of the James, and the enemy having disappeared, the line was halted, reformed, and closed in to the left. The two brigades of the First Division and the Third Division soon after came up and the troops rested. About 9 a. m., it having been decided to advance on Petersburg, the troops were put in motion for that point, retracing their steps and marching in parallel columns. After passing the scene of the morning assault, the division was formed in two lines, on the left of the Twenty-fourth Corps, with the right of the division on the Boydton plank road, Mundee's (Vermont) brigade on the right, Warner's in the center, and Hyde's on the left, with his left refused—and advanced under shell fire about half a mile, when a temporary halt was made. This point is about two miles from the inner lines about Petersburg. Much annoyance was experienced from the fire of a battery on the Cox road, on our left, which, frequently changing its position, completely enfiladed our lines. The shelling from front and right was also severe. Allen's (Rhode Island) battery and Harn's battery, which were attached to the division, were brought up and replied to the enemy's fire. At my suggestion General Wheaton, commanding First Division, moved his division up to extend and support the left; but observing the enemy moving guns and troops on the Cox road and endeavoring to form, I advanced the command at once, without waiting for the First Division, in order to attack before he was ready. This advance was made about noon.

The troops moved forward with great spirit, although under a very heavy fire of shell and a desultory musketry. The batteries, Harn's and Allen's, advanced in fine style with the infantry, and kept up a hot fire, and the enemy were forced rapidly back. The force maneu-

vering on the Cox road retired before our advance, to avoid being cut off from Petersburg, until a last stand was made at Edge Hill, Lee's headquarters, where the battery, being deserted by its support and the horses killed, was captured after a brave resistance. The enemy now took refuge behind the inner works about Petersburg. The division, much fatigued and scattered by the rapid advances and hard work of the day, was in no shape to assault the works. Accordingly the troops were collected and reformed, and posted in two lines, with the left on the Appomattox; intrenchments were erected and pickets thrown out. A desultory artillery firing closed the day's work.

The enemy having evacuated Petersburg and retreated during the night of the 2d, the following day the troops advanced westward in pursuit by the Namozine (or River) road, the Second Division in advance, and bivouacked on Whipponock Creek, after a march of fourteen miles. On the 4th advanced across Winticomack Creek, twelve miles; on the 5th, to near Jetersville Station, sixteen miles, and camped in two lines on the right of the Third Division, with the First Division massed in support on our right, the lines extending nearly east and west, and facing north toward Amelia Court-House, where the enemy was reported in force.

At 6 a. m. on the 6th the line was advanced by the right of regiments to the front nearly three miles toward Amelia Court-House, when the enemy being found to have retreated the troops retraced their steps, and, marching by the camp of the night preceding, crossed the Danville railroad at Jetersville Station and followed a road leading to Rice's Station on the South Side Railroad.

The division being in rear did not participate in the struggle at Sailor's Creek, although brought up and formed in line on the double-quick. After crossing the creek the division was placed in the advance, and soon after night-fall moved forward about two miles, when the troops were encamped for the night. The Second Vermont Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, deployed as skirmishers, pushed forward nearly two miles farther, until the enemy's rear guard was encountered, when a slight skirmish ensued without result.

On the 7th the command moved to Farmville, via Rice's Station, crossed the Appomattox, and bivouacked on the north side, making a march of fourteen miles.

On the 8th moved to New Store on the Appomattox Court-House plank road, fifteen miles; and on the 9th moved ten miles to the scene of the surrender of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia. Having rested during the 10th, on the 11th the command retraced their steps, marching through Farmville and Rice's Station to the present camp near Burkeville Junction, which was reached on the afternoon of the 13th.

In these operations the officers and men of the division displayed their usual gallantry, so conspicuous during the campaigns of the last year. Recommendations of those who particularly distinguished themselves will be forwarded at the earliest practicable moment.

Accompanying are reports of brigade commanders, lists of casualties, &c.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Bvt. Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 16, 1865.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Sixth Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that during the engagements of the 2d instant the following-named enlisted men captured flags, &c.: Corpl. Charles W. Dolloff, Company K, Eleventh Vermont, one flag; Private Theodore Mitchell, Company C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, one flag; Private Milton Matthews, Company C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania, one flag; Sergt. Lester G. Hack, Company F, Fifth Vermont, one flag; Sergt. Charles Marquette, Company F, Ninety-third Pennsylvania, one flag; Sergt. Frank Shubert, Company E, Forty-third New York, two markers.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 18, 1865.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following list of casualties in this command during the engagement of the 2d instant.†

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	.....	5	9	83	.....	6	103
Second Brigade	2	24	11	152	.....	7	196
Third Brigade	2	7	12	72	.....	3	96
Total	4	36	32	307	.....	16	395

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. GETTY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 20, 1865.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from corps headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following list of officers in this command who

* All the foregoing were awarded Medals of Honor.
† Nominal list omitted.

by distinguished gallantry and meritorious services in the assault of the enemy's works and the subsequent engagements of the 2d instant are deserving of promotion; also the names of enlisted men, including those who captured battle-flags, who by their conduct on the same day are entitled to receive medals or other rewards of merit: Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. M. Warner, colonel Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, to be brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines on the 2d instant, and in the subsequent operations of the day; also for gallantry in the attack upon the enemy's picket-line in front of Fort Fisher on the 25th of March, 1865. Col. Thomas W. Hyde, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines on the 2d instant, and in the subsequent operations of the day; also for gallantry in the attack upon the enemy's picket-line in front of Fort Fisher on the 25th of March, 1865. Bvt. Col. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallantry and meritorious services in the assault on the enemy's line on the 2d, and in the subsequent operations of the day, when in command of the Vermont brigade. Bvt. Col. Hazard Stevens, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the whole day, and for material services rendered in forming and reforming the troops. Capt. Henry R. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet for meritorious conduct on the 25th of March, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and very meritorious conduct on the 2d instant. First Lieut. Charles H. Anson, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet for distinguished services in the assault, and for great gallantry in every movement throughout the day. Bvt. Maj. James D. Duncan, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for very meritorious conduct during the entire day. Bvt. Maj. William H. Terrell, Forty-third New York Volunteers, commanding division sharpshooters, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for his skill and bravery in leading his men to the assault of the enemy's lines. Capt. H. J. Gifford, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, ordnance officer, to be major by brevet for very meritorious conduct and valuable services on this and all former occasions, in supplying the troops promptly with ammunition on the battle-field and in the skirmish [illegible]. First Lieut. John S. Cornue, regimental quartermaster, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for distinguished bravery in leading the assault with his regiment, which services by his position as acting assistant quartermaster were entirely voluntary. Lieut. Col. D. J. Caw, Battalion Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for distinguished gallantry in the first assault where he commanded and led the first line of the brigade, and contributed greatly to the successful entrance into the enemy's main line of works, where he was wounded. Capt. I. D. Clapp, Battalion Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallantry in the first assault when he was wounded while tearing away abatis. Lieut. Col. S. C. Fletcher, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for distinguished gallantry and coolness while in command of the second line of the brigade, and for materially contributing to our success in penetrating the enemy's lines and for planting his colors upon their works among the first, if not the very

first. Maj. A. B. Sumner, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for special skill and judgment in leading the skirmish line during the last assault. Capt. A. Merrill, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, to be major by brevet for advancing his picket-line with the assaulting column and with six men capturing sixty-nine of the enemy and recapturing several of our men whom they had taken prisoners. Lieut. Col. Robert L. Orr, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for distinguished gallantry in the assault when he was the first of his regiment in the enemy's works and for gallantry in the last assault, where he was severely wounded yet did not leave his regiment. Capt. O. A. Parsons, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallantry in the assault, where he was wounded while tearing away abatis. Lieut. Col. William H. Long, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for meritorious conduct in remaining on the field during the day when unfit from illness to keep the saddle. Bvt. Maj. George H. Selkirk, Battalion Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for coolness and bravery while putting the brigade in position under fire from the enemy's skirmish line and for gallant bravery throughout the day. Capt. George W. Bonett, Third Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the whole day, to be major by brevet. Bvt. Capt. Henry C. Baxter, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the day. Lieut. Col. A. S. Tracy, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for the gallant manner in which he conducted the assault of the brigade on the enemy's works in the morning. Capt. A. C. Douglass, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the engagement on the 25th of March, when he was severely wounded. Lieut. Col. D. C. Keller, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct on the 25th of March, when he was severely wounded. Maj. John Fritz, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct on the 25th of March, when he was severely wounded. Capt. S. C. Crawford, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct both on the 25th of March and 2d of April. Bvt. Maj. R. W. Lyon, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct on the 2d instant. Capt. B. Frank Hean, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant services rendered on the 25th of March and 2d of April. Capt. P. G. Mark, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant services rendered on the 25th ultimo and 2d instant. Lieut. O. Sharpless, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant services rendered on the 25th ultimo and 2d instant. Lieut. B. F. Krieger, acting aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet for services rendered on the 25th ultimo and 2d instant. Maj. Eugene O. Cole, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for distinguished service in advancing the skirmish line of the division and capturing a fort. Capt. Charles G. Gould, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, to be major by brevet for great gallantry in mounting the enemy's works, where he received a severe bayonet wound in the face. Capt. E. W. Harrington, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in leading and cheering his men on through the whole day. Maj. William J. Sperry, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, to be lieu-

tenant-colonel by brevet for gallantry in assisting to capture two pieces of artillery. Capt. George G. Tilden, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be major by brevet for distinguished services in capturing Colonel Nelson (commanding a rebel brigade), and a large number of prisoners. First Lieut. George A. Bailey, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallantry in aiding to capture two pieces of artillery and for untiring energy and good conduct throughout the day. First Lieut. John H. Macomber, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallantry in the assault of the morning, in which he received a very dangerous wound. Capt. R. L. Annesley, Battalion Forty-third New York Volunteers, to be major by brevet for bravery throughout the whole day. Capt. J. C. Sample, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on the enemy, when he was severely wounded. Lieut. Col. Charles Reen, Ninety eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet for gallant conduct in the first charge, when he was wounded, causing the loss of leg. Capt. William L. Pettit, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct throughout the day. First Lieut. H. J. Nichols, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet and major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct both on the 25th of March and 2d of April. First Lieut. Hugh McIlwain, One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers, pioneer officer, to be captain by brevet for meritorious services rendered throughout the day. First Lieut. William H. Savage, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet for gallantry and good behavior throughout the day. First Lieut. D. A. Monroe, One hundred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, to be captain by brevet for gallantry and good behavior throughout the entire day. First Lieut. Thomas Lynch, Battalion Forty-third New York Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for bravery throughout the entire day. First Lieut. French W. Fisher, Battalion Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, to [be] captain by brevet for distinguished gallantry in the assault when he was wounded. Capt. Charles H. Bewley, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for special bravery throughout the entire day.

I respectfully recommend that medals be awarded to the following-named enlisted men: Sergt. Lester G. Hack, Company F, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, who captured the colors of the Twenty-third Tennessee rebel regiment. Corpl. Charles W. Dolloff, Company K, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, who captured the colors of the Forty-second Mississippi rebel regiment. Sergt. Charles Marquette, Company F, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured a rebel battle-flag. Private Milton Matthews, Company C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured the colors of the Seventh Tennessee rebel regiment; Private Theodore Mitchell, Company C, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured the battle-flag of the Tennessee brigade. Sergt. Frank Shubert, Company E, Forty-third New York Volunteers, who captured two guidons of a rebel regiment. Sergt. Thomas I. McColley, Company F, Second Vermont, for general good conduct and for gallantry in carrying the brigade flag at the head of the brigade during the entire engagement; Corpl. A. A. Carter, Company D, Fourth Vermont, who recaptured an officer of the Third Division, Sixth Corps, and brought in the captors, two rebel prisoners; First Sergt. Israel Highhill, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who captured one of the pieces near General Lee's headquarters; Corpl. Isaac Colburn, Company D, One hun-

dred and twenty-second New York Volunteers, for being the first man of his regiment in the enemy's line, and for shooting down a gunner while in the act of discharging a piece directed toward our assaulting column; Sergt. Frank E. Johnson, Company D, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, and Sergt. M. H. Smith, Company G, First Maine Veteran Volunteers, for capturing and destroying twenty-one of the enemy's wagons and also capturing part of the mules. The following-named enlisted men are deserving of especial honorable mention for gallant and meritorious conduct during the engagements of the 2d instant: Color-Sergt. D. W. Young, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private E. G. Kennedy, Company C, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; First Sergt. Orlando S. Turner, Company D, Second Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. Hoxxey C. Rogers, Company I, Second Vermont Volunteers; Private Ira Pierce, Company F, Second Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. J. E. Johnson, Company E, Third Vermont Volunteers; First Sergt. James D. Willard, Company F, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. Benjamin A. Patch, Company A, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; First Sergt. Carlos H. Rich, Company D, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. Henry McCole, Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. John B. Kenney, Company C, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. William H. Eaton, Company C, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. James M. Crossman, Company E, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Private E. F. Fish, Company F, Fourth Vermont Volunteers; Sergt. Jackson, Company D, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. Nelson E. Carle, Company A, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. Henry H. Recor, Company A, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Peter Begor, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Orris Pier, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Private William S. Jenne, Company H, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Private Sidney Wells, Company H, Sixth Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Samuel L. Daggett, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers; Color-Sergt. Patrick Byrne, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers; Corpl. J. C. Mathews, Company A, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. George W. Dawson, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Corpl. Thomas Pendergast, Company B, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers; First Sergt. Josiah S. Brown, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Sergt. Edward J. Kenney, Company B, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Sergt. Albion Syphers, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Delon Newcomb, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Alden S. Baker, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Peter Brackett, Company B, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. John B. Fleming, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Sergt. James A. Foss, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. J. B. Maxwell, Company F, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. John E. Yates, Company E, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. Green C. Spencer, Company C, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. T. W. Gilpatrick, Company D, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. George M. Littlefield, Company C, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. A. C. Clark, Company H, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Corpl. Richard Webster, Company K, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private George Lamb, Company K, First Maine Veteran Volunteers; Private Asa B. Lovell, Company D, First Maine Veteran Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

No. 122.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles A. Milliken, Forty-third New York Infantry, Division Officer of the Day.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 17, 1865.

SIR: I most respectfully forward the following report of the action of the picket-line of the division in the engagement of the 2d instant:

Agreeably to orders received from the corps officer of the day, about 11 p. m. of the 1st fire was opened along the picket-line to cover the formation of the corps in front of Fort Welch, which was continued until the signal for the corps to advance was given, when the pickets moved forward and occupied the picket-posts of the enemy, capturing between 400 and 500 prisoners. The pickets also were the first to enter the fort, near the Jones house, and captured three pieces of artillery, which, I have since learned, are claimed by the First Division of the corps. Having met with success so far, I ordered the line forward again, and about seventy-five men, pickets and sharpshooters, entered a work known as Fort McGraw and captured three guns. This work had to be abandoned, as the ammunition was expended and could not be procured in time to resist a column of three regiments advancing to retake it. This work could have been held had the picket-line of the First Division advanced and kept up the connection between the two divisions. The right of the line was compelled to fall back as far as the works erected by the First Brigade on the 25th of March, the enemy having re-enforced his skirmish line, and our pickets out of ammunition. Three men were taken prisoners at this time, having advanced nearly to the main line of the enemy's works. As soon as ammunition could be procured every man was furnished with 100 rounds, and the line again moved forward, retaking all the ground lost, except Fort McGraw, which had been too strongly garrisoned for a picket-line to attack with any hope of success. Troops having been thrown forward on our left and also in our rear I ordered the line withdrawn, and joined the division about 9 p. m.

I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the bravery of the assistant officer of the day, Major Cole, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; Capt. William H. Terrell, Second Division sharpshooters; Captain Wilder, Forty-ninth New York Volunteers, and other officers and men under my command, whose names and regiments I do not know.

The casualties were very slight, and are as follows: Killed, 1; wounded, 5; missing, 4.

CHARLES A. MILLIKEN,
Lieut. Col. 43d New York Vols., Division Officer of the Day.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 123.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James M. Warner, First Vermont Heavy Artillery, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 16, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of my command from the 2d to the 13th instant, inclusive:

The brigade broke camp about 12.30 a. m. on the 2d, leaving the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers as garrison to Forts Keene

and Tracy, and went into position just in rear of the old Third Division picket-line near Fort Welch. The movement was executed under fire of the enemy's pickets, occasioning, however, but one or two casualties. The brigade was formed in column of regiments on the right of the Third Brigade in the following order: The One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers constituted the first line, the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers the second, the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers formed the third and fourth lines, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers the fifth. A detachment of axmen accompanied the first line to make gaps in the abatis. At the signal from Fort Fisher the lines moved successively, having an interval of about 100 yards between regiments. The column of attack was not discovered by the enemy's pickets until their pits were nearly gained. The intervening space to their main works, owing to the darkness, the uneven and swampy character of the ground, and the artillery fire, was passed over in great confusion. A few resolute men of each brigade of the division effected a lodgment and drove the enemy from their works. In this connection especial mention is due the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. Without much organization fragments of all commands pushed on toward the South Side road, and were with great difficulty stopped and reformed about a mile from the works. A short time sufficed to unravel and reorganize commands, when the division was moved, by Major-General Getty, in the direction of Hatcher's Run, capturing guns, wagons, and many prisoners and dispersing the already disorganized enemy, meeting with scarcely any opposition. About 9 a. m. the command was countermarched and moved rapidly toward Petersburg. Here, for the first time since penetrating the enemy's works, we encountered an organized force. As soon as the division could be formed it was advanced toward the town, my brigade occupying the center.

A force of the enemy and a battery was seen moving down the Cox road, and for a few moments enfiladed us. The battery was successively driven from position to position, but finally rested at Lee's headquarters, about two miles from the city. Here it was fought with desperation, our troops advancing upon it under a murderous canister fire. The division was at this time far in advance of any other troops, and before charging halted for an instant from sheer exhaustion, under a protecting crest within easy canister range. Advantage was taken of this momentary delay to kill the battery horses, which was so effectually done as to render it impossible to remove a single gun. This was the last point disputed beyond the inner line of works about Petersburg. Guns, wagons, prisoners, and one battle-flag attest the good conduct of the brigade.

My command participated in the subsequent movements of the division; at Sailor's Creek was in advance of the division, and formed in support to our batteries in time to witness the enemy's charge, but did not participate in the engagement.

A complete list of casualties, as well as a report of officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves, has already been transmitted.

J. M. WARNER,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Col. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 124.

Report of Capt. B. Frank Hean, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLS.,
April 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment on April 2, 1865:

The regiment was placed in the third and fourth lines of battle by battalions, forming on the picket-line in front of Battery Gregg. At 4 a. m. the order was given to charge the enemy's works, which were carried after a short and obstinate struggle. In so doing the enemy opened with artillery and infantry, causing the first two lines to waver, bringing all lines close in mass, with the third line (Ninety-third) as a front, which was first to plant the colors upon the works. We passed on, pursuing the enemy until ordered to halt for reformation. After reforming the line was moved off to the left for connection, halted, and after some time the lines were advanced toward Hatcher's Run. Received orders to return toward Petersburg. Upon our arrival the regiment was placed in line of battle, which was advanced in an oblique direction to the left, bringing the regiment immediately fronting a battery, which opened with grape and canister, the line still closing in until only a few paces intervening. While so doing Sergt. Hiram Layland, Company H, led a squad to the left of the battery to outflank it, if possible; upon arriving within a short distance of it he opened fire, shooting several horses and causing the men to desert their guns; at the same time the line in its front charged; the line passed on a short distance, when ordered to halt. Intrenchments were thrown up as night approached.

Great praise is due Sergt. Charles Marquette, Company F, for capturing a rebel color while charging the enemy's works in the morning; Sergeant Layland for gallant service, and Corpl. Jacob Renkenberger for planting the first color upon the enemy's works in the first charge. Sergeant Layland was killed in advance of the line at the canal while picking off the rebel artillerymen. Officers and men stood nobly throughout the day.

Our casualties are as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 3. Wounded, commissioned officers, 3; enlisted men, 32—which have been previously reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. FRANK HEAN,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. E. A. TODD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 125.

Report of Capt. Bernhard Gessler, Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETY-EIGHTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the report regarding the part taken by the Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers in the fight of the 2d day of April.

The brigade formed in two lines of battle on the left and in front of Fort Fisher, the Ninety-eighth Regiment being the second line. About

3.30 in the morning the signal was given to advance. We reached the enemy's works, losing but a few men. Charging across the intrenchments we pursued the enemy to the edge of a wood about a mile in the rear and left of the above-mentioned works. The regiment was then deployed as skirmishers, and halted for a short time until the word was given to advance, when the entire brigade moved forward, driving the enemy across Hatcher's Run. The brigade then formed and marched back toward the left of Petersburg, formed line of battle, and charged over a swamp toward a house, under a heavy artillery fire from the left and front. About 150 yards from the house, where the enemy's batteries were in front of, they opened on us with grape and canister, but a well directed musket fire from our men and from our right forced the enemy to leave the batteries; we followed up and drove him to the outskirts of Petersburg, at which place the day's fight closed.

The officers and men behaved bravely during the entire day; although it being a very hard day's work, the men kept up with a few exceptions.

Our entire loss is 4 officers and 15 men wounded; 1 officer and 1 enlisted man have died since of their wounds.

Very respectfully,

BERNHARD GESSLER,
Captain, Comdg. Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

Capt. EDWARD A. TODD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 126.

Report of Maj. James McGregor, One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 139TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

SIR: Agreeably to orders I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the operations against Petersburg on the morning and during the day of April 2, 1865:

About 9 o'clock April 1 orders were received from brigade headquarters to have the regiment in readiness to move at 12 o'clock that night. At [that] hour orders were received to move out on the parade ground, and soon afterward the regiment, with the brigade, moved to the left and near Fort Welch, where arms were stacked and knapsacks were unslung and piled up and left in charge of a small guard. The regiment was then moved outside the works and massed with the brigade, preparatory to the assault which was to be made upon the enemy's works at 4 o'clock that morning, the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment being in the second line, the first line being held by the One hundred and second Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the signal gun the One hundred and second advanced to the assault, and after it had advanced about 75 to 100 paces, the One hundred and thirty-ninth was put in motion and soon reached the main body of the One hundred and second, which appeared to be in some confusion, although it did not appear that they had been repulsed. Perceiving the situation, and fearing that the One hundred and thirty-ninth would become so mixed

up in the confusion that it would be impossible to preserve its organization, I ordered the color-sergeants forward with the colors and pushed on over the first works of the enemy and up to the abatis immediately in front of their main works, and finding that the abatis did not present the impediment that was anticipated, in fact, it did not require any more time to go through than it did to cross their first works, the colors, closely followed by those of the regiment who had not been lost in the confusion, soon gained the enemy's main works, behind which were discovered many rebels, who appeared only too glad of the opportunity of going to our lines. I may here state that there was scarcely a shot fired by the enemy after the regiment had reached the abatis. A short halt was made on the enemy's works for the purpose of permitting the prisoners to pass over the works, and as soon as all were over the regiment moved forward through their camp, and proceeded about half a mile, where the regiment was halted and, according to orders, skirmishers were thrown out a distance of 400 or 500 yards, but were not permitted to remain long, as the First Division of the Sixth Corps coming on the right, they pushed on and ahead of the skirmish line. I then called in the skirmishers and advanced the regiment to the edge of the woods and sent out vedettes, and remained in that position until the brigade advanced in line for a considerable distance, and then moved by the left flank toward Hatcher's Run, where a short halt was made, and then the regiment, with the brigade, moved in the direction of Petersburg, and were for awhile considerably annoyed by the enemy's batteries; but I am happy to state that no loss was sustained in the regiment until the attack was made upon the batteries near the white house, where they received about as heavy a fire as ever the regiment was under from artillery. Nearly all the loss sustained by the regiment was at this time. The regiment, with the brigade, afterward advanced, and as there did not appear to be any connection on the right, orders were received to fall back, which was done. The regiment was not engaged at any time during the day, but were permitted to enjoy that rest which they so much needed.

I can say without boasting that the colors of the One hundred and thirty-ninth Regiment were the first of the division upon the main works of the enemy; at least no colors were to be seen for a considerable distance on either the right or the left of the colors of the One hundred and thirty-ninth.

I add the above remarks in justice to the two color-sergeants of the One hundred and thirty-ninth, both of whom were wounded that day.

I am deeply indebted to the following-named officers of the One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers for their assistance during that day: Capt. J. C. Sample, who was wounded late in the day; Capt. Samuel Crawford, Lieutenant Black, acting adjutant; Lieutenant Bartley, Lieutenant Boggs, Lieutenant Schwimle, and also Captain Williams, who, although not for duty, acted with the regiment during the early part of the day.

Hoping that the above will prove acceptable, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES McGREGOR,
Major, Commanding Regiment during operations of April 2.

Capt. E. A. TODD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 127.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
Camp near Burkeville, Va., April 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to respectfully transmit the report of Bvt. Maj. Merritt Barber, assistant adjutant-general, of the operations and conduct of the brigade in the engagement of the 2d instant, and respectfully request the privilege of adopting it as my own. Wounded early in the morning, I was an eye-witness to only a small portion of the operations of the day, but I have implicit confidence in the correctness of the report, and I improve this occasion to speak in high terms of commendation of the gallant and meritorious conduct of Brevet Major Barber.

The casualties of the day were 2 commissioned officers and 24 enlisted men killed; 10 officers and 151 men wounded, and 7 enlisted men missing; in all, 196. Four of the missing men were subsequently recaptured, and one is supposed killed. A nominal list of the casualties has already been forwarded.

I also herewith transmit the names of officers recommended for promotion, and of the enlisted men recommended for medals and rewards.

The brigade joined in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army early on the morning of the 3d instant, and formed in line of battle, near Jetersville, on the evening of the 5th instant.

On the morning of the 6th instant the brigade advanced toward Amelia Court-House to attack the enemy if found in position, and subsequently returned to the camp of the previous night, and then marched in pursuit of the retreating enemy. Making a forced march of several miles, the brigade, with the brigades of the division, came up in season to support the First and Third Divisions of the corps in the engagement of Sailor's Creek. Passing rapidly over the battle-field the brigade formed in line, and soon after dark advanced about two miles and encamped for the night. The Second Vermont Regiment, being thrown forward as skirmishers, came upon the enemy's cavalry, when a slight skirmish ensued. The next day we marched to Farmville and crossed the Appomattox.

When the corps left the vicinity of Farmville on the morning of the 8th instant I was ordered to return with the brigade to Farmville and remain until relieved by General Parke. In compliance with said order I remained at Farmville and garrisoned the town until about 10 a. m of the 10th instant, when I was relieved by General Curtin's brigade, of General Parke's command, and immediately started to join the corps. After marching several miles I received unofficial intelligence from which I was satisfied of General Lee's surrender, whereupon I dispatched a staff officer to the brevet major-general commanding division for orders, and halted the command within one or two miles of New Store. The command subsequently returned to this place with the division.

The casualties of the brigade since leaving Petersburg, as reported, are three men wounded. One of those was wounded by the accidental discharge of one of the rebel muskets with which the road was strewn in large numbers.

I am happy to be able to add that notwithstanding the activeness of the campaign and the forced marches performed, the command is in efficient condition, and ready for any service it may be called upon to perform.

I remain, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Col. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No 1.]

HEADQUARTERS VERMONT BRIGADE,
April 15, 1865.

SIR: At your request I have the honor to report the part taken by this command in the engagement of the 2d instant, which resulted in the capture of Petersburg.

The brigade moved out from camp at 11 p. m., passed through the line of works near Fort Welch, and was silently placed in position in column of regiments close up to the intrenched skirmish line captured from the enemy on the 25th of March. The order of the regiments in column from front to rear was as follows: The Fifth Vermont, Lieut. Col. R. A. Kennedy commanding; Second Vermont, Lieut. Col. A. S. Tracy commanding; Sixth Vermont, Maj. William J. Sperry commanding; Fourth Vermont, Capt. George H. Amidon commanding; Third Vermont, Bvt. Col. H. W. Floyd commanding; Eleventh Vermont, in two battalions, under command of Maj. George D. Sowles and Capt. D. J. Safford, respectively, the two being under command of Lieut. Col. Charles Hundson. By 1 a. m. the whole command had taken position and laid down to await the disposition of the troops upon the right and left. About 2 o'clock a heavy fire was opened along the entire skirmish line, which was vigorously replied to by the skirmishers of the enemy. During this fire we were sadly grieved to learn that you had been severely wounded in the head by a minie-bullet and would require immediate treatment. The troops being in position and everything in readiness, at 4 a. m. precisely the signal gun for the assault was fired from Fort Fisher, but owing to the heavy cannonading, which had been kept up at intervals during the night, it was not understood. Soon, however, it was learned that the signal had been given, and ours being the guiding brigade, that the troops on our right and left were waiting for us to advance. The command immediately moved forward over the works of the skirmish line and pressed on steadily and silently until they had very nearly reached the first line of the enemy's intrenchments, when they were discovered by their skirmishers, who delivered a weak and scattering volley and then fled. The alarm having been given and silence no longer necessary, a cheer, that has been heard on nearly every battle-field in Virginia, went up from 10,000 brave hearts, and told the story to friend and foe that the Sixth Corps was on a charge and pushing for the main works of the enemy, about 500 yards in front. After passing over about half the distance the enemy began to pour in a well-directed musketry fire from the front and artillery fire from forts on either hand, which completely enfiladed the line and caused it to waver. This was the most critical moment throughout the entire engagement. Day was just beginning to dawn and very soon the enemy would be able to discover our precise

position and movements. They had also become apprised of the point of attack and were apparently beginning to appreciate its importance, and were hastening to meet it with all the strength at their disposal.

But, to the credit of the command, the hesitation was but momentary, and the troops again pushed forward with a determination that knew no such word as fail. The remaining portion of the ground was passed over under a most withering fire of musketry, but with a gallantry that was never surpassed, and which betokened the victory subsequently won. Officers and men vied with each other in the race for the works, and all organization was lost in the eagerness and enthusiasm of the troops. The line of abatis was brushed away like cobwebs and the men swarmed over the works with yells and cheers that struck terror to the rebels flying in all directions.

In crossing the ground in front of the abatis the casualties were very numerous; Lieut. George O. French, Eleventh Vermont, was instantly killed while gallantly cheering on his men, and Lieut. G. C. Hawkins, Third Vermont, acting adjutant Fourth Vermont, very dangerously wounded while leading the men forward with an enthusiasm deserving of all praise.

Bvt. Maj. E. G. Ballou, ever conspicuous in engagements, was also wounded by a piece of shell and obliged to retire from the field, but returned during the afternoon. It is confidently believed that Capt. Charles G. Gould, of the Fifth Vermont, was the first man of the Sixth Corps who mounted the enemy's works. His regiment was in the first line of the brigade and in the charge he was far in advance of his command. Upon mounting the works he received a severe bayonet wound in the face and was struck several times with clubbed muskets, but bravely stood his ground, killing with his saber the man who bayoneted him, and retiring from the works only after his comrades came to his assistance and routed the enemy from their lines.

Two earth-works, one to the right of the ravine, containing four guns, and the other to the left, containing two guns, were here captured.

After crossing the works the brigade pushed forward to the crest of the hill in the rear, where a short halt was ordered for the purpose of reforming. The organization obtained here was very incomplete, owing to the eagerness of the troops to pursue the enemy, who were making for the woods in the rear, but with such organization as it had the brigade, turning to the left, moved forward about half a mile and halted at the edge of a dense wood to reform. The brigade was here formed in single line, in numerical order from right to left, the Eleventh connecting with the Third Division, and about half a mile distant from and inside of the enemy's works. The lines being formed the whole command pushed forward vigorously through thickets, swamps, and pine woods, soon losing all organization again in the eagerness of the men to surpass each other in the pursuit of the enemy, who were being pressed so closely that they could scarcely fire a shot, and appeared to have given up all idea of resistance, and were only desirous to be taken prisoners. In this manner the pursuit was continued for about four miles in a direction nearly parallel with the works until Bailey's house, near Hatcher's Run, was reached, where the brigade was halted for a few minutes and then moved to the left and formed in column of regiments just inside the works.

Words are inadequate to express the conduct of the troops in this second charge. Every man appeared to consider himself a host, and singly or in squads of three or four they charged upon whatever obstructions came in their paths. Bvt. Maj. E. Wales, of the Second Vermont,

with two men, captured a piece of artillery, turned it upon the enemy, and the shell with which the piece was charged went howling through the woods after the very men who had prepared the compliment for us. Major Sperry, of the Sixth, and Lieutenant Bailey, of the Eleventh Vermont, assisted by a few men, captured two pieces and turned them upon the flying rebels. Being unable to procure primers the pieces were discharged by firing a musket into the vent of the piece. In this manner twelve rounds were fired, when a section of artillery coming up the guns were turned over to its commander.

Captain Tilden, of the Eleventh Vermont, with about a dozen men, captured 2 pieces of artillery, 11 commissioned officers, and 62 enlisted men of the Forty-second Mississippi Regiment. Sergt. Lester G. Hack, Company F, Fifth Vermont, dashed into a squad of rebels who had gathered round a beautiful stand of colors, and, with a humanity as praiseworthy as his daring, knocked down the color bearer, seized the colors as they fell, and rushed on to another portion of the field. Corpl. Charles W. Dolloff, Company K, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, also captured a battle-flag, supposed to be that of the Forty-second Mississippi Regiment.

About 9 a. m. the brigade was again put in motion and moved back along the line of works, passed the point at which the lines were penetrated in the morning, and formed about three miles south of Petersburg on the left of a road leading to the city, the spires of which were plainly visible in the distance. The ground between this formation and the city consisted of a series of hills and marshy ravines, and the enemy were distinctly seen making every disposition of their troops and artillery to contest our advance.

The brigade formed in single line from right to left as follows: Eleventh, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Fourth; a skirmish line was advanced, under Captain Safford, of the Eleventh Vermont, and the command then moved forward, its right resting on the road. The enemy poured in a very heavy fire of shot and shell from a battery on our right, which completely enfiladed our lines, and a perfect hail-storm of canister from a battery of four guns planted in the garden of the Turnbull house, where General Lee had his headquarters, directly in front. Brevet Colonel Floyd, commanding Third Vermont, threw forward a few men as skirmishers, with orders to advance on the double-quick and shoot the horses of the battery to prevent its being removed. This daring feat was accomplished with perfect success, the brigade in the meantime wheeling to the left and rapidly closing in upon the guns. The commander of the battery, finding it impossible to escape with his guns, raised a white flag, when Colonel Floyd ordered the firing to cease, and pressed forward to receive his surrender. At the same time Capt. R. Templeton, of the Eleventh Vermont, with a small squad of men, came gallantly up from the right flank on the double-quick to contest with Colonel Floyd the capture of the guns. Just at this moment the skirmish line of the First Brigade of this division coming up on the left and not observing the white flag, opened fire on the battery, when the men turned and fled. The guns were immediately taken possession of and a guard from the brigade established over them.

During this charge Captain Morey, of the Second Vermont, was instantly killed by a canister-shot from this battery, and Lieutenants Humphrey and Tilson, of the Fourth Vermont, were severely wounded. They were brave officers, and were doing their duty nobly when they fell.

This was the last stand made by the enemy outside of the line of defenses immediately surrounding Petersburg.

The command moved forward to the bank of Rohoick Creek (about a mile outside of the suburbs of the city), under an enfilading fire from batteries on either hand, and a desultory fire of sharpshooters posted in the inner defenses. A few of the sharpshooters of the Fourth Vermont, who were on the extreme left of the brigade, crossed the creek on a fallen tree, crept up the precipitous bank on the opposite side, and soon silenced the battery on the left.

The men being now worn out by want of sleep, having eaten nothing since the night previous, and completely exhausted by the labors of this long day, were withdrawn to a ravine to the right of the road, and the brigade reformed and moved again to the left of the Nottingham house, where it threw up intrenchments and went into camp for the night.

I then, sir, reported to you for orders at the Turnbull house, occupied during the past winter by General Robert E. Lee as his headquarters, where were established for the night the headquarters of the Vermont brigade.

After you were wounded the command of the brigade was turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, of the Second Vermont, who led the assault on the enemy's works with a gallantry that was worthy of the troops under his command. Too much praise cannot be awarded to this gallant officer for the manner in which he handled the command in that most trying of all moments—the first shock of a desperate battle. Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon, of the Eleventh Vermont, is also deserving of great credit, not only for gallantry in the assault, but for marked energy in assisting to reform the brigade after it had passed the enemy's works.

When it was reformed here the command was turned over to Bvt. Col. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general of the division, who led it in person with most conspicuous gallantry throughout all the subsequent movements. With perfect confidence that the troops under his command would follow wherever he would lead the way, he pressed forward in front of the line of battle with a perfect disregard of all danger, and by his example, as well as by the skill with which he handled the command, contributed in a very great degree to the glorious achievements that day performed by the Vermont brigade.

When the troops were moved into position for the night the command was again turned over to Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy.

Captains Bonett, Sessions, and Baxter, and Lieutenant Lewis, of your staff, are entitled to the highest consideration at your hands for the manner in which they performed the arduous duties of staff officers during the day. The horses not coming up, they were obliged to be on foot, but notwithstanding all difficulties they were everywhere present throughout the entire day, cheering on the men, reforming the lines, preserving the connections of the regiments, and helping on by precept and example the operations of the day.

Sergt. Thomas I. McColley deserves particular mention for the gallantry with which the colors of the Vermont brigade were sustained in front of the foremost line throughout the entire engagement. I trust that his services will meet with suitable recognition.

The honor of being the first to break the enemy's line is confidently claimed by this brigade. Being the guiding brigade of the charging column, its position was nearest the enemy's line and most advantageous to reach the works before the troops on the right or left. The

with two men, captured a piece of artillery, turned it upon the enemy, and the shell with which the piece was charged went howling through the woods after the very men who had prepared the compliment for us. Major Sperry, of the Sixth, and Lieutenant Bailey, of the Eleventh Vermont, assisted by a few men, captured two pieces and turned them upon the flying rebels. Being unable to procure primers the pieces were discharged by firing a musket into the vent of the piece. In this manner twelve rounds were fired, when a section of artillery coming up the guns were turned over to its commander.

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commanders of the Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Vermont, each claims that the colors of his command were the first planted on the works, but owing to the darkness prevailing at the time the lines were reached, and the distance between the points at which these colors were placed on the works, it is impossible to decide the delicate question. There is no question, however, that the honor belongs to the Vermont brigade.

The captures of the command during the day consist of 2 battle-flags, 19 pieces of artillery, several caissons, a large number of artillery horses, mules, harnesses, and equipments, great quantities of quartermaster's and medical stores, and several hundred prisoners. Owing to the enthusiasm of the troops and the rapidity with which the brigade was maneuvered, but little attention was given to procuring credit for the captures to which the command is entitled.

It is impossible for any one individual to do credit to all the operations of the command, on account of the extended field over which they were carried on. The troops could not be restrained from pushing out in all directions from the lines in pursuit of adventures, and in this they contributed very materially to the success of the day, not only in capturing prisoners and preventing organization of the enemy at any point, but also in destroying and capturing large quantities of means of transportation, and of stores which were of great value to the enemy.

Such as are here narrated are but the general features of the part taken by the command in the engagement for the possession of Petersburg, and it is by no means claimed that it comprises all the achievements performed on that day by the Vermont brigade.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. BARBER,
Brevet Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. L. A. GRANT.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
Camp near Burkeville, Va., April 16, 1865.

Bvt. Col. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully recommend the following-named officers of this command for promotion for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865: Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Merritt Barber, assistant adjutant-general, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. George W. Bonett, Third Vermont Volunteers, brigade inspector, to be brevet major; Capt. George H. Sessions, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be brevet major; First Lieut. and Bvt. Capt. Henry C. Baxter, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, aide-de-camp, to be brevet major; First Lieut. Judson A. Lewis, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, to be brevet captain; Lieut. Col. A. S. Tracy, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. E. G. Ballou, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Elijah Wales, Second Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Lieut. Col. and Bvt. Col. H. W. Floyd, Third Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet brigadier-general; Capt. Alonzo H. Newt, Third Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. W. H. Hubbard, Third Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; Lieut. and Adjt. A. H. Hall, Third Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet

captain; Capt. George H. Amidon, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Charles G. Fisher, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; Maj. Eugene O. Cole, Fifth Vermont Veteran Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Charles G. Gould, Fifth Vermont Veteran Volunteers, to be brevet major; Maj. William J. Sperry, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Henry N. Bushnell, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. Lyman S. Williams, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; Lieut. and Adjt. Hiram S. English, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet captain; Lieut. Col. Charles Hunsdon, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet colonel; Capt. R. Templeton, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; Capt. George G. Tilden, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet major; First Lieut. C. H. Anson, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. George A. Bailey, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet captain; First Lieut. John H. Macomber, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, to be brevet captain.

I have the honor to recommend that a medal be awarded to each of the following-named enlisted men: Thomas I. McColley, mounted orderly at brigade headquarters, for general good conduct and for gallantry in carrying the brigade flag at the head of the brigade during the entire engagement of April 2; Sergt. George B. Ordway, Second Vermont Volunteers, for being the first to place his colors on a battery in the enemy's works on the morning of April 2; First Sergt. Orlando S. Turner, Company D, Second Vermont Volunteers, for being one of the first to mount the enemy's works and place his hands on the battery captured near the headquarters of General Lee; Sergt. Hoxxey C. Rogers, Company I, and Private Ira Pierce, Company F, Second Vermont Volunteers, for being among the first to enter the enemy's works on the morning of the 2d of April; Corpl. J. E. Johnson, Company E, Third Vermont Volunteers, who seized the colors of the regiment after the color bearer had been shot down and, though wounded himself, bore them at the head of the regiment the entire day; Corpl. Henry H. Recor, Company A, Fifth Vermont Veteran Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in being one of the first to enter the enemy's works and in rescuing Captain Gould, who had been bayoneted, and who was being beaten with the muskets of the enemy; Color-Sergts. Peter Begor, and Orris Pier, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, for planting the colors of the Sixth Vermont on the enemy's works the moment a foothold was gained there, and for carrying the colors to the extreme front the entire day; Private William S. Jenne, Company H, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, for being the first man to reach one of the guns of the battery captured near the headquarters of General Lee; Color-Sergts. Samuel L. Daggett and Patrick Byrne, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, for gallant and conspicuous conduct in planting the colors upon the enemy's works, and bearing them to the front the entire day. Sergeant Byrne was seriously wounded. I also respectfully recommend a medal and a furlough of thirty days to each of the following: Sergt. Lester G. Hack, Company F, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, for knocking down the color bearer of the Twenty-third Tennessee (rebel) Regiment and capturing the colors of the same; Corpl. Charles W. Dolloff, Company K, Eleventh Vermont Volunteers, for capturing the colors of the Forty-second Mississippi (rebel) Regiment.

I remain, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. GRANT,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

the first line to cut away the abatis of the enemy. Regimental commanders had been carefully instructed as to the direction to be taken, and as to the location in their front of the passageway through the enemy's works and obstructions by which their pickets passed out and in. While the brigade was being put in position the pickets of the Third Division opened fire, which was replied to with vigor by the enemy, occasioning the loss of several brave officers and men. About 4 a. m. the signal gun was fired and the first line ordered forward. After they had advanced 100 yards the second advanced, the third in like manner, and the fourth after the third had got 250 yards in advance. The first line got nearly to the picket-pits of the enemy before their movement was discovered; swept over them easily, followed by the second and third. At the edge of the swamp, just in front of the enemy's abatis, they halted a moment to form again, and again swept on through the openings in the abatis and over the works. Some confusion occurred on account of the intense darkness, but the colors of the different regiments and those directly about them, guided by the fire of the enemy, went straight on to their destination. Several regiments of the brigade claim their colors as first on the works, but the darkness must leave that honor forever undecided.

After crossing the works the men pushed rapidly to the front, the colors ahead, and I succeeded in getting some 200 of the brigade in line at a point near the South Side Railroad and a mile from the works. By this time a line had been formed on a small road parallel to the works, and the brigade was got together in the center of the division, having the Second Brigade upon the left and the First Brigade upon the right. An advance was ordered by Major-General Getty and the command swung to the left and front toward Hatcher's Run, capturing many prisoners and driving all of the enemy in that vicinity not taken into the hands of other troops of ours advancing from that direction. The brigade, with the rest of the division, was then moved back to attack the inner lines of Petersburg and formed upon the left of the division. I formed the three left regiments in echelon, as orders had been given me to protect the left against a line of battle and a battery upon the Cox road, and sent out a company of the First Maine Veteran Volunteers to dislodge the battery that was already enfilading the line. This was quickly done, and the advance was hastened under a heavy artillery and scattering musketry fire. The enemy's batteries and force were driven from crest to crest till they finally halted with some determination upon a commanding position where were located General Lee's headquarters. Orders were given to move to the left and front and take the battery. At this time my three left regiments were wholly extended as skirmishers to the left and rear to protect that flank, and were along the South Side Railroad and the bank of the Appomattox. The rest of the command moved through a difficult swamp, under a heavy fire of canister, and those first over, without much regard to formation, were rushed upon the battery, which was taken by detachments from nearly every regiment in the division. The command was then moved forward till its left rested upon the Appomattox, and the enemy's artillery across the river was driven away by my skirmishers. The command from these exhaustions did not advance beyond this point. They had now been in motion some eighteen hours, and had taken guns, colors, and a great many prisoners; it would be impossible to estimate them.

The brigade marched with the division in the subsequent pursuit of Lee's army till his surrender at Clover Hill and till the return of the

Army of the Potomac to this place (Burke's Station). Three times they were maneuvered to fight, but did not have opportunity. They were double-quicked for over a mile to get in at Sailor's Creek and were put in position as the last shots were firing.

For names of those killed and wounded and those recommended for promotion for special service, see subjoined reports.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. HYDE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Col. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 130.

Report of Capt. Augustus Merrill, Company B, First Maine Veteran Infantry.

CAMP FIRST MAINE VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 21, 1865.

SIR: I here present a statement of facts relating to the engagement near Petersburg, Va., on the 2d instant.

After entering the enemy's works on the morning of April 2, Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, commanding First Maine Veteran Volunteers, ordered me to advance with a few skirmishers to ascertain the enemy's position and strength in our front. I took twenty men, deployed them as skirmishers, and advanced through the woods; came upon an old camp. Here I captured a lieutenant and three men belonging to Hill's corps; learned from them that they would make but slight resistance "this side of Hatcher's Run." When our line advanced I pressed on, meeting no opposition, picking up their stragglers and sending them to the rear, until I reached Hatcher's Run and found that they were across and in position on the opposite side. Supposing that the corps was following on in that direction, and not having very definite instructions, I determined to dislodge them if possible from their position. To my left was the bridge over which the telegraph road runs. This was defended by strong works on the other side. Near the bridge was an old wooden mill; so taking a small party of men who volunteered for the occasion, and who belonged to five or six different regiments of this corps, I moved along the run to the right through the woods, my left flank on the run. The eagerness of the men induced me to keep on some distance, when we came to an old dam, which showed signs of a crossing having been made there that morning. We immediately moved across by the left flank, the enemy firing a few shots as we crossed. It being a precarious place one man fell into the run, and came near being drowned. He came out safe, however, minus his musket. This left me fifteen armed men. With these I advanced and captured their skirmish line, firing but a few shots. Guarding these closely I moved on and soon came upon a guard carrying Capt. John Tifft, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, to the rear, whom they had captured. We captured the guard and released the captain. We then had sixty-four prisoners, mostly Virginia sharpshooters, who told of various raids made by them on our picket-line during the winter, and acted as though they would like to overpower our small squad and make us go with them. I told them it was no use to resist, as we had a large force

in the rear, and their whole line would be taken. Two of my men then reconnoitered the woods and came to the open field, where they found a line of battle behind their works facing the Second Corps. Their left then rested on Hatcher's Run, we being directly behind them. I then took the prisoners and recrossed the run and carried them to the rear. Three of my men remaining to watch the movements of the enemy, they captured 5 more prisoners, making our total 69. I received a receipt for 64 from the sergeant of the provost-guard, Second Division. The three men that stopped behind saw the rebels move off to their right. They then entered the works, and met the Second Corps coming in. The whole squad rejoined their command in the p. m. in front of Petersburg.

Yours, &c.,

AUGUSTUS MERRILL,
Captain Company B, First Maine Veteran Volunteers.

No. 131.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 17, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division in the assault upon the lines of Petersburg, April 2, 1865:

The command was placed in position directly in rear of the old picket-line and in front of Fort Welch. It formed the left of the corps; the Second Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Keifer commanding, being on the right of the division, and the First Brigade, Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, commanding, on the left; each being in three lines. The troops were moved out of camp soon after midnight, and while forming were exposed to a severe and close fire of musketry from the enemy's picket-line, by which a number of officers and men were slain, but it was borne with great patience, until about 4 o'clock, when the firing of the signal gun from Fort Fisher let loose the corps upon the enemy's works. The men sprang forward with alacrity, jumped the picket-line, and pushed steadily forward. They were met by a sharp fire from the enemy's pickets, which was soon suppressed, and by a heavy enfilading fire of artillery from the left of our point of attack. But the men moved forward with enthusiastic cheers, forced the lines of abatis in front of the rebel works, and mounted the parapet. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued, and not a few gallant officers and men, nobly in advance, were seriously wounded, but the enemy was soon overpowered, and the works were ours. For some moments after the entrance of this division the firing continued on our right, upon the other divisions of the corps.

It is difficult to distinguish from among the many acts of conspicuous gallantry in this assault. The colors of the Tenth Vermont in the First Brigade, and of the Sixth Maryland in the Second, were honorably prominent in the advance of regiments, though they can, nevertheless, be scarcely said to have led. Major Prentiss, commanding the Sixth Maryland, was seriously, if not mortally, wounded while on the very parapet encouraging his command by his chivalric courage.

Agreeably to instructions from Major-General Wright, the division was immediately swung to the left, and advanced within and along the works, toward Hatcher's Run. Serious resistance was offered by a battery in front of the Twenty-fourth Corps position, but several of the guns already captured, served by detachments of the Ninth New York Artillery, under Maj. William Wood and Brevet Major Lamoreaux, were promptly turned upon the enemy. Major Cowan's battery came into position, a portion of the division advanced, and the battery fell [back]. In succession the whole line nearly to Hatcher's Run was swept by the division, some twenty-odd guns and many hundred prisoners, with four flags, falling into our possession.

It is proper to add that the rebel Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill was shot toward the right of the line by Corporal Mauk, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, while with a small party returning from tearing up the South Side Railroad.

The brigade commanders, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer and Col. William S. Truex, are highly commended for constant energy and skill in the management of their brigades. Their reports are inclosed, and to them I must refer for mention of the distinguishing gallantry with which many of their officers and men conducted themselves.

To the division staff I am under special obligations for assistance rendered during this engagement, and I take pleasure in naming Bvt. Maj. Andrew J. Smith, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. S. Norvell, pioneer officer, and Lieut. S. H. Lewis, acting aide-de-camp, for more than ordinary good conduct; while to Bvt. Maj. O. V. Tracy, division inspector; Bvt. Maj. J. C. Robinson, Capt. G. A. Earnshaw, and Lieut. R. N. Verplanck, aides-de-camp, my thanks are also especially due.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command on April 6, at Sailor's Creek:

The division was in the advance on the march during that day, the Second Brigade leading. A severe day's march had already been accomplished and the men were much fatigued, when at 3 p. m. the head of the column arrived at the point near Amelia Springs, where Major-General Sheridan with a force of cavalry was menacing the flank of the enemy's line of retreat. The sharpshooters of the Second Brigade, and the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, were immediately deployed, and advanced to the attack, followed by the remainder of the brigade upon its arrival. The road by which the enemy was retiring was seized, cutting off numerous wagons. A portion of the enemy withdrew by a cross-road leading toward the Appomattox, and commenced from two guns a severe and close fire of canister upon our advancing troops; but the skirmishers already named, supported by the One hundred and tenth Ohio and Ninth New York Artillery, pursued them promptly and soon drove them from before us. The remaining regiments of Keifer's brigade (Sixth Maryland, Sixty-seventh and

One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania), in conjunction with the First Brigade, were pushed immediately to the left upon the main route. Severe skirmishing ensued, but supported by Carroll's section of Brincklé's battery, E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, the enemy were forced a mile across Sailor's Creek, behind which he formed a strong line of battle to oppose our crossing. That portion of Keifer's brigade that had been sent on the cross-road found itself in front of the Second Corps, and it was reported to me that the staff officers who were sent to recall it were refused; at all events, it took no further part in this action. The remainder, with Truex's brigade, were formed in line. Wheaton's division came up on the left, and an advance was ordered by Major-General Wright. The stream in front of us was edged with marsh waist deep; through this the command handsomely advanced. Brincklé's battery played unceasingly upon the rebel lines, which, however, returned but little fire until pressed by our infantry. The contest was then very severe. The Confederate Marine Battalion fought with peculiar obstinacy, and our lines, somewhat disordered by crossing the creek, were repulsed in the first onset. But the valor of the commanding officers brought them again to the attack, and Truex's brigade somewhat overlapping the enemy's line, and wheeling to the left, delivered so severe an enfilading fire as soon made resistance impossible.

Lieutenant-General Ewell sent Major Pegram, of his staff, with a flag to surrender his forces to this brigade. The commander of the Marine Battalion surrendered to Brevet Brigadier-General Keifer, whose command captured also two battle-flags.

The magnificent behavior of the troops deserves the highest commendation. Brevet Brigadier-General Keifer and Colonel Truex, the brigade commanders, again displayed the highest soldierly qualities, and by their promptness and skill contributed greatly to the success of the day. Bvt. Maj. A. J. Smith, my acting assistant adjutant-general, was severely wounded while gallantly performing his duties as a staff officer, and to him and the members of the division staff I am indebted for able and energetic assistance. The brigade commanders have in their reports handsomely mentioned many whose services cannot be sufficiently well acknowledged in this report. Lieutenant Brincklé, commanding Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. C. H. Carroll deserve honorable mention for the efficiency of the artillery under their command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
April 3, 1865.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps:

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from Sixth Corps headquarters of this date, I have the honor to forward four battle-flags. The following are the names of the captors: Corpl. F. M. McMillen, Company C, and Private Isaac James, Company H, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers; Private Milton Blickensderfer, Company E, One hundred

and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers; Private George Loyd, Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers (division battle-flag of General Heth).*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 7, 1865.

Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the following-named enlisted men captured each a battle-flag from the enemy on the 6th instant: Corpl. John Keough, Company E, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Corpl. Trustrim Connell, Company I, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The flags have been forwarded to your headquarters.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. SEYMOUR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 132.

Reports of Col. William S. Truex, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 11, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade at the assault on the works in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, which resulted in the capture of the entire line and the evacuation of the above-mentioned city:

In accordance with instructions received from Brigadier-General Seymour, commanding the division, I moved the brigade at 12 p. m. April 1, 1865, to the position which had previously been designated for it to occupy, viz, in the rear of our picket-line, in front of Fort Welch, and on the extreme left of this corps. At about 12.30 a. m. I reached the ground and formed my brigade in three lines of battle, as follows: First line, composed of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George B. Damon commanding, on the right, and the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Alvah W. Briggs commanding, on the left, distant about twenty paces from the picket-line; second line, composed of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Lieut. Col. J. J. Janeway commanding, on the right, and the One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus commanding, on the left; third line, the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. James Tearney commanding. This latter regiment was composed almost entirely of raw troops, five companies having joined it within two weeks of this movement, and most of whom had never before been under fire.

* Medal of Honor awarded to each of the men named.

The troops were placed in position without attracting the attention of the enemy, although within 150 yards of its picket-line. About half an hour after the enemy on their extreme left opened suddenly a very severe and galling picket-fire, which ran down the line to my front and which continued for nearly an hour. Under this fire my brigade remained quiet, not answering with a single shot or otherwise betraying our presence to the enemy, although a number were killed and wounded. Too much praise cannot be given to my officers for the splendid manner in which they moved their men into position and afterward controlling their commands under this severe picket-fire. At about 4.30 a. m. the signal gun to advance was fired from Fort Fisher, when I ordered the brigade to advance. Instantly a terrible fire of musketry and artillery was opened upon us by the enemy, but my men gallantly and bravely advanced at a double-quick, and in a few moments scaled the breast-works, which at this place were from twelve to fifteen feet high, driving the enemy before them and holding the position. I must here state that when the order to advance was given, and the enemy opened upon us, the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers broke to the front, passing through the second and first lines, and became temporarily the first line. The first colors inside the works were those of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, followed immediately by those of the One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers and Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers.

We here captured 300 prisoners and either 5 or 6 guns. The first line, composed of the Tenth Vermont Volunteers and One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, were instantly reformed inside the works, wheeled to the left, and charged down the line at a double-quick, the balance of the command following as they entered the works, driving and doubling up the enemy as they advanced. The next fort was seized with but little opposition, my troops capturing about 150 prisoners and 2 guns. Again advancing I ordered the brigade to charge on the next fort. The enemy here endeavored to make a stand, but my command pushed forward and compelled the enemy to evacuate it, when the fort was instantly occupied by my brigade, the first colors to enter being those of the Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers. Here my command was joined by a small portion of the Second Brigade, which remained with me until I fell back temporarily to the second fort, when they were ordered to the right and joined their proper command. We here captured about 100 prisoners and seized 2 guns. This fort we held about twenty-five minutes, when the enemy advanced in two lines of battle, one in front of the fort and the other from the woods on the right, compelling us to fall back temporarily to the second fort above mentioned. In this charge of the enemy we lost heavily in killed and wounded, besides many prisoners, my men falling back reluctantly and contesting the ground inch by inch, but were overpowered by superior numbers. The enemy were enabled to hold this fort for some length of time, and it was not until after the arrival of a battery to our aid that we were successful in dislodging him, capturing 40 prisoners and 2 pieces cannon.

In the capture of this fort the sharpshooters of the brigade deserve especial mention in silencing the rebel guns by picking off the gunners whenever they made their appearance. A number were deployed on the left of the works in the direction of a house for this purpose. The brigade was formed in columns of regiments, and advancing on the left flank of the fort compelled its surrender. Without halting we advanced on the next fort, which was evacuated almost without a struggle, leaving in our possession four guns, caissons, and horses. Still press-

ing on about half a mile, we met the Twenty-fourth Corps, when a halt was ordered. At this point I was directed to countermarch my brigade and proceed in the direction of Petersburg, at the Brick Chimneys in front of Petersburg, and on the extreme left of the Ninth Corps. We remained until 4 p. m., when I was ordered to move my brigade and occupy a line which in the morning had been occupied by the enemy's pickets. Earth-works were thrown up, a picket-line established, and the troops bivouacked for the night.

The results of the day's operations may be summed up as follows: —— prisoners, 14 cannon.

A list of casualties has been forwarded.

I have every reason to be proud of the regiments composing my brigade—the Tenth Vermont Volunteers, One hundred and sixth New York Volunteers, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, One hundred and fifty-first New York Volunteers, and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers—and the coolness, judgment, and gallantry of their commanding officers, Lieut. Col. George B. Damon, Lieut. Col. A. W. Briggs, Lieut. Col. J. J. Janeway, Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus, and Capt. James Tearney.

My thanks are also due to the field and line officers for the efficient manner in which they discharged their duties during the eventful day.

I also mention with pleasure the members of my staff, who were throughout the whole day conspicuous for prompt action, courage, and personal exposure: Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. H. W. Day, brigade inspector; Capt. and Bvt. Maj. Charles M. Bartruff, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. Benjamin F. Miller, acting aide-de-camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. TRUEX,
Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. TRACY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my brigade from the 3d of April to the 14th of April, inclusive:

At daylight April 3 I was informed by an officer from division headquarters that Petersburg was evacuated by the enemy and that the pickets of the Twenty-fourth Corps (colored troops) had advanced into the city. My brigade was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice. At 8 a. m. we broke camp, returned to our former camp for the knapsacks of the men, and then followed the road known as the River road to the south of Petersburg, and at about 6 p. m. bivouacked for the night near Sutherland's Station, on the South Side Railroad. April 4, marched out at 5 a. m., following the River road. The roads were in a terrible condition; about 9 p. m. we went into camp near ———, the men very much exhausted. April 5, moved out of camp at 4.30 a. m. and proceeded in the direction of Jetersville. At 12 m. moved in the direction of Amelia Court-House, and at 7 p. m. went into camp for the night in two lines on the right of the Second Brigade, and intrenched our position. April 6, moved out at 6 a. m. by the right of regiments to the front, guiding our movements by Gen-

eral Keifer's brigade on our left. After marching for about three hours and finding no enemy, we took up the line of march toward Sailor's Creek, where General Sheridan held the enemy in check, and was waiting for the infantry to give him battle. After a very fatiguing march we reached the vicinity of Sailor's Creek.

By direction of General Seymour I formed my brigade in column of regiments in rear of General Keifer's brigade, with orders to conform to his movements. My brigade moved in support and in rear of Second Brigade until it reached the road which had heretofore been used by the enemy in moving trains and troops. The Second Brigade having charged across this road and pursuing the enemy still farther on, by direction of Major-General Wright I halted my brigade and wheeled it to the left, its left resting on the road. I then moved down upon the enemy's left flank, doubling them up and driving them upward of one mile, when, reaching the hill immediately in front of Sailor's Creek, I found the enemy strongly posted in rear of some works which were carried by the heavy skirmish line in my immediate front.

My brigade was here ordered to be halted by Bvt. Maj. A. J Smith, acting assistant adjutant-general, and to await the arrival of the First Division of this corps, which was formed on my left. After the First Division had got into position my brigade was formed in two lines of battle, my left connecting with the First Division of this corps. The enemy were confronting us apparently in strong force on the opposite side of the creek or slough, on the side and crest of the next range of hills. At about 4.30, the First Division advancing, I directed my brigade to forward; the stream in my front was about seventy-five yards in width. My command moved forward bravely across the creek and morass, through mud and water to their hips, and under a severe fire from the enemy, by which many lives were lost. The line was reformed immediately after crossing the creek, and advanced to the crest of the hill, driving the enemy before them.

I then received orders from Brigadier-General Seymour to have the brigade wheeled to the left, with orders to move upon the enemy's left and flank, then exposed to us. The lines were advanced about 100 yards, when we delivered a rapid and concentrated fire upon the enemy, when a flag of truce was presented on our right near a house, distant about 300 yards. The command was immediately ordered to cease firing, but on moving forward to gain information a severe fire from the enemy at some distance to our right was again opened upon me. I again directed the brigade to advance. At this moment Major Leonard, assistant adjutant-general, rode up to me with Major Pegram, inspector-general on the staff of General Ewell. Major Pegram was the bearer of the flag of truce, and said to me in person, "I surrender Lieutenant-General Ewell and staff and his command."

Up to this moment the firing on our left was kept up by our troops, but on word being passed down the line it ceased immediately. With Major Pegram were about thirty officers and enlisted men. I directed that they should be forwarded instantly to division headquarters. I then moved my brigade into the open field about half a mile, making a right half wheel, to oppose the enemy, who were moving to my right and rear. Here I was joined by Brigadier-General Seymour, commanding the division. My command was halted and the men allowed to cook supper. By direction of Brigadier-General Seymour I moved my brigade and occupied a position on the right and in rear of the Second Division of this corps and on the left of the Second Brigade of this division, and bivouacked for the night.

With the efficient aid of the officers of my staff—Bvt. Maj. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general; Bvt. Maj. Hiram W. Day, brigade inspector; Bvt. Maj. Charles M. Bartruff, and Capt. Benjamin F. Miller, acting aides-de-camp—together with the untiring co-operation of the regimental officers, my brigade was never kept better in hand than on this occasion, and I am decidedly of the opinion that the heavy fire we were consequently enabled to deliver into their flanks was the means of bringing the enemy to a speedy surrender.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. S. TRUEX,
Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. TRACY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 133.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Hiram W. Day, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry, Brigade Inspector.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Clover Hill, Va., April 11, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following statement concerning the movements of this brigade and the subsequent flag of truce from Lieutenant-General Ewell and surrender of his forces at the battle of Sailor's Creek on the 6th instant:

This brigade was placed in position on the right of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps, with orders to move forward with it in the attack upon the enemy. Upon the brigade moving forward I was, by direction of Col. William S. Truex, commanding the brigade, sent forward to guide the movement of the first line of battle, which was composed of two regiments. The brigade charged across the marsh in their front and reformed immediately under the cover of the pine bushes at the foot of the hill then occupied by the enemy. The first line was at once advanced to the crest of the hill, driving the enemy before it, the main body retiring to our left and to the front of First Division, Sixth Army Corps. By orders of Col. William S. Truex, communicated to me by Bvt. Maj. Charles H. Leonard, assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, the lines were at once wheeled to the left, with orders to move upon the enemy's left and flank, then exposed to us. The lines were advanced near 100 yards, the enemy rapidly falling back, when my attention was called to the appearance of a flag of truce then presented near a house to our right, distance about 300 yards. I immediately signaled the fact to Major Leonard, who directed the command to cease firing. Some men were ordered to move forward and gain information of its object; upon their advancing they received a severe fire from the enemy. At some distance to our right our lines were again immediately advanced, the enemy constantly falling back and returning but a feeble fire. A private, whose regiment and name I do not remember, came to me saying General Ewell, of the Confederate Army, wished to surrender his forces. At this moment a portion of the cavalry force charged down to and past our right flank and into the enemy's column. I at once called the attention of Major Leonard to the fact of the flag of truce and surren-

der. He immediately rode to the right and into the field, and met Major Pegram, inspector-general of General Ewell's staff, who said he surrendered Lieutenant-General Ewell and staff, and was ordered to come in for that purpose with a flag of truce.

Up to this moment the firing on our left was kept up by our troops, but on word being passed down the line it ceased immediately.

H. W. DAY,
Brigade Inspector.
CHAS. H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. TRACY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 134.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jacob J. Janeway, Fourteenth New Jersey Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH REGT. NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with circular dated headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, April 10, 1865, of the operations of my command from April 2 to 9, inclusive:

At 12 p. m. April 1 moved out and formed line in rear of the pickets of our division, being the right regiment of the second line, One hundred and fifty-first New York being the left, seventy-five paces in the rear of the first line. We had been formed but a short time before the rebel pickets commenced firing, which caused some confusion at first. As soon as the firing slackened the line was all right again and remained so. About 4 a. m., the order being given to advance, the rear line commenced passing over my regiment. Brevet Major Bailey was in command of the left wing, while I the right. I was to wait until I saw the left move before I ordered the right wing forward, but as the rear line passed over my regiment, seeing some of the men moving forward on the left, I gave the order to forward. It being dark and all the lines moving about the same time the men soon got mixed up in passing over the ground to the rebel works. The greater portion of my command went into the fort near the unpainted barn outside of the enemy's works. From this fort we went to the next and then to the third. Here my regimental colors were the first to be planted on the fort, and men from the regiment the first to enter under a heavy fire. Our brigade was not able to drive the rebels from this fort, although we held a part of it for some time and had possession of their artillery, but not enough men would come up, so we were obliged to fall back to the next fort. Here we remained until batteries came up, then formed line and charged. This time my colors were the second ones in the fort. From here we participated with the movements of the brigade in advancing to near Hatcher's Run along the rebel breastworks, then marched back and formed line along the First Division picket-line, intrenched, and remained for the night.

April 3, left at 8 a. m., marched back to camp; the men got their knapsacks and marched until sunset on the Burkeville road; halted for the night in columns, battalions in mass. April 4, left at 5.20 a. m.

The regiment, leading the brigade, marched on road to Jetersville, and halted for the night at 9 p. m. in columns, battalions closed in mass. April 5, left at 3.30 a. m., marched to near Jetersville on the Danville railroad; formed line, and relieved the cavalry in second line of battle. April 6, advanced by the right of battalions to the front for about three miles; found the enemy had retreated, and formed single line, and made a forced march until 4 p. m., and came up to our cavalry fighting at Sailor's Creek. Our division was formed in columns—battalions. My regiment, being next to the rear, advanced, driving the rebels from their earth-works, wheeled to the left and guided upon the road and continued to advance about a mile. The brigade was formed in three lines; my regiment was in the second line on the right, One hundred and fifty-first New York on the left. Here we halted while our batteries shelled the enemy and advanced across Sailor's Creek, when our brigade was formed in two lines, Tenth Vermont on my right. After remaining a short time wheeled to the left, when the battle ceased by the whole force surrendering. Marched a short distance to the left; halted for the night in line of battle. April 7, left at 9 a. m. and halted for the night at Farmville, on the Richmond and Lynchburg Railroad. April 8, left at 8 a. m., my regiment leading the brigade, and halted for the night at New Store at 8 p. m. April 9, left at 6.15 a. m., marched until 1.30 p. m.; halted in a field, and here received the glorious news of the surrender of General Lee's whole army.

Casualties: Two men killed, 1 officer wounded, and 22 men wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. JANEWAY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 135.

Reports of Col. Andrew N. McDonald, One hundred and sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 106TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFTY.,
April 9, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the One hundred and sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry left its camp on the morning of the 2d of April, 1865, and with the rest of the brigade participated in the assault upon the enemy's lines. This regiment, with the Tenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, formed the first line of battle for the brigade and were the first to enter the enemy's lines, assisting to capture about fifteen guns and a large number of prisoners. After the main line of the enemy had been carried the regiment was reformed and wheeled to the left, advancing up the line of works, taking several batteries. The regimental colors were the first to be planted on the second battery taken from the enemy.

The loss in this regiment during the engagement was 9 enlisted men killed and 33 wounded.

The regiment participated in all the movements of the day, building a line of breast-works in front of the town of Petersburg at night.

In the operations of the day this regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, who was ably assisted by Maj. E. M. Paine, and I would most respectfully request that these officers be recommended for their gallantry and the manner in which they accomplished the duty assigned them. The line officers, without exception, were active and efficient during the entire operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. McDONALD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 106TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this regiment since the morning of the 3d of April until the evening of the 9th of April, 1865:

Leaving the strong lines of works, which we threw up before the city of Petersburg on the night of the 2d, we commenced on the morning of the 3d a series of rapid and fatiguing marches, taking a westerly direction and following closely on the heels of the demoralized and retreating rebels. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday wore away with no incidents of special importance and no battles. Thursday, about 4 p. m., we came suddenly upon the enemy, when, the brigade breaking into a column of regiments, we commenced one of the finest and most successful charges in which it was ever our lot to participate. My regiment was the third line, and gallantly and steadily did it move forward, forgetting all the pains of blistered feet and cramped and stiffened limbs in the excitement of the coming contest. The enemy opened a brisk and heavy fire; still we pressed on, driving them rapidly back for nearly a mile and a half. Here the enemy, taking advantage of a strong position on the opposite side of Sailor's Creek, made a desperate stand to prevent the capture of their trains. My regiment was now placed in the first line of battle, and, moving rapidly forward, we commenced crossing the creek under a galling musketry fire from the enemy. The ground on both sides of the creek was very soft and marshy, the men frequently sinking to their hips in its miry depths. Here we had 11 men wounded, but none killed. Moving rapidly around to the right after crossing, we were soon on the enemy's left flank, when we were stopped in our gallant advance by the surrender of the enemy.

The conduct of both the officers and men of this regiment was highly meritorious. Early Friday morning we again resumed the pursuit, marching through the village of Farmville, where we camped for the night. Saturday the pursuit was kept up, and Sunday till about 2 p. m., when we halted near Clover Hill, and here received the glorious intelligence that Lee had surrendered his whole army. This regiment still remains encamped near Clover Hill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. McDONALD,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Maj. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Third Div., Sixth Army Corps.]

No. 136.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Bogardus, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 151ST NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this regiment was formed for a charge on the rebel works in front of Fort Fisher on Sunday morning [April 2] at a quarter to 4 o'clock in the second line, with the Fourteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers on our right. At 4.20 o'clock we started on the charge. We captured the picket-line in our front and passed into a rebel fort, capturing two of the six pieces of artillery and two caissons in the fort. We wheeled to the left, passing down the line of works, driving everything before us until we came to a fort, capturing one more piece of artillery and one more caisson, where the rebels rallied and drove us back across a swamp to the next fort and reopened the two pieces of artillery on us. We held the line across the swamp over an hour until nearly 7 o'clock, when the line was reformed and we advanced, driving the rebels from the last fort at which they made a stand. We were then halted about an hour and marched back to the front of Fort Fisher and toward night we formed line in front of Fort Keene and threw up a line of breast-works. Monday morning we were informed of the evacuation of Petersburg and marched west, crossing the South Side Railroad and taking the road between the railroad and the Appomattox River, halting for the night ten miles from Petersburg. Tuesday, April 4, commenced marching at 5 a. m., marching very slowly during the forenoon, and quite fast during the afternoon, going into camp at 9 p. m. Wednesday, April 5, commenced marching at 4 a. m., halted at 8 a. m. until 11.30, and then marched fast until 8 p. m., when we formed line near the Danville railroad between Amelia Court-House and Burkeville, throwing up earth-works.

Thursday, April 6, we advanced by the right of the regiment to the front at 7 a. m. in the direction of Amelia Court-House; we did not find any enemy and returned to the line of works at 12 m. We then started to join Sheridan at Sailor's Creek, and did so at about 4 p. m. and immediately charged the enemy in our front, driving him at every point until he was forced to surrender. In this engagement our losses were 2 killed and 4 wounded.

Friday, April 7, commenced marching at 8.30 a. m. and halted at Farmville at 3 p. m. At 8 p. m. we crossed the Appomattox River and camped for the night.

Saturday, April 8, commenced marching at 8.15 a. m.; marched about two miles, halted until afternoon, when we marched through Buckingham Institute, passed Willis Mountain, and camped at 9 p. m. at New Store.

Sunday, April 9, broke camp at 7 a. m. and marched on the road toward Appomattox Court-House, halting two hours in the forenoon and camping at 3 p. m. twelve miles from New Store, where we have remained since.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. BOGARDUS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. C. H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 137.

Report of Capt. James Tearney, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. BATTALION EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA,
April 9, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command in the assault on the enemy's works on the left of Petersburg, Va., on the morning of April 2, 1865:

Left camp about 11 p. m. 1st instant and marched to the picket-line in front of Fort Welch, where the Third Division was massed, this command being in the third line of First Brigade. At about 4.30 a. m. the following day the order to charge was given, when the command moved forward and the enemy's line of works and forts was carried and held, driving the enemy before them and capturing a large number of prisoners and several cannon.

The following is the list of casualties: 2 commissioned officers and 6 enlisted men killed, 3 commissioned officers and 22 enlisted men wounded, and 5 enlisted men missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES TEARNEY,
Captain, Commanding Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania.

Bvt. Maj. CHARLES H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 138.

Report of Lieut. Col. George B. Damon, Tenth Vermont Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH VERMONT INFANTRY,
Camp near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 10, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders received to-day, I have the honor to forward the following report of the recent operations of my command:

At midnight on the 1st instant this regiment was moved with the brigade from camp, and was formed to attack the rebel works. The regiment occupied the right of the first line, having two lines in the rear, the brigade being formed in the immediate rear of our picket-line and in front of Fort Welch. While lying upon this ground a severe fire was received from the picket of the enemy, which caused several casualties.

At 4 a. m. of the 2d instant we advanced to assault, crossing the rebel picket-line and the uneven ground beyond to the abatis before the rebel intrenchments. The regiment moved rapidly but with steadiness under fire of artillery and musketry. The line was necessarily considerably broken in penetrating the abatis, and a portion of it became wholly disconnected from the command and was not recovered until near the close of the morning's operations. We immediately mounted and entered the works over the most accessible passages, being the first to enter the intrenchments on our own front, and taking a number of prisoners, who were sent to the rear without guard, because I thought it imprudent to spare any men for that pur-

pose, as there was then no other organization within the works on either flank or in front at the immediate point where my command entered. My command was now reformed in line of battle, and presently receiving orders through Major Day to that effect moved rapidly to the left by the flank upon a work of the enemy in that direction mounting guns, receiving artillery and musketry fire. The work was the third from that near which we entered the intrenchments. While we were advancing in this direction the work referred to was taken by some of our troops, but before we reached it they were driven from it by the enemy's musketry. We reached the fort and formed line of battle with what remained of my command in the rear of it, and partially covered by cabins there, among which were parties from the various regiments of the brigade. The enemy was well sheltered by the inequalities of the ground in front of us and by other cover, and delivered a most galling fire. The fire was returned when and where it could be done with effect, and this position was held for some twenty minutes by my command and other troops of the brigade, when, as no support had arrived, I thought it my duty to retire. We all retreated to the second redoubt, the enemy closely following and firing sharply and using the guns of the works on reaching it. Here the greater part of the division collected, and after remaining nearly an hour, perhaps, the brigade was reformed in line, of which my command was the right battalion. We now readvanced without serious opposition, and the enemy soon disappeared. We continued moving to the left until connection was made with the Twenty-fourth Corps. My command was not further actively engaged, but at about 10 a. m. moved to the right along the rebel works with other troops, and in the course of the day was placed in position on the right of the brigade, my right resting on the Vaughan road, and built earth-works.

On the morning of the 3d instant, the enemy having evacuated or been driven out of his works, we marched in pursuit, crossing the Danville railroad near Jetersville. On the afternoon of the 6th instant, the enemy being overtaken at Sailor's Creek and brought to a stand, my command, in the first disposition for attack, was the rear subdivision of the column formed by the brigade, and so advanced to the ground occupied by the artillery of the division during the action. After lying here for a short time, a new disposition being made, my command was assigned to the right of the second and rear line of battle, and the brigade advancing to the right and front to attack, my battalion moved over very difficult ground with as much steadiness and order as the nature of the country admitted, crossing the creek in mud and water hip deep. On rising the hill opposite, this admirable movement being discovered by the enemy he retreated, and the day concluded without casualty in my command.

While I cannot speak in too high praise of the conduct of both officers and men, I desire to mention, as deserving of especial consideration, Maj. Wyllys Lyman, for most efficient services on the 2d and 6th instant, particularly on the 2d instant, when he was among the first to enter the enemy's works with the color bearer of the regiment, and throughout the day used every exertion to keep up the organization of the regiment and to lead the men forward to their duty; Adjt. James M. Read, who not only discharged his own special duties with the utmost skill on the 2d instant, but contributed materially to the success of the day by fighting with great gallantry and courage until he fell at the extreme front from a very severe wound, which resulted in the loss of his right leg; Corpl. Ira F. Varney, Company K, color-

bearer, who placed his colors within the enemy's works first on our own front, and who throughout the day combined dash with coolness and steadiness in a remarkable degree.

A tabular statement of casualties on the 2d instant is appended.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. DAMON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. C. H. LEONARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 139.

Reports of Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
Camp at Burkeville, Va., April 14, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to report the operations of this brigade on the 2d instant in the assault upon the enemy's works and in the engagement in front of Petersburg, Va.

Previous to the 2d instant my command, with the exception of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, occupied the line of works from Fort Fisher to Fort Gregg, inclusive of the forts named, and also Fort Welch, which was about the center of the brigade. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania occupied Fort Dushane, on the rear line, near the Weldon railroad. The brigade was formed for the assault to the front and left of Fort Welch about 3 a. m., in three lines of battle, with its right resting at an almost impassable swamp and ravine, which separated its right from the left of the Second Division, Sixth Army Corps. The First Brigade of the Third Division was formed upon the left of my brigade. The brigade was formed just in rear of the old intrenched picket-line of the enemy which had been taken from him on the 25th ultimo. Much difficulty was experienced in getting the troops formed, in consequence of the deep darkness and the deep swamp to be passed through, and also from a severe and annoying fire from the enemy. A number of men were killed and a number of officers and men were wounded during the formation of the troops, notwithstanding the troops preserved good order and remained cool and steady. The One hundred and tenth and One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio and Sixth Maryland Regiments were formed in the front line, from right to left, in the order named; the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery constituted the second line; and the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, One hundred and thirty-eighth and Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiments were formed in the rear line, from right to left, in the order named.

The signal to assault the enemy's works was given, by direction of Major-General Wright, at precisely 4 a. m., by discharging a piece of artillery at Fort Fisher. Immediately after the signal was given the troops in the front line moved forward upon the enemy's outer works, which was held by a strong line of pickets, and captured them, and without halting or discharging a piece, although receiving a heavy fire from the enemy, the whole command moved upon the enemy's main

* Shows 2 enlisted men killed and 2 officers and 44 enlisted men wounded.

works. Not even a temporary check transpired in passing through and over the double line of abatis, ditch, and strong earth-works. A hand-to-hand fight ensued within the main works, in which many gallant officers and men fell killed and wounded. The enemy in our front was soon killed, wounded, captured, or dispersed. Although the enemy had a large amount of artillery in the works in our front, we suffered but little from it. The whole of his artillery in our front fell into our hands immediately upon entering the works. This brigade assaulted the enemy's works just to the left (the enemy's right) of a salient angle in the enemy's line of works. After gaining an entrance within the works the enemy were still firing over the works to our right and upon the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, but in a few moments he was driven from his entire line of works in front of the corps. This brigade captured 10 pieces of artillery immediately after entering the works, for which it received receipts; also a large number of prisoners, 3 battle-flags, and Major General Heth's division headquarters' flag. The troops of the brigade were in some confusion after entering the works, but the main body was at once directed along the enemy's fortifications to the left and upon a strong fort containing four pieces of artillery, which was soon captured. Although a number of troops of the division were hurried to this fort, yet when attacked by the enemy, owing to their unorganized condition, the troops were driven back and the fort retaken. At this juncture I directed Maj. William Wood and Brevet Major Lamoreaux, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, to place in position a four-gun battery, captured from the enemy, which they were prompt in doing, and fired the guns with good effect.

A portion of the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, after passing over the works, continued directly forward across the Boydton plank road to a camp of the enemy some distance in the rear of the fortifications, where they captured a large number of prisoners. Some of the troops continued as far to the northward as the South Side Railroad and destroyed the telegraph line and tore up two rails on the South Side road. Upon their return Corpl. John W. Mauk and Private Daniel Wolford, Company F, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, became separated from the other troops. Two mounted men with pistols in their hands rode upon them and demanded their surrender, which was refused. The mounted men told them that other troops were coming upon them. The corporal and private deliberately fired upon the mounted men, the corporal killing one of them, the other escaped. The corporal and his comrade, fearing that others of the enemy were near at hand, retreated to the main body of the troops. From the manner in which it is known that Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill was killed, there can be no doubt but what Corporal Mauk killed him. One of General Hill's staff officers, who was near him when he was shot, locates the place of his death at the same place the corporal related that he had shot an officer, before the death of General Hill was known by him.

The main body of the troops of the brigade soon retook the fort from which they had been driven, and, with the other troops of the division, swept along the enemy's fortifications to the left as far as Hatcher's Run, and small parties of the brigade, with the brigade sharpshooters, crossed it and captured a large number of prisoners.

Twelve pieces of artillery were captured during this movement to the left by the troops of the Third Division. Capt. William L. Shaw, with a small party of men, captured a four-gun battery and over fifty pris-

oners near Hatcher's Run. The prisoners were brought away and the guns were turned over to Brevet Brigadier-General Harris' brigade, in the Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

As the prisoners were all hastened to the rear, I am unable to approximate to the number captured by this brigade.

From Hatcher's Run the troops were hastened back to the place where the attack was first made, from whence the division was sent to the right and formed, fronting Petersburg, and upon the left and in support of the Ninth Army Corps.

Particular mention has already been made of the gallantry of officers, but it is due to Col. M. R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio; Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery; Maj. Clifton K. Prentiss, Sixth Maryland Volunteers; Majs. William and Anson S. Wood, Bvt. Maj. S. B. Lamoreaux, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, that their most brilliant services should be acknowledged here. Majors Wood and Lamoreaux, with men of the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, were the first to turn and fire the enemy's guns upon him. Major Prentiss, Sixth Maryland, with a large portion of his regiment, was the first to penetrate the enemy's works, where, after a most bloody struggle, he fell severely, if not mortally, wounded. Five other officers of the Sixth Maryland were wounded very soon after entering the fortifications. Too much praise cannot be given the officers and men of this regiment.

So nearly at the same time were the colors of the One hundred and tenth Ohio, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, and Sixth Maryland placed upon the enemy's works that each claims the honor of being the first.

Capt. William D. Shellenberger, One hundred and tenth Ohio, received a severe wound in the arm while advancing upon the enemy's works. Capt. H. H. Stevens, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, was shot dead after entering the fortifications.

Capts. George P. Boyer, One hundred and tenth Ohio, J. W. Moffatt and C. E. Patterson, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, J. J. Bradshaw, Sixth Maryland, and Charles J. Gibson, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, are among the many who specially distinguished themselves on that day.

Sergt. Francis M. McMillen, Company C, and Private Isaac James, Company H, One hundred and tenth Ohio, and Private Milton Blickensderfer, Company E, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, each captured battle-flags. Private George Loyd, Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio, captured Major-General Heth's division headquarters' flag. Sergt. Judah Taylor, Company A, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, is reported by his regimental commander as having captured a battle-flag, which he gave up to two officers whose names are not known to him.

The names of many other enlisted men might in justice to them be mentioned. They have already been named in a separate report.

Capt. William L. Shaw, acting assistant adjutant-general of this brigade, and other members of the brigade staff deserve special mention for their good conduct. Capt. Harrison D. Yarmett, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers, who commanded the brigade sharpshooters, was particularly efficient and active. He showed superior skill and judgment.

My orders for the day's operations were received from and through Brig. Gen. T. Seymour, who in person accompanied the troops in the assault. Major-General Wright and Brigadier-General Seymour were present with the troops directing the operations of the day.

Copies of regimental reports are herewith transmitted.

A numerical list of casualties is hereto annexed.

I am, major, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. TRACY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Numerical report of casualties in Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, April 2, 1865.

Regiment.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
110th Ohio Volunteers	1	3	2	22	3	25	28
122d Ohio Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
126th Ohio Volunteers	.....	1	1	10	1	11	12
67th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	2	.....	6	.....	8	8
138th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	.....	2	14	2	14	16
6th Maryland Volunteers	.....	2	6	20	6	22	28
9th New York Heavy Artillery	.....	4	3	59	3	63	66
Total	1	12	14	139	15	151	166

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Burkeville, Va., April 17, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor, as required in orders, to forward the names of enlisted men, who, by their gallantry and good conduct, deserve rewards at the hands of those in authority.

One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Sergt. Maj. Osceola Lewis, who was conspicuous for bravery and meritorious conduct on the 2d and 6th instant. He rendered most valuable assistance to the commanding officer of his regiment on the days above named.

Color-Sergt. Charles R. Jones, Company C, for bravery in waving the colors of his regiment in the face of the enemy on the 6th instant, with a view to encourage the men in the attack.

Corpl. Trustrim Connell, Company I, for gallant conduct and the capture of the battle-flag of the Tenth Virginia (rebel) Infantry.

Sixth Maryland Volunteers.—Sergt. Maj. Frederick Boltze; First Sergt. John D. Hall, Company B; First Sergt. Whitfield Stansbury, Company C; Color-Sergt. Robert Spence, Company B; Color-Corpl. William J. Brown, Company K; Color-Corpl. Jesse Arnold, Company C; Corpl. John Traver, Private Josiah E. Willhide, and Private George Damuth, Company D; Sergt. John E. Buffington, Company C; Corpl. Henry Cinton, Company F; Sergt. Peter Stone, Company I; Privates Samuel F. Barrett and Albert T. Gregg, Company G; Corpl. Amos Davis, Company H; First Sergt. Samuel Kearney, Company I.

The above-named enlisted men of the Sixth Maryland are each reported by their company and regimental commanders as having been conspicuous for bravery in the charge on the 2d instant, and in the battle of the 6th instant at Sailor's Creek, Va.

Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.—Corpl. John Keough, Company E, for gallantry in capturing the colors of the Fiftieth Georgia Regiment. Sergts. Horace P. Warfield, Company C, John Larimer, Company H, William A. Rager, Company E, William R. Black, Company G, and William Keller, Company E, are reported by their regimental commanders as having distinguished themselves by their bravery and good conduct in keeping up the men in the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.

One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers.—Sergt. Maj. H. S. Moses greatly distinguished himself for valuable services in leading the men to the assault, and urging them forward after a temporary repulse from a captured fort, on the 2d of April, 1865.

Sergt. B. McFarland, commanding Company D, greatly distinguished himself for his coolness and bravery and the vigor with which he led his company to the assault.

First Sergt. Alfred Zartman, commanding Company K, after entering the works pursued some flying rebels and succeeded in capturing a colonel and about one dozen others, whom he sent to the rear.

Sergt. John J. Keiser, Company E, who was one of the first to enter the works on the 2d instant, and was foremost in the pursuit of the enemy. He captured an officer and a number of men.

Sergt. Francis Cordry, Company E, was conspicuous throughout the whole engagement of the 2d instant for coolness and bravery, and persevering efforts to urge the men forward.

Color-bearers, Sergt. Samuel Gearing, Company I, and Sergt. Philip Kline, Company G, behaved with gallantry during the engagement of the 2d instant, and were among the first to plant the colors on the enemy's fortifications.

The above-named enlisted men of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio were omitted from a former report, in consequence of my inability to obtain reports from the regimental commander on account of his absence.

One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers.—Private Marcus Bodmer, Company D, One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers, has been just reported by the commanding officer of his regiment as being worthy of reward for meritorious conduct in the assault on the 2d instant, for the following reasons, viz: "In the assault, just as he entered the enemy's works, he captured a rebel flag, but being in hot pursuit of the enemy, and thinking the flag of but little value, while important work was going on, threw it aside, calling it only a 'rebel rag,' and continued in pursuit of the enemy, of whom it is believed he shot three."

Privates Richard Netz, Company F, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, Lewis H. Shreeve, Company A, Sixth Maryland, Oliver F. Plank, Company B, and George W. Ickes, Company D, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, mounted orderlies at my headquarters, were each distinguished for gallantry in the battles of the 2d and 6th instant. They have shown superior gallantry on former occasions. Richard Netz, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio, carried the brigade colors at the head of the troops in the attack at Sailor's Creek, on the 6th instant. I take great pleasure in recommending each for rewards.

I am, major, with high esteem, your obedient and humble servant,

J. WARREN KEIFER,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Bvt. Maj. O. V. TRACY,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Burkeville, Va., April 18, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to forward a report of movements and operations of this brigade from the 3d to the 13th of April, 1865, inclusive.

After the movements and operations of the 2d instant the brigade bivouacked for the night in front of Petersburg, Va. Early on the morning of the 3d it was ascertained that Petersburg was evacuated on the night previous by the rebel army and reports were received, which proved to be true, that Richmond, the rebel capital, was also evacuated on the same night. About 9 a. m. on the 3d this brigade, with the division and corps, commenced the pursuit of the enemy by the road in the direction of Burkeville Junction, Va. The pursuit was continued on the 4th and 5th. Just after dark of the 5th instant the brigade went into position, on the left of the corps, in two lines, near Jetersville, Va., facing Amelia Court-House, its left connecting with the Fifth Army Corps. The front line threw up slight earth-works.

Early upon the morning of the 6th instant the brigade, with the corps, advanced toward Amelia Court-House, in the vicinity of which it was known that the rebel Army of Northern Virginia had been concentrated. The troops moved forward about three miles, when information was obtained that the rebel army had withdrawn and was then moving around the left flank of our army and in the direction of Burkeville Junction. The troops were marched back by the way of Jetersville and moved upon a road which enabled the corps to strike the enemy in flank. The corps came up with General Sheridan's cavalry about 3 p. m. of the 6th instant. This brigade was in the advance of the corps; the brigade sharpshooters and the One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Regiment were rapidly deployed as skirmishers, and the other regiments formed in two lines in their rear. Without delay or scarcely a halt for the formation the whole brigade was pushed forward, as directed by Major-General Wright through Brigadier-General Seymour. During the movement I caused two companies of the One hundred and tenth Ohio to deploy to the right to protect the flank. The enemy was moving troops and trains upon a road which extended parallel to our then front. A short distance from the road upon which the enemy was marching a brisk skirmish ensued between my advance and troops of the enemy, but the road was soon gained, and a considerable number of prisoners and wagons captured. The brigade struck the main road upon which the enemy was moving at the junction of a road which led off to the right and at right angles with it. The greater part of the skirmish line—One hundred and tenth Ohio and Ninth New York Heavy Artillery—was ordered to pursue a body of the enemy which had retreated on that road. The enemy also had a section of artillery upon that road, from which they fired shell and canister shot, but without producing much damage. The troops in pursuit soon compelled the artillery to withdraw from its first position to a second. Although the troops had performed a march of over eighteen miles they eagerly pressed forward, and were in the act of making a second charge upon the artillery when orders were received purporting to come from Major-General Sheridan to halt and allow the cavalry to charge. The cavalry charge was not made. The section of artillery was very soon withdrawn, but it is believed that it was subsequently captured. The Sixth Maryland, Sixty-seventh and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments were reformed in line across the main road upon which the enemy had been moving, and at once commenced his pursuit. The

No. 140.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hill, Sixth Maryland Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following detailed report of the operations of this command from the storming of the enemy's works south of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, to the 13th instant, when the corps arrived at this place and encamped:

On the morning of the 2d instant we filed out of our main works and formed the center of the first battle line of the Second Brigade, the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers on our right and the One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers on our left. At or about 5 a. m. the command to advance was given, and the line moved forward, completely routing and capturing the entire picket-line of the enemy in our front, after which this command dashed forward and succeeded in planting the first colors on the enemy's works in our front, supported for some minutes by a small band, consisting of six officers and about twenty men, during which time Maj. C. K. Prentiss, Capt. Thomas Ocker, First Lieut. Thomas Duff, and Second Lieut. Thomas H. Goldsborough were severely wounded. The regiment being formed, we charged straight down the enemy's works, capturing many prisoners, and assisted in capturing a battery of four guns, which were immediately turned upon the flying foe. The colors of the above-named battery were surrendered to First Lieut. Samuel W. Angel, of this command. We then charged the second battery, and, in conjunction with parts of many different commands, succeeded in driving the enemy from their guns, but being unsupported were driven from their works, after a stubborn resistance, and were compelled to fall back to the battery being worked by a detachment of the Ninth New York Artillery. During this temporary reverse First Lieut. Samuel W. Angel was mortally wounded while attempting to rally his men. We again formed, with other portions of the brigade, and retook the above-named battery. While forming the line for this charge First Lieut. A. F. Rittenhouse was severely wounded in the leg. Our total loss during this engagement was, 6 officers wounded, 3 enlisted men killed, and 19 enlisted men wounded.

I take great pleasure in calling attention to the gallant and meritorious conduct of both officers and men of this command on that momentous occasion. I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the gallant and meritorious conduct of the following-named officers and soldiers on that occasion: Maj. C. K. Prentiss, Adjt. J. L. Mahan, Capt. John J. Bradshaw, they being the first officers in the enemy's works; also Capt. John G. Simpers, Capt. Thomas Ocker, First Lieut. Thomas Duff, First Lieut. Samuel W. Angel, First Lieut. Charles G. Feichtner, First Lieut. A. F. Rittenhouse, Second Lieut. Thomas H. Goldsborough, Second Lieut. O. H. P. Mathias; also Color-Sergt. Daniel Tatum, Company I, Color-Corpl. William J. Brown, Company K, Color-Corpl. Jesse Arnold, Company C, for planting the first colors on the enemy's works: First Sergt. Samuel Kearney, Company I, for picking up the State colors after Corporal Brown was wounded and planting them on the enemy's fort; Private Alexander Burleigh, Company B, for shooting down a rebel engaged in hand-to-hand combat with Capt. John J. Bradshaw. There are many other instances of courage and bravery displayed by the officers and men of this command, but time and space will not permit of noticing them.

We then formed with our brigade and moved to the right of our line and took position; remained in line until the morning of the 3d, when we took up line of march with our gallant corps in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant, after a hard day's march, found the enemy at Sailor's Creek. This command, in connection with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, charged the enemy's skirmish line and drove them through the swamp across the creek, capturing a number of prisoners. We then formed for the grand charge in rear of the First Division of our corps. The command forward was given, and we plunged into the swamp, driving the enemy before us. For a short time there was a temporary reverse, owing to a portion of the line of the First Division breaking, and several of this command were captured by the enemy, including myself, but, owing to the cavalry getting in the rear of the enemy, we succeeded in escaping, capturing our captors and bringing them into our lines. The prisoners thus captured were 5 field officers, several line officers, and about 150 men. In this engagement we lost, in killed none, 4 enlisted men wounded.

I take great pleasure in calling attention to the distinguished bravery of the following-named officers and soldiers during this engagement: Capt. John J. Bradshaw, Adjt. Joseph L. Mahan, Capt. John G. Simpers, Capt. Charles A. Damuth, First Lieut. Charles G. Feichtner, First Lieut. Nelson McDowell, Second Lieut. O. H. P. Mathias; also Color-Sergt. Daniel Tatum, Color-Corpl. Jesse Arnold, Sergt. Maj. Frederick Boltze, Corpl. John Traver, Corpl. William Freeze, Corpl. Joseph Baxter, Private Peter Staup, Private Josiah E. Willhide, Company D, Sergt. John E. Buffington, Company C, First Sergt. John D. Hall, Company B, Corpl. Henry Clinton, Company F, Sergt. Peter Stone, Company I, Privates Samuel F. Barrett, Albert T. Gregg, and Nathan Tyson, Company G—for unsurpassed bravery in rushing forward into the enemy's lines and capturing many prisoners. In fact, the entire command behaved in a manner worthy of praise and admiration.

After our brigade was formed we rested for the night near the scene of our great conquest.

On the morning of the 7th took up line of march with our corps in pursuit of the enemy, nothing of importance transpiring until the afternoon of the 9th, when the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to Lieutenant-General Grant, near Appomattox Court-House. We remained in camp rejoicing over our brilliant series of victories until the evening of the 10th, when we were ordered to guard the ammunition train back to Burkville Station, at which place we arrived on the morning of the 13th instant and went into camp.

In conclusion, allow me to say I am proud of the little band I have the honor to command, and I am sure the State and country at large has reason to be proud of such a brave and noble set of men.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully,

J. C. HILL,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixth Regiment Maryland Volunteers.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 141.

Reports of Lieut. Col. James W. Snyder, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 8, 1865.

I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninth New York Artillery in the action of the 2d of April to be as follows:

We moved out of camp at 12 o'clock midnight to the rear of the picket-line of the Third Division and halted, the regiment forming the second line. At 4 o'clock the order to advance was given, and we moved forward under a galling fire of artillery. As we moved toward the enemy's works we left obliqued, and entered the fort in front of the left of the Third Division line, being the first to enter the work, capturing four guns, which were immediately brought to bear on the retreating foe with great [effect]. The guns were manned by men and officers of the regiment, and they handled them with great skill. We wheeled to the left and swept down the right of the rebel line, charging across a deep swamp, then wading to their breasts, and carried another fort, capturing two guns. The rebels rallied and charged upon us and drove us across the swamp again, where we held them for some time. The artillery, under charge of Maj. William Wood, of the regiment, dismounted one of the pieces at the first fire, which left them but one gun, which was soon silenced, when we charged again across the swamp and captured a great many prisoners. We moved on down the enemy's line for a couple of miles, when we were halted and formed, then moved down the left of the enemy's line toward Petersburg, before which we reached about 3 a. m.

To mention individual instances of bravery displayed in the battle by any single individual would be but doing injustice to others. Both officers and men did their whole duty, without a single exception; but I must speak of the field officers of my command in the highest terms: Maj. William Wood performed his duty nobly in urging the men forward to the assault, and, after carrying the works, in turning the enemy's guns upon them with telling effect; Maj. A. S. Wood was active in urging the men forward; also, Bvt. Maj. S. B. Lamoreaux performed his duty well. The line officers all behaved themselves nobly; so [did] the whole command. Lieuts. Guy A. Brown and Bigelow were wounded while charging upon the enemy's works at the head of the command. They should receive honorable mention for their gallantry.

Very respectfully,

JAS. W. SNYDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS NINTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 15, 1865.

I have the honor to report the following to be the part taken by the Ninth New York Artillery in the action at Sailor's Creek, April 6:

The regiment was formed in the second line, and advanced through a wood in good order. After clearing the wood it made a right wheel and moved forward about 200 yards, when it made a left half-wheel. At

this time I was ordered to charge a battery that was in our immediate front in a piece of wood, which was firing shot and shell with great rapidity. We moved forward on the double-quick, and soon forced the battery to limber up and retire. They planted the battery again in a piece of woods across an open field and opened on us with a heavy fire, but our advance across the field caused it to again limber to the rear. The men were completely exhausted, having marched some eighteen miles, and receiving no rest before entering into action; if they had been fresh, we should have captured the battery without any doubt.

The men and officers behaved with their usual gallantry. I can but speak in the highest terms of the gallant conduct of Capts. George W. Brinkerhoff, Henry J. Rhodes, and Chauncey Fish. Maj. William Wood was severely wounded in the face while gallantly advancing under the enemy's fire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. SNYDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 142.

Reports of Bvt. Col. Otho H. Binkley, One hundred and tenth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteers in the assault of Sunday, April 2, 1865, upon the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va.

The One hundred and tenth Regiment formed the right of the front line, connecting on its left with the Sixth Maryland Regiment. The regiment was commanded by Capt. William D. Shellenberger, I being in charge of the picket-line as corps officer of the day. When the signal for the advance was fired from Fort Fisher the regiment moved forward with the balance of the line, and was one of the first to plant its colors upon the enemy's works. Before reaching the enemy's works Captain Shellenberger was severely wounded in the left arm and was compelled to retire from the field. Capt. Elem Harter was also severely wounded in the arm. Capt. H. H. Stevens was shot dead after he had gotten inside of the enemy's works and was in the act of charging a battery. Four pieces of artillery were captured by members of the regiment, 400 prisoners, and two flags. The flags were captured by Private Isaac James, Company H, and Sergt. Francis M. McMillen, Company C; the latter also captured one piece of artillery.

Capt. George P. Boyer made himself conspicuous by his activity and bravery. Adjt. William H. Harry, Lieuts. John T. Sherer, A. A. Hubbard, D. S. French, and Amos Shaul deserve great credit for the manner in which they conducted themselves during the engagement. First Sergt. John W. Hays, commanding Company A, and Sergt. Richard Pearson, commanding Company G, are entitled to mention for their good conduct during the assault, in which the latter was severely wounded. Sergt. Thomas Goe, Company D, in charge of three men, caused 130 rebels to surrender to him; among those were 3 captains and 4 lieutenants. Corpl. Keeran McKenny, Company C, was the first to reach and capture a four-gun battery. Corpl. Calvin M.

Espy, in a hand-to-hand combat, overpowered two rebels who refused to surrender to him. A great many others performed deeds of a similar character, but to mention all would occupy too much space.

The regiment in the assault had 1 commissioned officer killed and 2 wounded, 3 enlisted men killed and 22 wounded; total, 28.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BINKLEY,

Brevet Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS 110TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,

April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the One hundred and tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from April 3, 1865:

After the assault upon the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, in which the One hundred and tenth Regiment took a prominent part, and of which I made mention in a former report, the regiment joined in the pursuit of the enemy, but did not become engaged with him until the 6th, when, near Little Sailor's Creek, we met the enemy in force. Lines were immediately formed, the One hundred and tenth Regiment constituting the right of the first line, Companies A and F being deployed as skirmishers to the right. We advanced through a narrow strip of woods, where we were met by a severe fire of shell and grape, with musketry, which caused a temporary halt; but we again advanced, still exposed to the fire of grape and canister, driving the enemy before us across a large, open field, compelling the enemy's artillery to leave its position, and capturing a number of wagons, with some ammunition. Had the men been fresh, instead of being fatigued from the day's march, I have no doubt we could have taken the enemy's battery.

In this charge the regiment was more fortunate than usual, having only one man wounded.

The regiment was, with its brigade, in pursuit of the rebel army at the time it was surrendered by the rebel general, Robert E. Lee.

The regiment then marched, with balance of the troops, to its present position.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BINKLEY,

Brevet Colonel 110th Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 143.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles M. Cornyn, One hundred and twenty-second Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 122D REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,

April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to report that since the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, on the morning of the 2d instant, of which a report has been forwarded, I have no special mention to make of any particular members of my regi-

ment. At the battle of Sailor's Creek my regiment was ordered out as skirmishers, where the enthusiasm and gallantry displayed by all in going in determined to succeed leaves no room for particular mention. The regiment captured full 500 prisoners, for which some have receipts, and undoubtedly would have captured the rebel's battery, which kept up a heavy fire on the advancing column, but for the interference of the cavalry who desired to charge, and I received orders to have my line halt for that purpose. The cavalry failing to go in, I ordered my line to advance; the left of my line receiving orders to bear to the left, formed the skirmish line in the front of our advancing columns, where the severe fighting took place, and sustained their character as brave soldiers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. CORNYN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 122d Ohio Volunteers.

[Capt. WILLIAM L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 144.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Smith, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 126TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions, I have respectfully to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 2d instant, in front of Petersburg:

About 1 o'clock in the morning orders were received to move out in front of our works, which I did with that portion of the regiment remaining in camp, four officers and 100 men being on picket. We moved forward and took position on the left of the second line of battle, near our picket-line. After considerable maneuvering, changing position of regiments, &c., the regiment lay under arms until shortly after 4 a. m., when the signal gun was fired and the regiment moved forward with the column. The charge was successfully made, and the enemy's lines broken, my regiment entering between two forts or redoubts, under a severe fire of musketry and artillery, capturing a number of prisoners. After breaking through the lines and swinging to the left upon the fort, the rebels fled, but rallied and succeeded in driving our men out, but they, in turn, rallying, and with the assistance of a column coming down on the rebels' flank, drove the rebels out and held the fort. The loss in this assault was, 1 officer (Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. C. C. Crawford) wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and 8 wounded.

Immediately after the capture of the rebel works the regiment moved with the column to the left a distance of about one mile, and halted. After remaining about one hour moved again to the right along the rebel works, recrossed the captured works, and took up position on the line held by the enemy's pickets before the assault in front of Fort Fisher, where we lay in support of a battery which was engaged in shelling the enemy. Remaining here until between 3 and 4 p. m., we moved still farther to the right along the same picket-line, and took up position in front of Fort Keene, where the enemy shelled us consider-

ably, inflicting no damage. We remained in this position during the rest of the day, and in the evening were rejoined by those of the regiment still on picket. Many who were on picket in the morning charged with the column and fought with the regiment during the whole engagement.

The officers and men behaved gallantly. For cases of distinguished gallantry and meritorious conduct, your attention is respectfully invited to accompanying report.

Very respectfully,

B. F. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. DUDROW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Third Div., Sixth Corps.

No. 145.

Reports of Maj. William G. Williams, One hundred and twenty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action taken by the Sixty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers at the assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865:

The regiment was marched from its camp by the left flank, following the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. It was formed near the picket-line of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, in the rear or third line of battle, ten paces from the next preceding it. At 5 a. m. the command forward was given. It moved forward in gallant style until we came to the enemy's intrenched picket-line, where considerable difficulty was experienced in crossing it, on account of men in front lying down in the works, but by the gallant conduct of the officers, the regiment was moved forward to the assault, and I am proud to say its colors were among the first planted on the enemy's works.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. WILLIAMS,
Major 126th Ohio Vols., Comdg. Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report, in compliance with circular dated headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, April 15, 1865, of the engagement of the 6th instant:

This regiment formed the right of the first line of battle, connecting on the left with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Moving forward for a distance of about 800 yards, the skir-

mish line driving the enemy, we halted at a road, the name of which I do not know. After laying there for a few moments we moved off by the left flank for about 200 yards, and there formed line across the road, we at this time forming the second line of battle, the first being formed by the Sixth Maryland Volunteers and One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. We then moved down the road some distance, when my regiment (the second line) was ordered to halt and lie down; the first line continuing to advance, became engaged with the enemy. We were then ordered to advance, which we did, and guiding right soon had the regiment on the right of the road. The regiment moved gallantly forward, subject to a severe fire of musketry from the enemy, then sheltered behind some houses near and to the left of the road and a line of light works. The regiment charged forward, driving the enemy from them and capturing some prisoners. We then halted, and in a few moments reformed our lines. The First Division, Sixth Army Corps, then came up in a line of battle. We were ordered to lie down and allow them to pass over us. We then advanced in the rear of the First Division, crossing the swamp, which at this place was about twenty-five yards wide and very deep. The First Division moving by the right for some distance, we moved forward and connected with them on their left. We then advanced through the woods in line of battle, when the First Division, on our right, gave way and fell back to the swamp, which exposed our right flank, causing us to fall back about fifty yards. We again rallied, driving the enemy and capturing their line of works, together with a great many prisoners. Here we halted and reformed our line, resting for about an hour, when we moved out right in front for two or three miles, and encamped for the night.

Our loss was 2 killed and 21 wounded.

I would further add that Corpl. John Keough, of Company E, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured the colors of the Fiftieth Georgia.

The regiment behaved nobly during the engagement. Sergeants Horace P. Warfield, Company C, John Larimer, Company H, William A. Rager, Company E, William R. Black, Company G, and William Keller, Company E, made themselves conspicuous at all times by assisting in rallying the men.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. WILLIAMS,

Major 126th Ohio Vols., Comdg. Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Army Corps.

No. 146.

Reports of Col. Matthew R. McClennan, One hundred and thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

April 2, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my command, consisting of 12 commissioned officers and about 300 enlisted men, reported to headquarters Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, about midnight 1st instant, in compliance with orders received from the brigade commander, and after some delay was formed as a part of a third line of battle, preparatory to an assault upon the enemy's works. The One hun-

dred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers joined me on the right and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left. The lines were established under fire of the enemy's pickets, but it was accomplished without much difficulty. At 4 a. m., at a given signal, the lines advanced in proper order, and under a sharp musketry and enfilading artillery fire, to the works. The difficulties encountered, in the shape of tangled underbrush and marshy ditches, caused some confusion, but the body of the third line came otherwise promptly forward and the colors of the several regiments were in the rebel camps almost simultaneously. After crossing the works the organization of the brigade appeared to dissolve, and bodies of men moved in all directions in pursuit of the flying enemy. My command advanced in a northwesterly direction some two miles, but, after a temporary stay, I marched the regiment back to near where the rebel line was first broken, and where I found the brigade becoming reorganized. My regiment participated in the charge upon the rebel fort last taken by this division, and several casualties occurred at that time. A few prisoners were brought in by men of this regiment, but I cannot report the number, not having received it.

Two men of Company F, this regiment, penetrated the country as far as the South Side Railroad and tore up two rails of the track. Upon their return from this work they encountered two rebel officers, who demanded their surrender. Corpl. John W. Mauk, one of the men referred to, immediately shot one of the officers, and Private Daniel Wolford, Company F, discharged his musket at the other, but missed, and the rebel escaped. The men then came to the regiment and reported the affair to me. It is supposed that the officer shot by Corporal Mauk was the rebel general A. P. Hill. I have the honor to commend both these men for their bravery and daring, and to ask that they be suitably rewarded.

The general conduct of the officers and men was very creditable, but, other than those above mentioned, I have none to specially recommend for promotion or other reward.

Capt. James B. Hoebner, Company A, received a severe wound in the charge upon the fort last assaulted, and behaved well. Lieut. J. P. Iredell, Company K, acting adjutant, received a wound early in the engagement while aiding in forming the lines, and was compelled to leave the field.

The regiment participated in the movements of the brigade during the day, and was not further engaged.

I am pleased to report my casualties as very slight, considering the heat of the engagement; they were as follows: Wounded, 2 officers and 14 enlisted men; total, 16.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. McCLENNAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations since 2d instant:

On the 3d instant this regiment marched from the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps,

and started in pursuit of the retreating enemy to a point near Appomattox Court-House, Va., where, on the 9th instant, the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia was compelled to surrender to our victorious forces. Nothing special occurred during this campaign other than the usual privations and hardships which invariably follow and attend forced and rapid marching, excepting the engagement at Sailor's Creek, April 6, in which this regiment acted a prominent part. There it formed a part of the first line of battle at the opening of the engagement, and, with the Sixth Maryland Volunteers on its left, drove the enemy to and finally across the creek and swamp known as Sailor's Creek. The very hard marching of the day from Amelia Court-House had caused considerable straggling, and not more than one-half or two-thirds of the command reached the field in time to participate in the battle. After sharing the first of the engagement I was ordered to cross the swamp, which was only accomplished with great difficulty, and soon became sharply engaged. The result of the engagement is fully known; therefore I need not discuss it.

My loss was 3 killed and 7 wounded, a very few slight injuries not being included.

The conduct of the regiment, I think, was good.

I have forwarded a complete list of casualties to your office.

After the glorious event of the 9th instant my command marched with the brigade to Burkeville, Va., where it arrived on the 13th instant. Nothing worthy of note occurred during that trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. McCLENNAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 147.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Andrew Cowan, First Battery New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Burkeville, Va., April 15, 1865.

I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations of the army during the campaign which has resulted in the surrender of the principal army of the rebellion:

On April 1 instructions were received from headquarters Sixth Corps that the corps would assault the works of the enemy at 4 a. m. on the following morning, and five batteries of the brigade were designated to assist in the assault, viz: Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. J. R. Brincklé, commanding; Third New York Independent Battery, Bvt. Maj. W. A. Harn commanding; Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. C. Allen, jr., commanding; First New York Independent Battery, Bvt. Capt. O. R. Van Etten commanding; Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery, Bvt. Maj. G. W. Adams commanding. Lieutenant Brincklé was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Seymour, Brevet Major Harn to Brevet Major-General Getty, and Captain Allen to Brevet Major-General Wheaton for orders. The First New York Independent Battery and Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery were held in reserve. At about 10 p. m. instructions were received from General Wright to open fire on the enemy's lines with all the batteries, which was accordingly done, and a moderate fire kept up for about

three hours. At 2 a. m. on April 2 the batteries selected to accompany the assaulting column were relieved from their positions in the works and massed near Fort Fisher. Bvt. Maj. G. W. Adams was detailed, with a detachment of twenty men, to advance with the assaulting column, to take command of and turn the enemy's guns should the assault prove successful, the men being furnished with equipments for that purpose. A section of Captain Allen's battery, under Lieut. Walter M. Knight, advanced with General Wheaton's division in front of Fort Welch and opened fire on the enemy, doing good service. When the assault was found to have been successful Major Adams, with his detachment of cannoneers, succeeded in turning some of the guns of the enemy on their retreating columns, doing good execution and assisting to demoralize them materially. Casualties, 2 enlisted men wounded.

The Third New York Battery, under Major Harn, and a section of Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery, under Lieutenant Rich, were placed in position with the advance of the Third Division, and opened a severe fire on a point which the enemy still held, succeeding in silencing one of their batteries. The Third New York Battery advanced with the Second and Third Divisions to a point where the Twenty-fourth Corps formed a junction with the Sixth, and rendered efficient service in driving the enemy. The works of the enemy in that direction having been all carried or abandoned the troops moved in the direction of Petersburg, the Third New York Battery accompanying the Second Division, taking several positions as the enemy retreated and assisting materially in driving them from their positions. Casualties, 2 enlisted men wounded, 1 horse killed. Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery, Captain Allen, also advanced with the troops, rendering efficient service in driving the enemy, and in one instance being exposed to an enfilading fire which he was unable to return, the enemy having rifled guns, and the distance being too great for smooth-bores. Captain Allen's loss was 3 men killed, 6 wounded, and 10 horses killed.

After the enemy's works were carried the reserve batteries were moved out in front of our works. At the request of General Gibbon a section of First New York Battery, under Lieutenant Sears, was placed in position under the fire of a rebel battery, and after firing some 70 rounds succeeded in silencing it. The whole battery was then moved up on the Boydton plank road toward Petersburg, and took position near the Whitworth house, opening fire on the enemy's infantry under severe fire from sharpshooters. The battery also opened on one of the enemy's forts, to which they replied occasionally without damage. The fire was continued until dark, expending 611 rounds ammunition, and losing 2 men wounded and 2 horses disabled.

Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Brincklé, moved with the Third Division after the works were carried, and took position in front of rebel works known as Fort McGraw and Battery 45, firing rapidly. Lieutenant Brincklé reports the officers and men of his command as performing their duties faithfully.

Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery, Brevet Major Adams, advanced with the corps toward Petersburg, engaging the enemy at different times with good effect, with the loss of 1 officer and 2 enlisted men wounded. Battery A, First New Jersey Artillery, Capt. A. N. Parsons, took part in the fire upon the enemy's lines on the night of April 1 from the works on our line.

All the batteries of the command were in position and intrenched on the night of the 2d of April, with instructions to open fire on the enemy at 5 a. m. the following morning, but the enemy having evacuated the brigade moved with the corps on the River road.

Nothing of importance occurred until April 6, when the enemy was met at Sailor's Creek. All the batteries of the command were in position here, and the natural position for artillery being good, a most effective fire was kept up until the enemy was routed. Prisoners stated that it was the most terrific fire that they were ever exposed to. So many killed and wounded from the fire of artillery has seldom been seen in this war in so small a space. Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in this engagement had 2 men slightly wounded. The brigade then proceeded to within a few miles of Appomattox Court-House, and on the 9th of April had the honor of firing four salutes of thirty-six guns each in honor of the surrender of General R. E. Lee. On April 11 moved toward Burkeville, arriving there on the 13th.

The roads on the whole route from Appomattox Court-House to this point were in an awful condition, and consequently many horses of the brigade are rendered temporarily unserviceable.

The following batteries of the brigade took some part in the operations which resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, but they having been ordered to City Point, it is impossible to include them in this report: Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, Capt. S. W. Dorsey; Third Vermont Battery, Capt. R. H. Start; Fourth Maine Battery, Capt. Charles W. White; Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery, Lieut. E. K. Parker.

The officers and men have behaved splendidly throughout the campaign. During the operations after the capture of the enemy's works April 2, the Third New York Battery, Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery, and First New York Battery advanced from point to point with the skirmish lines of the Second Division, keeping up a severe fire upon the enemy, harassing him greatly, and preventing him from reforming his lines of battle. The batteries were maneuvered very handsomely, and their commanders are entitled to special credit for their meritorious services on that occasion. All have endeavored to do their utmost to aid in achieving the glorious successes of our corps.

I removed from the works captured April 2 twenty guns, viz: Seven light 12-pounders, brass ("J. R. A.," maker); three light 12-pounders, brass (U. S.); two 12-pounder iron guns ("J. R. A.," maker); three 24-pounder howitzers (U. S.); three 3-inch rifled ("T. T. S. L."); one 3-inch Blakely (———); one 10 pounder Parrott ("J. R. A."); also, nine caissons. These guns and caissons were sent to City Point April 3, in charge of Captain Start, Third Vermont Battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW COWAN,
Brevet Major, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

Bvt. Maj. C. H. WHITTELSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Army Corps.

No. 148.

Report of Capt. Augustin N. Parsons, Battery A, First New Jersey Light Artillery.

BATTERY A, FIRST NEW JERSEY ARTILLERY,
April 10, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions received from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, I have the honor to report that about 10 p. m. of the 1st instant I opened fire upon the enemy's picket-line—from Fort Howard with four guns, and from Fort Wads-

worth with two guns—keeping up a slow fire until about 1 a. m. of the 2d, firing fifty rounds from Fort Howard and seventy-five rounds from Fort Wadsworth. About the same time I received orders to send two guns to Fort Welch. I at once sent Lieutenant Bonin with one section, which reached Fort Welch before daylight on the morning of the 2d. At 11 p. m. same day I received orders to turn in two guns, and report to the commanding officer of the Artillery Brigade at 6 a. m. on the 3d, fully equipped for a campaign.

I have no officers nor men to mention in particular; all did their duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. N. PARSONS,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. BENJ. FREEBORN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

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No. 149.

Reports of Bvt. Capt. Orsamus R. Van Etten, First Battery New York Light Artillery.

FIRST NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY,
Camp in the Field, Va., April 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First New York Independent Battery opened fire upon the enemy from Fort Welch about 11 p. m. April 1. We kept up a continuous fire for about one hour, and then for two hours occasionally, using about 200 rounds of ammunition. After the charge was made and the works were carried, April 2, I moved out in front of the fort, left the pieces standing, using the horses for bringing off captured pieces and caissons. About 9.30 a. m. the Twenty-fourth Corps passed us, and soon after Major-General Gibbon sent a request saying it would oblige him very much if I would lend them a section. I sent Lieutenant Sears in charge of a section. He went into position under fire from a rebel fort at 10 a. m. After firing about seventy rounds they ceased to fire from the fort. About the same time, 11 a. m., General Wright wished the battery. I then took the whole battery toward Petersburg, on the Boydton plank road, to near the Whitworth house; there I opened fire upon infantry, under some fire from sharpshooters, about 12 m. After firing a few rounds I discovered some guns in a fort some 1,200 yards to my right; turned one section on the fort. On this fort and the infantry in front I continued firing until dark, having had 2 men and 2 horses wounded, and expended 611 rounds of ammunition.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

O. R. VAN ETTEN,
Lieut. and Brt. Capt., Comdg. First N. Y. Independent Battery.

Lieutenant FREEBORN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

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CAMP IN THE FIELD, VA.,
April 14, 1865.

SIR: I transmit to you the part taken by the First New York Independent Battery since the evacuation of Petersburg.

April 3, we moved out on the river road with the corps; marched until 5 p. m.; parked for the night. April 4, we continued our march

after the enemy until 9 p. m.; halted for the night. April 5, still continued the march until about 9 p. m. April 6, we had a hard march, and about 4 p. m. we went into position about 800 yards from the enemy, and commenced shelling them rapidly; it did not last long, as the enemy gave way, and we were soon on the move again; we expended 145 rounds of ammunition; we parked for the night soon after passing over the battle-field. April 7, at 9 a. m. we again took up the march after the retreating foe; passed through Farmville and parked for the night. April 8 found us still on the march. April 9, marched till about 12 a. m. [noon], parked, and while at this point heard the enemy had surrendered; about 5 p. m. I fired a salute of thirty-six guns, then went into park for the night. Did not move April 10. April 11 found us on the march back to Burkeville; reached here April 13, having had a hard march, with the loss of three horses.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

O. R. VAN ETTEN,
Lieut. and Bvt. Capt., Comdg. First N. Y. Independent Battery.

Lieutenant FREEBORN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

No. 150.

Report of Bvt. Maj. William A. Harn, Third Battery New York Light Artillery.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, VA.,
April 10, 1865.

Report of Third New York Independent Battery:

Pursuant to orders from artillery headquarters, Sixth Corps, the battery broke camp at Fort Urmston on Sunday, the 2d of April, 1865, at 3 a. m., and reported to General Getty, commanding Second Division, Sixth Corps. Took position with the battery in the enemy's works, and commenced firing; silenced one of the enemy's batteries; then went in pursuit of them, and fought them at intervals till 3 p. m.

Two men of the battery wounded—Privates James McCune, left hand; Louis Adam lost his right arm. One horse killed. Ammunition expended: 250 solid shots, 240 case-shots, 35 shells, and fired 17 rounds of ammunition captured from the enemy.

W. A. HARN,
Brevet Major, Commanding Battery.

No. 151.

Report of Capt. Crawford Allen, jr., Battery H, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

BATTERY H, FIRST RHODE ISLAND LIGHT ARTILLERY,
Burke's Station, Va., April 16, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my battery during the recent battles between April 1 and 13, 1865:

On the evening of April 1 I received orders to join the First Division of the Sixth Corps, which I did at 12 p. m. of that day. At 4.30 a. m.

April 2 I moved forward with the division, and, after crossing the rifle-pits, opened upon a section of artillery which had a flank fire on our infantry. They were soon driven out, when I ceased firing, moved to the left, bringing up my caissons, and waited further orders. I then moved the battery forward with the skirmish line, and was soon engaged with one of the enemy's batteries. This battery soon had to leave its position. I followed it up until I arrived at Whitworth's house, where I went into position, the enemy placing a rifle battery in position on my left and obtaining an enfilade fire upon my battery at 1,700 yards, "being beyond my extreme range." I was ordered by Brevet Major Cowan to withdraw my guns, and went into park in rear of First Division headquarters for the night. In this day's action I lost 4 men killed and 9 wounded; also 10 horses killed. On April 6 I went into action at Sailor's Run, remaining half an hour; no casualties.

From April 1 to 13 I have fired 685 rounds of ammunition.

I have the honor to recommend to your especial notice First Lieut. W. M. Knight and Second Lieut. A. B. Horton, for their coolness and gallantry on the 2d of April.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CRAWFORD ALLEN, JR.,
Capt., First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Comdg. Battery H.

Colonel CLENDENIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 152.

Reports of Lieut. John R. Brincklé, Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

BATTERY E, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battery in the operations before Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865:

Pursuant to instructions from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, I reported with my battery at 3 o'clock on the morning of April 2 to Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, commanding Third Division, Sixth Corps, for duty with that division. As soon as it was ascertained that the lines of the enemy had been broken I advanced my battery to position in front of works known as Fort McGraw and Battery No. 45, which still remained in possession of the enemy, opening fire rapidly with all my guns.

Both officers and enlisted men performed their duties faithfully.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BRINCKLÉ,
First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

First Lieut. BENJAMIN FREEBORN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps.

BATTERY E, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
April 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in operations since April 2, 1865:

This battery, having been assigned to the Third Division, Sixth Corps, has accompanied that division in all its marches and participated in all

engagements. At 4 p. m. April 6 my battery was ordered to position commanding the lines of the enemy at Sailor's Creek. I fired, under the direction of Brigadier-General Seymour, commanding Third Division, Sixth Corps, with all my guns, till the works of the enemy were carried by our troops.

My casualties in this engagement were 2 men slightly wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BRINCKLÉ,

First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery.

First Lieut. BENJAMIN FREEBORN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 153.

Report of Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,

July 10, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from March 29 to April 19, 1865:

After the capture and recapture of Fort Stedman, on the 25th of March, the usual state of affairs continued on the line held by this corps, with the exception that the enemy was more than ordinarily active in strengthening his intrenchments. His works from the Appomattox to in front of Fort Sedgwick were part of the old interior line of defenses, which had been so often unsuccessfully attempted by us. At a point in front of Fort Sedgwick an outer line, a kind of spur, struck off from his main line and swept down toward Hatcher's Run in front of the left of our advance. The line held by this corps fronted the whole of this main line and about two miles of the spur. By the orders from headquarters Army of the Potomac, of March 14 and 28, ordering a grand movement of the army on March 29, I was directed to send all surplus baggage and artillery to the rear, and to be prepared to hold with this corps the then line as far as Fort Davis and the rear line from that point. This was accordingly done. I at once placed the Third Division, Brevet Major-General Hartranft commanding, at work repairing the rear line, which was much out of order. Under the skillful direction of General Hartranft this line was put in excellent condition.

At — p. m. on the 30th of March orders were received from army headquarters directing me to make an assault upon the enemy's position in my front at 4 o'clock the following morning. The point of attack was left to my decision. I had already decided that the position in front of Fort Sedgwick, on the Jerusalem plank road, was the best one for assault on the front held by this corps. This portion of the line was held by the Second Division, Potter's, and I accordingly concentrated in rear of Fort Sedgwick all of Potter's division, with the exception of pickets and the garrison of the forts, and all of Hartranft's division. But at — p. m. orders were received from army headquarters suspending the assault, and the troops were returned to their camps. No further movements occurred during March 31 and April 1.

At 4.50 p. m. April 1 I received orders from army headquarters, through Captain Worth, directing me to assault at 4 o'clock the next morning. I called my division commanders together, and, after fully examining the grounds, substantially the same arrangements for the

assault were made as had been previously made for the assault ordered for the morning of the 31st. At 9.50 p. m. orders were received by telegraph from General Meade directing me to at once open with all the artillery in my front, push forward skirmishers, and follow them with columns of assault. While arrangements were being made to carry out these orders they were modified by further instructions withdrawing the orders for instant attack, and making assault contingent on developments of weakness on the part of the enemy. We opened artillery and threw forward a strong skirmish line along the whole front. The enemy was found prepared and in full force with the exception of in front of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Brig. Gen. S. G. Griffin's, between Forts Hays and Howard, when General Griffin, by a well-planned rush, succeeded in surprising and capturing about half a mile of the enemy's picket-line, taking prisoners 8 officers and 241 men, but further movements disclosed the enemy's main line well manned and on the alert. The demonstration developed no apparent change in the force in our front either of artillery or infantry.

In accordance with instructions to carry out the original orders to assault at 4 a. m. on April 2 the captured line was abandoned. By 1 a. m. the firing had all quieted down, and the concentration of troops for the attack was well under way. To the right of the Jerusalem plank road running through Fort Sedgwick, Hartranft's division was massed in rear of the fort—Willcox's First Brigade, his left one, Col. Samuel Harriman commanding, was massed on Hartranft's right. The Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers being left in the works to hold the brigade line, Colonel Harriman was ordered to report to General Hartranft. Potter's (Second) division was massed on Hartranft's left, to the left of the plank road. At 3 a. m. I established my headquarters at Fort Rice, and at the same time Generals Potter and Hartranft formed the assaulting column between our main line and picket-line without alarming the enemy, whose picket-line was in close proximity. The assaulting force was in column of regiments in the following order: On the right of the Jerusalem plank road with left resting on the road, the Third Division, the advance regiments being the Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Cox commanding; followed by the Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Morrow commanding; the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Dodd commanding, and the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Heintzelman commanding; the two remaining regiments of the division, the Two hundredth and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania, were held as reserve behind the works. On the right of this column was Harriman's brigade of the First Division in the following order: Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, Colonel Bintliff commanding; One hundred and ninth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Pier commanding, and the Eighth Michigan Volunteers, Major Doyle commanding. The remaining regiments of the brigade, the Twenty-seventh Michigan and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin, remained in reserve in rear of the intrenchments. On the left of the plank road, and connecting on the right with Hartranft's division, Potter's division was formed, Griffin's brigade in the advance, supported by Curtin's brigade. Six regiments from the division were left to garrison the forts on its line. Storming parties, accompanied by pioneers provided with axes to clear away the abatis and chevaux-de-frise, preceded each column. Details of artillerymen to work any guns that might be captured were also in readiness.

With the view of leading the enemy astray as to the real point of attack I directed General Willcox to make a strong demonstration on

his front at 4 a. m. I judged this demonstration would most certainly deceive the enemy from the fact learned from deserters, that our main assault was expected on the Fort Stedman front. Accordingly, about 4 a. m., the artillery opened vigorously along the whole line firing for some minutes. General Willcox then promptly pushed out his skirmishers along his whole front, and was very successful in the object proposed. Colonel Bolton, commanding Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, left to hold Harriman's brigade front, captured some of the enemy's skirmishers near the Crater, and Colonel Ely, commanding the brigade next the river, not only carried their picket-line, but even about 200 yards of the main line, but the enemy concentrating upon him he was forced to retire after holding the position some little time. At about 4.30 a. m. the signal was given for the main attack in front of Fort Sedgwick, and the column moved swiftly and steadily forward. In a moment the enemy's picket-line was carried. The storming and pioneers rushed on and under a most galling fire cut away and made openings in the enemy's abatis and chevaux-de-frise. They, now closely followed by the assaulting columns, which, undeterred by an exceedingly severe fire of cannon, mortar, and musketry from the now aroused main line, pressed gallantly on, capturing the enemy's works in their front with 12 guns, — colors, and 800 prisoners. Colonel Harriman's column re-enforced by the two reserve regiments swept up to the right until the whole of what was called by the enemy "Miller's Salient" was in our possession. Potter's column swept down to the left. This part of the enemy's line was heavily traversed, affording him a strong foothold, and he fought from traverse to traverse with great tenacity. We drove him slowly back for about a quarter of a mile when, being re-enforced, and aided by strong positions in the rear, he checked our farther progress in that direction. A most gallant but unsuccessful attempt was made to carry his rear line. The captured guns were at once turned upon the enemy, served at first by infantry volunteers, and then by details from the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery Volunteers from the batteries in the rear.

Just after we broke through the enemy's lines, and at a most critical time, I was deprived of the valuable services of Brevet Major-General Potter, who was severely and dangerously wounded. I directed Brig. Gen. S. G. Griffin to assume command of his division, and by him the division was ably and gallantly commanded during the rest of the day. It being by this time fully daylight no further attempt was made to advance, but attention was turned to securing what we had gained, and restoring the organization of the troops, unavoidably much shattered by the heavy fighting and the advance over broken ground in the darkness. This was rendered the more difficult by the great loss we had sustained in officers, especially field officers, and by the very exposed position occupied by our troops. The captured line was promptly recovered and made tenable as possible, the difficulty being increased by the forts and batteries on that line being open in the rear.

By reason of these untoward circumstances much time elapsed before I considered the troops in sufficiently good shape for another forward movement, and in the meantime I received, at 7.30 a. m., the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 2, 1865—7.20 a. m.

Major-General PARKE:

General Meade sends, for information, the following from the lieutenant-general: "As I understand it, Parke is attacking the main line of works around Petersburg,

dred and twenty-second Ohio Volunteers joined me on the right and the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left. The lines were established under fire of the enemy's pickets, but it was accomplished without much difficulty. At 4 a. m., at a given signal, the lines advanced in proper order, and under a sharp musketry and enfilading artillery fire, to the works. The difficulties encountered, in the shape of tangled underbrush and marshy ditches, caused some confusion, but the body of the third line came otherwise promptly forward and the colors of the several regiments were in the rebel camps almost simultaneously. After crossing the works the organization of the brigade appeared to dissolve, and bodies of men moved in all directions in pursuit of the flying enemy. My command advanced in a northwesterly direction some two miles, but, after a temporary stay, I marched the regiment back to near where the rebel line was first broken, and where I found the brigade becoming reorganized. My regiment participated in the charge upon the rebel fort last taken by this division, and several casualties occurred at that time. A few prisoners were brought in by men of this regiment, but I cannot report the number, not having received it.

Two men of Company F, this regiment, penetrated the country as far as the South Side Railroad and tore up two rails of the track. Upon their return from this work they encountered two rebel officers, who demanded their surrender. Corpl. John W. Mauk, one of the men referred to, immediately shot one of the officers, and Private Daniel Wolford, Company F, discharged his musket at the other, but missed, and the rebel escaped. The men then came to the regiment and reported the affair to me. It is supposed that the officer shot by Corporal Mauk was the rebel general A. P. Hill. I have the honor to commend both these men for their bravery and daring, and to ask that they be suitably rewarded.

The general conduct of the officers and men was very creditable, but, other than those above mentioned, I have none to specially recommend for promotion or other reward.

Capt. James B. Heebner, Company A, received a severe wound in the charge upon the fort last assaulted, and behaved well. Lieut. J. P. Iredell, Company K, acting adjutant, received a wound early in the engagement while aiding in forming the lines, and was compelled to leave the field.

The regiment participated in the movements of the brigade during the day, and was not further engaged.

I am pleased to report my casualties as very slight, considering the heat of the engagement; they were as follows: Wounded, 2 officers and 14 enlisted men; total, 16.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. McCLENNAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS 138TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of operations since 2d instant:

On the 3d instant this regiment marched from the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps,

and started in pursuit of the retreating enemy to a point near Appomattox Court-House, Va., where, on the 9th instant, the remnant of the Army of Northern Virginia was compelled to surrender to our victorious forces. Nothing special occurred during this campaign other than the usual privations and hardships which invariably follow and attend forced and rapid marching, excepting the engagement at Sailor's Creek, April 6, in which this regiment acted a prominent part. There it formed a part of the first line of battle at the opening of the engagement, and, with the Sixth Maryland Volunteers on its left, drove the enemy to and finally across the creek and swamp known as Sailor's Creek. The very hard marching of the day from Amelia Court-House had caused considerable straggling, and not more than one-half or two-thirds of the command reached the field in time to participate in the battle. After sharing the first of the engagement I was ordered to cross the swamp, which was only accomplished with great difficulty, and soon became sharply engaged. The result of the engagement is fully known; therefore I need not discuss it.

My loss was 3 killed and 7 wounded, a very few slight injuries not being included.

The conduct of the regiment, I think, was good.

I have forwarded a complete list of casualties to your office.

After the glorious event of the 9th instant my command marched with the brigade to Burkeville, Va., where it arrived on the 13th instant. Nothing worthy of note occurred during that trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. McCLENNAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. W. L. SHAW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 147.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Andrew Cowan, First Battery New York Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Burkeville, Va., April 15, 1865.

I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations of the army during the campaign which has resulted in the surrender of the principal army of the rebellion:

On April 1 instructions were received from headquarters Sixth Corps that the corps would assault the works of the enemy at 4 a. m. on the following morning, and five batteries of the brigade were designated to assist in the assault, viz: Battery E, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieut. J. R. Brincklé, commanding; Third New York Independent Battery, Bvt. Maj. W. A. Harn commanding; Battery H, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. C. Allen, jr., commanding; First New York Independent Battery, Bvt. Capt. O. R. Van Etten commanding; Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery, Bvt. Maj. G. W. Adams commanding. Lieutenant Brincklé was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Seymour, Brevet Major Harn to Brevet Major-General Getty, and Captain Allen to Brevet Major-General Wheaton for orders. The First New York Independent Battery and Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery were held in reserve. At about 10 p. m. instructions were received from General Wright to open fire on the enemy's lines with all the batteries, which was accordingly done, and a moderate fire kept up for about

The other officers were active in the discharge of the duties of their respective departments.

A tabular statement of losses is annexed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

Tabular statement.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division	1	28	22	206	1	22	24	256	280
Second Division	10	110	37	564	3	94	50	768	818
Third Division	7	91	25	430	1	40	33	561	594
Artillery Brigade	.....	6	1	20	.....	.....	1	26	27
Total*	18	235	85	1,220	5	156	108	1,611	1,719

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, Va., May 29, 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I have the honor to recommend for promotion the officers here named:

Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Potter, commanding Second Division, as major-general U. S. Volunteers for gallantry at the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick on April 2, 1865, in which action he was very severely wounded.

Brig. Gen. S. G. Griffin, as brevet major-general for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick on April 2, 1865, in which action, after the wounding of Brevet Major-General Potter, he commanded the Second Division.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Loring, assistant inspector-general, and Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. C. Tidball, chief of artillery, as brevet major-generals for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Bvt. Col. J. L. Van Buren, aide-de-camp, as brevet brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Peirce, chief quartermaster, as brevet colonel for faithful and arduous services during the campaign before Petersburg.

Surg. E. B. Dalton, U. S. Volunteers, medical director, as brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. P. M. Lydig, assistant adjutant-general, as brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

* But see revised table, p. 590.

Bvt. Maj. J. B. Parke, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. R. H. I. Goddard, aide-de-camp, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. J. C. Youngman, assistant adjutant-general, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865, and long and valuable services in his department.

Capt. James S. Casey, Fifth U. S. Infantry, commissary of musters, as brevet major for faithful conduct of his department and gallant services in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. J. S. Tobey, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and acting assistant quartermaster, as brevet major for eminent gallantry and good conduct throughout the war.

Capt. F. A. Stitzer, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and chief of Ambulance Corps, as brevet major for gallant and faithful services during the campaign before Petersburg.

Asst. Surg. Samuel Adams, U. S. Army, medical inspector, as brevet captain for long, faithful, and highly meritorious conduct throughout the war and for gallantry in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Lieut. L. A. Dillingham, signal officer, as brevet captain for meritorious services in the campaign before Petersburg.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Curtin, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, as brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, brevet brigadier-general for meritorious services as commanding a brigade since September 30, 1864, and for gallant conduct in the assault on the enemy's lines before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Surg. James Harris, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, medical director, Second Division, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for long and faithful services throughout the war.

Capt. S. S. Sumner, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign before Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., in June and July, 1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bvt. Col. Ralph Ely, commanding Second Brigade, as brevet brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry in the assault of Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Col. James Bintliff, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry in the assault of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Col. Charles Waite, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general for conspicuous gallantry in the assault of Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Surg. M. K. Hogan, U. S. Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign of Eastern Virginia in 1864 and 1865.

Surg. P. A. O'Connell, U. S. Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign of South Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland, 1862: Tennessee, 1863; Virginia, 1864 and 1865.

Capt. L. Curtis Brackett, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the attack on Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and same on Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Capt. Daniel N. Holway, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious services in the actions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Weldon Railroad and Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Capt. C. D. Browne, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. H. L. Swords, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. Sylvester Keyser, Second Michigan Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. John B. Pizer, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. Christian Rath, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. Benjamin D. Safford, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. James Galt, assistant quartermaster, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. C. M. Robins, commissary of subsistence, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865.

Capt. George Goodsell, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct before Petersburg in the winter and spring operations of 1865, and for conspicuous gallantry in action at the Pegram house September 30, 1864, where he was wounded.

Maj. R. N. Doyle, Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallantry on April 2, 1865, in the assault before Petersburg, and for promptness and efficiency as an officer on all occasions.

Capt. W. A. Norton, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the assaults upon the enemy's works on April 2, 1865, before Petersburg.

Capt. C. H. McCreery, Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, brigade inspector, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the assaults upon the enemy's works on April 2, 1865, before Petersburg.

Capt. E. Burnett, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, aide-de-camp, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the assaults upon the enemy's works on April 2, 1865, before Petersburg.

First Lieut. William P. Maxon, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, pioneer officer, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the assaults upon the enemy's works on April 2, 1865, before Petersburg.

Capt. Daniel G. Cash, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, as brevet major for coolness and bravery in the assaults before Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865.

Capt. R. A. Hadwick, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, as brevet major for coolness and bravery in the assaults before Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865.

First Lieut. William Kennedy, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the attack before Petersburg, Va., of April 2, 1865.

Adjt. C. I. Miltimore, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry during the campaign before Petersburg.

Capt. Charles L. Ballard, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, as brevet major for gallantry in the assault on Fort Mahone, in which he was severely wounded.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Wood, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, as brevet first lieutenant for gallantry in the attack on Fort Mahone, April 2, 1865.

Capt. John C. Boughton, Second Michigan Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the assault of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. John Hardy, Second Michigan Veteran Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the attack of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. Isaac Perrine, Second Michigan Veteran Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Maj. Samuel K. Schwenk, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, and in the attack on Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. Henry Thielemann, Forty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. A. W. Nichols, First Michigan Sharpshooters, as brevet colonel for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865, where he was severely wounded.

Capt. Ira L. Evans, First Michigan Sharpshooters, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services during the last campaign and in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Capt. J. S. De Land, First Michigan Sharpshooters, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services during the last campaign and in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Capt. Leverette N. Case, First Michigan Sharpshooters, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious services during the last campaign and in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Maj. Edwin J. Buckbee, First Michigan Sharpshooters, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services April 2, 1865, before Petersburg.

First Lieut. Edward R. Chase, adjutant Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the assault on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. M. L. Willey, Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Capt. Robert Eddy, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry and meritorious conduct during the assault before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. William S. Matthews, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va.

Capt. Albert A. Day, Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry in the attack on Fort Stedman.

Second Lieut. S. C. Whiting, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, pioneer officer, as brevet first lieutenant for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg on the 2d of April and during the whole campaign.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Pentecost, One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, as brevet colonel for gallantry March 25, 1865, in the attack on Fort Stedman, in which action he lost his life.

Maj. George M. Randall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, as brevet colonel for constant gallantry and devotion to duty during the whole campaign, and particular gallantry in the attack of Fort Stedman on March 25, 1865.

Capt. Charles H. Houghton, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, as brevet major for gallant conduct at Forts Stedman and Haskell March 25, 1865, Captain Houghton having received three wounds.

Capt. Joseph P. Cleary, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, as brevet major for gallant conduct at Forts Stedman and Haskell March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. W. W. McCall, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, as brevet captain for gallant conduct at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. Charles A. Lochbrunner, Fourteenth New York [Heavy] Artillery, as brevet captain for gallant conduct at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Second Lieut. Charles A. O'Brien, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, as brevet first lieutenant for gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Maj. James Doherty, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallantry on March 25, 1865, at Fort Stedman, in which action he was mortally wounded.

Capt. Joseph F. Carter, Third Maryland Battalion, as brevet major for gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, capturing the colors of the Fifty-first Virginia Infantry.

Capt. W. S. Greenough, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, as brevet major for gallantry before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Capt. John M. Deane, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious services in the attack upon Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. David P. Sculley, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious services in the attack upon Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. James McQuillan, [Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers,] regimental quartermaster, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious services in the attack upon Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. H. C. Joslyn, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious services in the attack upon Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Sergt. Benjamin R. Symonds (acting lieutenant), Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet second lieutenant for gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. H. A. Smith, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. B. F. Chesley, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. S. K. Goldsmith, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Capt. Thomas William Clarke, acting assistant adjutant-general, Third Brigade, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious services throughout the war.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. Samuel Wright, assistant adjutant-general, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services, and especially for gallant conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. James B. Smith, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services, and especially for gallant conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Capt. Horatio Potter, Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, as brevet major for meritorious services, and especially for gallant conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Capt. Joseph Gottlieb, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet major for meritorious services, and especially for gallant conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Joseph A. Modica, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, as brevet captain for meritorious services, and especially for gallant conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Edward Rose, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet captain for meritorious services, and especially for gallant conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which he was wounded.

Capt. Charles E. Mallam, assistant adjutant-general, as brevet major for valuable services and gallant conduct on April 2, 1865.

Capt. T. Edward Ames, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. William A. Ogden, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Second Lieut. Addams A. McDonald, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Col. Sumner Carruth, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Col. A. C. Wildrick, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. John C. Whiton, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. I. F. Brannon, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet colonel for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

Capt. R. C. Cheeseman, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. G. B. Costello, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

Capt. E. A. Jenks, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Albion M. Dudley, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Heman Chase, jr., Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. George F. Worcester, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. William Auman, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Sillyman, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

Second Lieut. Francis Allebach, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

Capt. Peter F. Rogers, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Henry Reynolds, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865, in which he was wounded.

Capt. L. N. Sawyer, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

Capt. S. G. Goodwin, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct April 2, 1865.

Capt. Benjamin F. Weeks, commissary of subsistence, as brevet major for uniform meritorious conduct and especial gallantry on April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. Ira G. Wilkins, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which action he was wounded.

First Lieut. Thomas Child, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. P. P. Bixby, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, as brevet colonel for gallant and highly meritorious conduct in command of his brigade April 2, 1865.

Maj. Samuel D. Quarles, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct on April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. B. F. Taylor, Second Maryland Veteran Volunteers, as brevet colonel for conspicuous gallantry in leading his men in two charges April 2, 1865.

Capt. Omer P. Cram, Second Maryland Veteran Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct on April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Getchell, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, as brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which action he was wounded.

Maj. George A. Bolton, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which action he was wounded.

Capt. E. S. Kyes, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Capt. Z. B. Adams, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Capt. Abijah Hollis, Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Maj. Lyman E. Knapp, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which action he was wounded.

Capt. C. W. Corey, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. A. C. Fay, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. C. D. Brainerd, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. H. O. Claflin, Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which action he was wounded.

Capt. E. C. Bowen, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Capt. Giles H. Holden, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which action he was wounded.

Capt. Levi Force, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Second Lieut. Hathaway Musgrave, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, as brevet first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault of April 2, 1865, in which action he was wounded.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bvt. Maj. John D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and distinguished services at Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 1865; as brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious services on April 2, 1865, in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick.

Bvt. Maj. George Shorkley, captain Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, division inspector, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallantry and meritorious services at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, in which action he was seriously wounded; as colonel by brevet for his long, faithful, and valuable services in the inspector-general's department April 9, 1865.

Capt. Richard A. Watts, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp, as brevet major for gallant and distinguished services at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865; as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services, April 2, 1865, in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick.

Capt. William H. Hodgkins, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters, as brevet major for valuable and distinguished services at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Capt. Prosper Dalien, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting engineer officer, as brevet major for his daring and bravery at Fort Stedman on the 25th of March, in which action he was seriously wounded.

Capt. E. P. Brown, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, acting division inspector, as brevet major for gallant and distinguished services before Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. T. W. Hoffman, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting engineer officer, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious service at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865; as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services on April 2, 1865, in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick.

Surg. A. F. Whelan, First Michigan Sharpshooters, surgeon-in-chief, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for his long, efficient, and valuable services in his department as surgeon-in-chief of the division since its organization.

Capt. J. K. Cilley, assistant quartermaster, as brevet major for his efficient and valuable services in his department as division quartermaster since its organization.

Capt. E. B. Moore, commissary of subsistence, as brevet major for his long, efficient, and valuable services in the subsistence department of the division since its organization.

Col. C. W. Diven, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, as brevet brigadier-general for valuable and meritorious services rendered by him March 25, 1865.

Col. A. B. McCalmont, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general for his long and faithful services during the war, both as colonel of the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and lieutenant-colonel commanding One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. W. H. H. McCall, commanding Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet colonel for coolness, bravery, and skill displayed by him at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865; as brevet brigadier-general for valuable and meritorious services while commanding First Brigade in the assault in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Maj. Jacob Rehrer, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. F. A. Hoffman, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

First Lieut. John McWilliams, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and distinguished services in the assault upon the enemy in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. James McComas, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting adjutant, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick.

First Lieut. B. F. Eberly, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. M. T. Heintzelman, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet colonel for his efficiency at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and for meritorious services in the attack upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Maj. Alexander Bobb, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Second Lieut. David F. Keagy, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as captain by brevet for distinguished gallantry in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious service at Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, and for valuable services in the attack upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Maj. J. L. Ritchey, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the assault at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865; as brevet colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Col. J. A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, as brevet brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and for his meritorious services in the assault on Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. E. L. Reber, adjutant Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, Second Brigade, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and for his meritorious services in the assault on Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Col. R. C. Cox, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services in the repulse of the enemy at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and for distinguished gallantry in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. G. M. Bastian, adjutant Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallantry in the repulse of the enemy at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and for the coolness and bravery displayed by him in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. James A. Rogers, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for distinguished gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and for gallant and meritorious services in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. R. C. Ivory, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. S. D. Phillips, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious services in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. J. W. Rutt, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. R. T. Wood, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and meritorious services in the engagement in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. J. J. Rees, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for distinguished gallantry and meritorious services in the engagement in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Maj. B. M. Morrow, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the recapture of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault upon the enemy's works in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. J. A. McCahan, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and distinguished services at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

Capt. Richard Boone, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and distinguished services in the charge at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Capt. F. B. McClenahen, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet major for gallant and distinguished services in the charge at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Lieut. Morris Davis, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet captain for gallant and distinguished services in the charge at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault of April 2, 1865.

Col. William J. Bolton, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, as brevet brigadier-general for his gallant and meritorious services during the war.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, as brevet major for meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg and for conspicuous promptness and energy in assisting in repulsing the enemy from Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Capt. A. B. Twitchell, commanding Seventh Maine Battery, as brevet major for meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg and for conspicuous promptness and energy in command of the artillery of Fort Sedgwick on April 2, 1865.

Capt. Theodore Miller, Fourth New York Artillery, as brevet major for meritorious services during the siege of Petersburg and for gallantry at the attack upon Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

Capt. David F. Ritchie, commanding Battery C, First New York Artillery, as brevet major for conspicuous gallantry and coolness on April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. William H. Rogers, First Connecticut Artillery, as brevet captain for conspicuous gallantry in the attack upon the enemy's works in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

First Lieut. George E. Ketchum, Battery C, First New York Artillery, as brevet captain for distinguished services on April 2, 1865, in the attack on Petersburg.

Second Lieut. David B. Cooper, Battery C, First New York Artillery, as first lieutenant by brevet for gallant and distinguished services in the assault of the enemy's works at Petersburg April 2, 1865.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 1, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

These recommendations are approved with the exception of that in case of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles G. Loring, whose services are believed to have been fully rewarded by the brevet commission which he now holds.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF ALEXANDRIA, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, Va., [May 29,] 1865.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions from headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to submit the following list of enlisted men in the Ninth Corps who have pre-eminently distinguished themselves during the recent campaign, with recommendation that they be awarded medals of honor for their gallantry:

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Sergt. Elbridge H. Benham, Company I, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry during the attack on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865. Wounded in the left shoulder while mounting the parapet of the fort, but refused to go to the rear, and remained on duty the whole day.

2. Sergt. Amos Hammon, Company D, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, was among the first to enter the fort, where his coolness and daring were conspicuous, assisting in turning and firing the first gun on the enemy.

3. Sergt. William E. Gibbons, Company K, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault April 2, 1865. In the darkness he became separated from his company, when he gathered a few men around him and charged down the lines to the right of the fort, capturing some twenty prisoners.

4. Sergt. Abram A. Devore, Company C, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, was among the first to enter Fort Mahone, taking several prisoners.

5. Corpl. Robert A. Lawrence, Company F, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, was one of the first to pass the chevaux-de-frise and mount the enemy's works April 2, 1865, loading and firing his gun several times after being severely wounded.

6. Corpl. Louis W. Hardwick, Company G, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, when he was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict.

7. Private John A. Ford, Company H, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, was particularly conspicuous for gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, being among the foremost in removing the chevaux-de-frise in front of Fort Mahone. He fell severely wounded inside the fort.

8. Private Thomas Criswell, Company E, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, gallantly ran in advance of his company, and by an extraordinary effort succeeded in removing a portion of the chevaux-de-frise. He was among the first to mount the fort, where he was severely wounded, losing his right hand.

9. Private John Kramer, Company B, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, was among the first to enter Fort Mahone April 2, 1865, and during the day exhibited great courage and fortitude.

10. Color-Sergt. R. Campbell, First Michigan Sharpshooters, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, planting the colors of his regiment on the works.

11. Sergt. William Wick, Company D, First Michigan Sharpshooters, was the first to enter the enemy's works in the attack of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va., and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy.

12. Corpl. Sidney Haight, Company E, First Michigan Sharpshooters, for conspicuous gallantry in the attack of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va.

13. Corpl. Charles M. Thatcher, Company E, First Michigan Sharpshooters, for conspicuous gallantry in the attack of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va.

14. Private A. Scott, Company K, First Michigan Sharpshooters, for repeated gallantry in the field, particularly in the attack before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

15. Sergt. Maj. Charles H. Pinkham, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallantry in the assault on Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, capturing the colors of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Infantry.

16. First Sergt. John O'Donnell, Company A, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallantry during the action of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and heroic conduct during all engagements in which the regiment has participated.

17. First Sergt. George Adams, Company G, Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, for gallantry during the action at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, receiving in this action the fifteenth wound and refusing to leave his company until after the battle was over.

18. First Sergt. Charles F. Sherman, Company B, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg April 2, 1865.

19. Sergt. Charles P. Battelle, Company A, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

20. Corpl. John Fred, Company B, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

21. Corpl. Edward Mitchell, Company D, Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers, for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, taking some twenty prisoners.

22. Corpl. William H. Erdman, Company D, Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, being among the first to re-enter the fort and taking fifteen prisoners.

23. Private Patrick McCran, Company C, Third Maryland Battalion Veteran Volunteers, for recapturing the colors of the Twenty-seventh Georgia Infantry, and bravely assisted in releasing many of our men who had been taken prisoners.

24. Color-Sergt. Robert Kiley, Company L, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagement at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

25. Sergt. James Hyatt, Company H, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagement at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

26. Private James K. Brady, Company H, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, for capturing the colors of the Twenty-sixth South Carolina Infantry.

27. Private John Wilder Boutwell, Company B, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va., bringing off from the picket-line, under a heavy fire, a comrade who had been shot through both legs.

28. Private Carlton N. Camp, Company B, Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va., bringing off from the picket-line, under a heavy fire, a comrade who had been wounded through both legs.

29. Sergt. Lawson S. Warner, Company B, Eighth Michigan Veteran Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry during the campaign before Petersburg, especially on April 2, 1865, being one of the first to wheel into position, load, and fire one of the captured guns at Fort Mahone.

30. First Sergt. E. L. Doolittle, Company G, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 2d of April in the attack and capture of Fort Mahone.

31. Sergt. Reuben D. Shaw, Company C, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 2d of April in the attack and capture of Fort Mahone.

32. Sergt. Charles E. Franck, Company I, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 2d of April in the attack and capture of Fort Mahone.

33. Private Payson Dunn, Company F, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 2d of April in the attack and capture of Fort Mahone.

34. Private Joseph Mach-me-nom-o-nee, Company K, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, displayed conspicuous gallantry on the 2d of April in the attack and capture of Fort Mahone.

35. Sergt. John McGregor, Company E, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the campaign, especially in the assault before Petersburg, Va.

36. Sergt. Henry A. Kichly, Company B, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the campaign, especially in the assault before Petersburg, Va.

37. Corpl. Silas Cramer, Company G, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the campaign, especially in the assault before Petersburg, Va.

38. Corpl. George Lane, Second Company Sharpshooters, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry throughout the campaign, especially in the assault before Petersburg, Va.

39. Color-Sergt. Charles Oliver, Company M, One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, captured the colors of the Thirty-first Georgia Infantry in the assault on Fort Stedman, and planted his regimental colors on the fort while it was still occupied by the enemy.

40. Private Joseph B. Chambers, Company F, One hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured the colors of the First Virginia Infantry in the assault on Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

41. Corpl. M. D. Dewire, Company A, One hundredth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in the assault on Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, captured a rebel flag-staff and part of the flag and recaptured the national camp-color staff.

SECOND DIVISION.

42. Private James Lawley, Company B, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who deserted from the enemy on the evening of January 1, 1865. On the morning of April 2, in the charge on Fort Mahone, when asked by Colonel Gowan, previous to the fall of that brave officer, what brought him there, he replied that he did not wish to be considered a coward. Although slightly wounded, and regardless of the fate that awaited him (should he fall into the enemy's hands), he remained on the field, and was one of the first to enter the captured fort.

43. Corpl. James Horan, Company C, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who urged his comrades forward and to the can-

non's mouth and entered the rebel fort. He has belonged to this regiment ever since its organization, has always been a good and faithful soldier, and has several scars on his person from wounds received in action during this rebellion.

44. Color-Sergt. John Taylor, Company A, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who carried the colors of his regiment through Fort Mahone to the enemy's second line. The color staff was twice shot off while in his hands.

45. Private James Mullen, Company I, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who, being among the first to enter Fort Mahone, turned the enemy's gun upon them, exerted himself in every way to use it to good advantage upon the flying foe.

46. Color-Sergt. Andrew J. Goodfellow, Company A, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by his personal valor distinguished himself in the assault on Fort Mahone.

47. Corpl. Henry Irvin, Company E, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by his personal valor distinguished himself in the assault on Fort Mahone.

48. Private Penrose Miller, Company E, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by his personal valor distinguished himself in the assault on Fort Mahone.

49. Color-Corpl. John Kinsey, Company B, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by his personal valor distinguished himself in the assault on Fort Mahone.

50. Color-Corpl. David W. Rees, Company G, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by his personal valor distinguished himself in the assault on Fort Mahone.

51. Private Edward Mills, Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by his personal valor distinguished himself in the assault on Fort Mahone.

52. Private Frank Gravlin, Company K, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, who distinguished himself in endeavoring to rally the troops on the right of the line on the afternoon of April 2, 1865, in the performance of which he was severely wounded.

53. Sergt. Peter M. W. Baldwin, Company E, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who in charge on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865, displayed great gallantry and performed his duty nobly.

54. Sergt. Edward Starr, Company K, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who in charge on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865, displayed great gallantry and performed his duty nobly.

55. Private John Anderson, Company H, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who in charge on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865, displayed great gallantry and performed his duty nobly.

56. Private Aaron D. Hathaway, Company G, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who in charge on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865, displayed great gallantry and performed his duty nobly.

57. Private John A. White, Company H, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who in charge on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865, displayed great gallantry and performed his duty nobly.

58. Private Edward Doten, Company I, Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, who in charge on Fort Mahone April 2, 1865, displayed great gallantry and performed his duty nobly.

59. Private Michael Noonan, Company E, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, who while carrying fixed ammunition from Fort Sedgwick on the morning of April 2, 1865, was wounded, yet refused to

drop his load; having delivered it to the gunners in the captured lines, he returned to his company, and only left to have his wounds dressed when ordered by the commanding officer.

60. Private Victor Mahlstedt, Company E, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, who while carrying fixed ammunition from Fort Sedgwick on the morning of April 2 was wounded, yet refused to drop his load; having delivered it to the gunners in the captured lines, he returned to his company, and only left to have his wounds dressed when ordered by the commanding officer.

61. Sergt. Charles H. Stevens, Company D, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, who was wounded while assisting in firing one of the captured guns in Fort Mahone.

62. Private Henry A. Russell, Company E, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, who was wounded while attending to the wounded of his regiment.

63. Color-Sergt. James Jarvis, Company I, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, who when asked by an officer attempting to rally the men to give him the colors repiied that he stood by those colors, and was afterward wounded.

64. Color-Sergt. Henry E. Badger, Company E, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, for coolness and gallantry in first entering a rebel fort and planting the Stars and Stripes on one of its guns on the 2d of April, 1865, before Petersburg, Va., also for soldiery conduct throughout his service.

65. Sergt. James O. Smith, Company A, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, for gallantry during the charge on the rebel fortified line and forts before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, also for bravery as color-bearer of regiment.

66. Color-Corpl. George W. Otterson, Company G, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, for gallant conduct during the charge on the enemy's works before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1864, where he was wounded.

67. Sergt. Julius Voigt, Company K, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry during the charge on the enemy's lines before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, where he was wounded.

68. First Sergt. George F. Goldthwait, Company C, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, for bravery and gallant conduct in the engagement of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va. Sergeant Goldthwait was the first to enter one of the rebel forts and was wounded while assisting in turning one of the enemy's guns upon them.

69. Sergt. Warren Boothby, Company I, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, for brave and gallant conduct in the engagement of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va. During the action he seized the colors and, amid a shower of shot and shell, planted them upon the rebel works and stood by them until the action was ended. Whenever the men wavered he would grasp the colors, wave them in the face of the enemy, and call on the men to stand by him. By his brave example and words of encouragement he contributed all possible for one in his position to do toward the success of the day.

70. Corpl. Leonard Trafton, Company A, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, first and foremost in every battle in which he was engaged, and particularly in the engagement of April 2, 1865.

71. First Sergt. Oscar S. Jennings, Company I, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the

line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line, and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

72. First Sergt. Edwin Lamberson, Company A, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on the enemy's line, and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

73. Sergt. George W. Mills, Company A, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

74. Sergt. A. T. Courtright, Company A, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

75. Sergt. Francis E. Thorne, Company A, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

76. Corpl. S. H. McIntosh, Company D, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

77. Corpl. Asa C. Ottarson, Company A, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

78. Private Daniel J. Hunt, Company I, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

79. Private William S. Root, Company I, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

80. Private William T. Harris, Company A, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

81. Private G. P. Taylor, Company E, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

82. Private Robert R. Ferris, Company G, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, for his steady and unflinching bravery during the assault on the enemy's position April 2, 1865. As the line advanced to the abatis, pressed on to the enemy's line and entered the works and remained there during the day, exhibiting those qualities which entitle the soldier to the highest commendation.

THIRD DIVISION.

83. Private James Decker, Company D, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the morning of March 25, 1865, in the affair of Stedman, Private Decker captured a flag from the enemy, but during the confusion an officer wearing the badge of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, whose name and rank could not be ascertained, snatched the flag away from him and ran to the rear with it. This statement is certified to by the commanding officers of Companies D, C, B, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

84. Private Charles H. Keinert, Company F, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. This soldier captured a stand of rebel colors from the enemy March 25, 1865, but threw it away, saying that he would rather shoot a rebel than carry that thing. This is certified to by the commanding officer of the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

85. Private John A. Sipe, Company I, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured a flag from the enemy in the charge on Fort Stedman, killing the rebel color-bearer upon his refusing to surrender. The flag, however, was taken from Private Sipe by a field officer belonging to the corps, whose name and rank could not be ascertained. This is certified to by several members of the soldier's company.

86. Corpl. Frederick D. Feight, Company H, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, orderly at headquarters Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, for conspicuous bravery displayed in carrying dispatches under fire during the affair of Stedman March 25, 1865.

87. Private Levi A. Smith, Company E, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery in the affair of Stedman. After the color-sergeant had been shot down this soldier volunteered to carry the colors, which he did gallantly through the action.

88. Sergt. Elbridge Stiles, Company C, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, color-bearer, for conspicuous bravery and gallant conduct during the affair of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

89. Sergt. Edward J. Humphreys, Company C, Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, color-bearer, for conspicuous bravery and gallant conduct during the affair of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

90. Private George Dull, Company F, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry in the charge at the retaking of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865.

91. Sergeant Shontz, Company D, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for his bravery at Fort Stedman March 25, and in front of Petersburg April 2, 1865, where he commanded his company and led his men bravely on in the assault.

92. Sergt. J. H. Stephens, Company C, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for his bravery in the charges at Fort Stedman March 25 and April 2, 1865, in front of Petersburg.

93. Sergt. Henry Naber, Company C, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, color-bearer, for bravery and gallantry, carrying the regimental colors in the charge at the retaking of Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault on the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865, when he was wounded.

94. Sergt. Daniel A. Seward, Company C, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the repulse of the enemy at Fort Stedman March 25, 1865, and in the assault upon the enemy in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

95. Sergt. Charles H. Ilgenfritz, Company E, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in the assault upon the enemy's lines in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865.

96. Private Wilbur Brown, Company H, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry in Fort Stedman March 25, and in the assault in front of Fort Sedgwick April 2, 1865; was severely wounded at the latter place.

97. Corpl. John M. Engle, Company I, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for conspicuous gallantry on the picket-line in front of Petersburg March 29, 1865.

98. Private Thomas Troy, Company I, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for distinguished gallantry during the night of April 2, 1865, in ascertaining the movements of the enemy, bringing the first reliable information of the evacuation of Petersburg, Va.

99. Sergt. Maj. J. S. McQuaid, Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for great bravery displayed in front of Petersburg April 2, 1865. This soldier, with the assistance of some of the men, turned and ran into position the captured guns and used them against the retreating rebels, under heavy fire.

100. First Sergt. James F. Johnston, Company D, Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallantry in front of Petersburg April 2, 1865. After the commissioned officers of the company were killed or wounded, this soldier took command of his company and rallied the men, directing their fire, until he fell severely wounded.

101. Sergt. William R. Moore, Company D, Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, color-bearer, for gallantry before Petersburg April 2. This soldier was in the advance in the assault upon the works, carried the colors through the entire engagement, and was the second man to unfurl the Federal flag over the city of Petersburg.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

102. Sergt. David Cole, Battery C, First New York Artillery, for bravery and coolness in action, working the guns captured from the enemy and otherwise distinguishing himself for gallantry throughout the campaign.

103. Sergt. Gustavus A. Rice, Battery C, First New York Artillery, for bravery and coolness in action, working the guns captured from the enemy and otherwise distinguishing himself for gallantry throughout the campaign.

104. Corpl. Samuel T. Mallet, Battery C, First New York Artillery, for bravery and coolness in action, working the guns captured from the enemy and otherwise distinguishing himself throughout the campaign.

105. Private Hiram Webster, Battery C, First New York Artillery, for bravery and coolness in action, working the guns captured from the enemy and otherwise distinguishing himself for gallantry throughout the campaign.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 154.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of this division in the field from the 29th of March to the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive:

On the night of the 29th of March, at 10.30 o'clock, the enemy opened on my lines, stretching from Fort Morton to the Appomattox, with all their artillery of every description, and some musketry from their main lines. At about 11 o'clock the artillery lulled. I expected an advance of the enemy's troops, and was ready to receive them, but no attack was made, and a desultory firing of artillery only continued through the night. It afterward appeared, from the official reports of the enemy, that they thought we had made an attack; in fact, Major-General Gordon reported such to be the case, and that they had handsomely repulsed us. But although we were under orders from corps headquarters to be ready to attack, and I had caused to be distributed axes for cutting the enemy's abatis, yet no sort of attack was actually ordered or made on our part.

The sensitiveness of the enemy seemed to encourage our men. Preparations were made on the 31st, as well as on April 1, for a night attack opposite Forts Haskell and Stedman, Third Brigade, and at a point in front of Ely's brigade, nearer the Appomattox. Through the night of the 2d various threatening demonstrations were made along the line, and the enemy's picket-pits captured at various points, in pursuance of orders from corps headquarters, made in aid of operations being carried on on the left of the army.

At about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April orders were received from corps headquarters to mass one brigade, except garrisons, by 4 o'clock on the same morning near Fort Sedgwick, on the Second Division front, where General Hartranft was to make a real attack with his division and a brigade from each of the other divisions, while by the same order I was directed to make a vigorous demonstration along my whole division line with the rest of my troops at the same hour. Colonel Harriman was accordingly detached with staff officers who knew the road, tools, ammunition, and every possible aid, to report to General Hartranft, and this brigade was in position and formed at the moment required.

The demonstration ordered along the line began precisely at 4 by the Second Brigade, Bvt. Col. Ralph Ely; Third Brigade, Bvt. Col. G. P. Robinson, and Col. William J. Bolton, commanding Fifty-first Pennsylvania, left on the First Brigade line of intrenchments. Some of the enemy's

picket-pits were captured near the old Crater by Colonel Bolton. The pickets of the Third and Second Brigades, strongly re-enforced, advanced handsomely, the artillery opened vigorously, and large portions were drawn down to oppose what they considered a real attack in force.

On the extreme right, near the Appomattox, a portion of Ely's brigade actually carried some 200 yards of the enemy's works, but our lines, two miles in length, were too much attenuated to hold the ground. Some seventy-five prisoners were secured and brought in. Three regiments were withdrawn from other points and double-quicked to the point but before it could be re-enforced the enemy recovered it.

The effect of this movement, however, on the general result was most happy, inasmuch as it contributed to weaken the enemy's line in front of Fort Sedgwick, where the real attack was completely successful. For this handsome part performed by Harriman's brigade of this division at the latter point I respectfully refer you to his own report and that of Brevet Major-General Hartranft, commanding at that part of the line.

Through the day offensive demonstrations were kept up and the batteries playing in aid of the more serious work of the day going on farther to our left. In the afternoon and evening the enemy strengthened their line opposite me, but about midnight of the 2d reports came up from Colonel Ely, commanding Second Brigade, and Col. James Bintliff, now commanding Third Brigade, by virtue of his rank, that there were signs of the enemy withdrawing from our front, leaving only their picket-line. I gave orders to the two brigade commanders to press through as soon as possible.

At about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 3d some of our parties broke through Bintliff's brigade, advanced upon Cemetery Hill, and Ely more directly into the town with a section of Stone's battery. I gave Colonel Ely orders to take measures at once to secure order in the city. At 4.28 a. m. one of his flags, that of the First Michigan Sharpshooters, was raised on the court-house, and that of the Second Michigan on the custom-house. A few minutes later and guards were posted about the town. The enemy had fired the bridges, but with the aid of the negroes, who manned the fire-engines, our troops extinguished the flames in time to save the main structures, and skirmishers were at once pushed across the river, picking up stragglers and other prisoners.

General Benham, commanding a brigade from City Point, who had taken post the night before in rear of my lines, entered the city with me and allowed me the use of a detachment of 200 cavalry, part of which patrolled the town and part were sent across the river, on a reconnaissance, to learn the direction of the enemy's main route of retreat, which duty was performed correctly, and reported to the lieutenant-general commanding the armies, who early advanced into the town in person. In two hours, notwithstanding the presence of troops from every corps, including colored troops, Petersburg, which had been besieged by our army nearly ten months, was as quiet, and property and persons as safe as in Washington, an instance of discipline and good conduct on the part of troops unsurpassed in military history.

The number of prisoners captured on this and the following day, by scouring the country with scouting parties, was 1,045; number of muskets, 830; number of flags, 7 (forwarded to City Point, to headquarters Armies of the United States); value of quartermaster's and subsistence stores, $20,000.

The division remained in Petersburg guarding the railroad two days, when by orders from corps headquarters we moved up to Sutherland's Station, on South Side Railroad, and connecting there with the Third Division moved up along the railroad as the army advanced, until the 9th of April, when we stretched from Sutherland's to Wellville.

For details of operations of the respective regiments of the division I respectfully refer you to accompanying reports of the brigade commanders, and commend their notice of gallant officers and men to the approval of the major-general commanding the corps for brevet appointments.

Accompanying the Second Brigade report is the document of the city authorities surrendering the city of Petersburg to Colonel Ely.*

O. B. WILLCOX,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. 9th Army Corps and Dist. of Alexandria.

ADDENDA.

Report of the number of prisoners received and stores captured by First Division, Ninth Army Corps, at Petersburg, Va., April 3, 1865.

PRISONERS RECEIVED.

From Second Army Corps	400
From Sheridan's command	125
From Ninth Army Corps	1,045
Total	1,570

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Muskets	830
Breech-loading rifles	31
Spencer repeating rifles	3
Cavalry carbines	4
Bayonets	749
Bayonet scabbards	148
Cartridge-boxes	480
Cartridge-box plates	136
Cap pouches	168
Waist belts	98
Cartridge-box belts	44
Cartridge-box belt plates	5
Gun slings	200
Sabers	3
Brass (12 pounder) guns	*a*2
Limber with chest	*a*1
At Goose Neck Battery:	
30-pounder Parrott guns, rifled	2
20-pounder Parrott guns, rifled	1
Sea-coast mortars	2
At Chesterfield:	
30-pounder Parrott guns	2
8-inch Columbiad gun, rifled	1
Front of Avery House:	
8-inch Columbiad gun, rifled	1
At Pocahontas, over the river:	
Light 12-pounder	1
Caissons and limbers	4

* See p. 1048.

a Turned over by chief of artillery of Second Army Corps.

QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

Tobacco	caddies	14
	boxes	11
Tobacco, smoking	do	4
Snuff	do	214
Tobacco	hogsheads	2
Hay forks		51
Rakes		4
Wheel hubs		130
Felloes		20
Feed cutter		1
Circular saw		1
Iron, assorted	pounds	65,000
Scales	sets	2
Waste	bales	6
Coal tar	barrels	3
Mail crates		3
Fanning mill		1
Corn shellers		2
Lumber	feet	20,000
Grindstones		5
Clay pipes	barrels	3
Passenger car		1

Lot of material and iron for cars.

Estimated value quartermaster's property, $16,452.00.

SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Bacon	boxes	3
Beef	barrels	47
Vinegar	do	8
Soap, soft	do	8
Apples	do	4
Peaches	do	2
Salt	sacks	1,100
Rice	tierces	15½
Pork	barrels	60
Bacon	tierces	4
Potatoes	do	1
Plug tobacco	boxes	23

No. 155.

Report of Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from headquarters First Division, Ninth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the assault upon the enemy's works on the morning of April 2, 1865:

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant Bvt. Maj. Gen. O. B. Willcox ordered a demonstration to be made upon that portion of the enemy's line in the front of this command. Accordingly the troops were put under arms and Lieutenant-Colonel Waite, commanding Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, was ordered to take 200 of his men and assume control of the operation on the picket-line. The Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers was moved down to the picket-line as a support; the One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers was moved to the rear of Battery Willcox and near the covered way leading to the picket-line to be used in case of an emergency. The picket-line being thus strengthened commenced firing in volleys, accompanied by cheers. Afterward, more fully to develop the strength of

the enemy, two companies of the Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers were moved to the left of the Crater, the remaining five companies left near the Baxter road; several volleys were fired, accompanied by hearty cheers; the enemy's fire was such as to strengthen the belief that they had not removed any great part of their force from our front. The result of this demonstration being reported to me I ordered Colonel Waite to withdraw his troops, two companies being left to strengthen the line. During this time a heavy shelling had been kept up by both sides, resulting in no serious damage to us. About 2 a. m. orders were received from General Willcox to move the whole command, with the exception of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, to the left as far as Fort Sedgwick and to report to General Hartranft for orders. This was at once done, the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers being left to occupy the whole front of the brigade. Upon arriving at Fort Sedgwick, by directions of Brigadier-General Hartranft, three regiments of this command were put into position to advance. The Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers took position twenty paces on the right of the Third Division of this corps, the One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers about ten paces in rear of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, and the Eighth Michigan Volunteers about ten paces in rear of the One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers. The pioneer corps of this brigade was formed on the right of the Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, and advanced with that regiment to cut away the abatis and chevaux-de-frise in front of the enemy's works; the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers and the Twenty-seventh Michigan were held in reserve near Fort Sedgwick. Just at daylight the order was given to advance. The troops moved forward to the enemy's picket-line, capturing the pickets, and then with a cheer rushed forward to the assault of the main work, capturing Fort Mahone and five pieces of artillery and the entire garrison. The artillery was at once turned upon the enemy and was effectively served by the infantry until the arrival of a volunteer detachment of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery. A detachment of the Seventh Maine Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Staples, also volunteered to work the captured guns in the fort. Lieutenant Staples and his men rendered valuable assistance during the entire day. As soon as the assaulting party had carried the enemy's works the Twenty-seventh Michigan and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers were ordered to their support, moving to the right of the position gained by the regiments that had already advanced.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the admirable conduct of the officers and enlisted men of my command, of the admirable disposition of the troops in the fort, and of the gallant manner in which they all performed the work assigned them.

Fearing the enemy might mass their troops on the right the Eighth Michigan was moved into a detached work a little to the rear and right of the fort, where they remained until the advance of the troops the following morning. During the daytime and night this detached work was connected by a continuous line with our old picket-line; the line was built and occupied by the Eighth and Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers. Colonel Carruth, commanding Seventh Rhode Island [Thirty-fifth Massachusetts] Volunteers, and Captain Twitchell, commanding Seventh Maine Battery, rendered valuable assistance during the day by supplying the infantry troops and artillery with ammunition. While holding the position gained during the day the enemy withdrew under cover of the night, and at daylight the entire brigade

advanced to the outskirts of the city, where they remained until ordered by General Willcox to return to the position occupied in our old line of works.

The following extract is taken from the report of Col. William J. Bolton, commanding Fifty-first Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, left to occupy the brigade line:

Having extended my regiment the whole length of the brigade line I instructed them in case of attack to be prepared at any moment to move to any point on the line. Our casualties were during the day 1 man killed and 1 mortally wounded; this being done by our own shells. On the morning of the 3d instant, suspecting the evacuation of the enemy, I sent a scout to ascertain the truth or falsity of my suspicion. He soon returned and reported that he had penetrated to the enemy's rear line, finding one man to every forty yards of the line. I ordered the officer of the picket to advance in front of the Crater; they met with no opposition and soon gained Cemetery Hill. At this point the picket officer sent to me for the colors, which I refused to send; however, they advanced and claimed to have been in the city twenty minutes before the national colors had been placed upon any building. They also claim to have captured some fifty prisoners.

Where officers and soldiers do their duty so nobly it is a difficult matter to particularize individuals or individual actions, but I cannot pass over the name of Colonel Bintliff, who led the assault and by his gallantry inspiring his troops to heroic deeds, as also Maj. R. N. Doyle, Eighth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Waite, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Green, Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers. I was also ably supported in the operations of the day by Captain Brackett, aide-de-camp, First Division, whose coolness and practical views I cannot too highly commend. To Brevet Major-General Hartranft I am greatly indebted, and the success of the movement is mainly due to him for his superior knowledge and coolness in directing the operations of the day and his constant presence on the field. Maj. John D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general to General Hartranft, and Captain Watts, aide-de-camp, also aided me greatly in furnishing the necessary intrenching tools and aiding me in many ways by their advice and experience. To Captain Norton, acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain McCreery, inspector-general, Captain Burnett, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Maxon, pioneer officer of my staff, I am under deep obligations for the prompt and efficient manner in which every order was executed and the zeal with which they labored to make the movement an entire success.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. HARRIMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 156.

Report of Col. Charles Waite, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
April 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the night of the 1st of April, 1865, to the night of the 3d of April, 1865:

On the night of the 1st instant one commissioned officer and forty-five enlisted men were placed on picket duty with the left resting on the

Baxter road. At 11 p. m., in obedience to orders received from the colonel commanding, I took seven companies of my regiment to the picket-line and made a demonstration on the enemy's line with the intention of ascertaining if he had weakened that part of his line. I found that no part of his force had been withdrawn at that time and so reported, and at 2 a. m. on the 2d instant received orders to withdraw my command and rejoin the brigade as soon as possible. I would here state that the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry was formed with great promptness in my rear to support the demonstration on the Baxter road, but it did not become necessary to use them. My regiment was formed in rear of Fort Sedgwick with the balance of the brigade at 4 a. m. 2d instant to support the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, in the assault.

At the signal for the assault I moved forward, but, being formed in the last line, was the last regiment to go over our work. Seeing that the troops in advance of me were all directing their course toward the redoubt on the left of Fort Mahone I directed my command to the right, and succeeded in scaling one line of abatis, two lines of chevaux-de-frise, and planting our colors upon the embankment of the fort, capturing three pieces of artillery and the gunners who were in the act of loading them.

The guns were immediately turned upon the enemy and used with effect until the arrival of a detachment of the First Connecticut Artillery, who took charge of them. A large quantity of shell and canister was found and expended for the benefit of the retreating enemy. In addition to the gunners a large number of infantrymen were captured, including six commissioned officers. The prisoners were sent to the rear so soon that I am unable to state the exact number captured. My regiment remained in the captured fort, fighting constantly, until 10 p. m., when we were withdrawn, and constructed a line of works connecting the right of the line captured in the morning with our picket-line. At daybreak on the 3d instant the regiment moved with the brigade into the city of Petersburg, passing over the rebel works, capturing 2 mortar batteries, one containing 2 the other 7 mortars, all dismounted. At 9 a. m. we returned to our old camp, remaining there until the 4th instant. In conclusion allow me to state that the conduct of both officers and men was all that could be asked or expected throughout the whole engagement.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WAITE,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry.

Capt. WARREN A. NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 157.

Report of Lieut. Col. Colvert K. Pier, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding One hundred and ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 109TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near White Oak Hospital, April 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this regiment:

During the evening of April 1 the regiment moved to a position near Fort Hell. On the morning of April 2 the command constituted the

second line of battle formed for the assault of Fort [Mahone?]. Moving forward at double-quick under a sharp musketry and artillery fire it quickly arrived at and disposed of the three lines of chevaux-de-frise and abatis surrounding the enemy's work, and pressing forward mounted the embankment of the fort, bayoneting and shooting the men at the cannon in the act of firing the same. The national flag carried by the color-guard of this regiment was the first planted on the captured work. Sixty-eight prisoners, including two commissioned officers, were secured. The cannon in the fort was, with the assistance of Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, quickly turned upon and successfully worked against the enemy. The regiment occupied the fort until the morning of the 3d, when, with the balance of First Brigade, they moved forward into Petersburg.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

C. K. PIER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Capt. WARREN A. NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 158.

Report of Maj. Robert N. Roberts, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
April 7, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders just received, I have the honor to report that nothing outside the daily routine of picket duty before the lines held during the winter occurred in this command during the time elapsing from March 26 to the evening of April 1, 1865.

On the evening of the 1st instant, at 10 o'clock, the regiment was formed in the trenches, where it remained until 2 a. m., when it moved to the left and joined General Hartranft's division, remaining until near daylight, when a line was formed outside the trenches. Company A was detached from the regiment and placed on the right of the One hundred and ninth New York Volunteers, while B company was placed upon the left of same regiment. With this disposition of the troops the order to forward and charge the enemy's lines came. The regiment moved up in good order and removing the lines of abatis scaled the works, capturing a rebel battery, and turning the guns upon the enemy. The line of works was held during the entire day and night of April 2, successfully repelling every attempt of the enemy to retake the works. During the early a. m. of the 3d the line advanced, passing over the hill, thence into the city, where the regiment remained about an hour, when it was marched back to camp, where we stayed during the balance of the day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. ROBERTS,
Major, Commanding.

[Capt. WARREN A. NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 159.

Report of Brt. Col. Ralph Ely, Eighth Michigan Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 6, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by my brigade in the occupation of Petersburg:

Pursuant to instructions from General Willcox my command was disposed for a charge at 4 a. m. on the 2d instant. Two columns were formed for assault. The Second Michigan Veteran Volunteers, supported by the Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, was to assault on the left of the brigade; the First Michigan Sharpshooters, supported by the Forty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteers, was to assault on the right of the line. The Fiftieth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteers were held in reserve. At 4.05 a. m. I received orders to make the best demonstration possible. I immediately gave the necessary orders, and a brisk skirmish commenced along my whole line. The First Michigan Sharpshooters, Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols commanding, advanced rapidly and occupied the rebel line, where it rests on the Appomattox. These gallant men did nobly, but they were forced back by superior numbers, with a loss of forty-one killed, wounded, and missing. The total loss of the brigade in this affair was eighty-six. Sunday evening I directed that one of my staff should remain on the line during the night and watch closely the movements of the enemy. About 1.30 a. m. I notified the commanding officers of the First Michigan Sharpshooters and Second Michigan Veteran Volunteers to hold themselves in readiness to make a demonstration on the right of my front at 4 a. m. and perhaps sooner. I received orders at 2.30 through Captain Keyser to make a demonstration immediately, as a deserter had come in on Colonel Robinson's front and reported that the rebels had all left except the picket-line. I ordered Brevet Major Lounsberry, assistant adjutant-general, to awaken the command immediately and order the First Michigan Sharpshooters and Second Michigan to report to him on the picket-line for further orders. I instructed the major to form the two regiments as quickly as possible, to throw out scouts and a heavy skirmish line and occupy the main rebel works if possible. I directed that so soon as the balance of the brigade reached the abatis after the occupation of the main works the advance should move rapidly, but cautiously, forward and plant a color upon some public building in the city.

At 3.10 a. m., all being in readiness, the advance moved rapidly forward and occupied the main works of the enemy, when the boys gave three hearty cheers, reformed their lines, partially broken by the obstacles they had passed, and pressed forward. The advance pushed forward as rapidly as was possible under the circumstances, as it was necessary to keep scouts well out in front and on the flanks.

The ground was unfavorable for rapid movement, yet the flag of the First Michigan Sharpshooters was hoisted on the court-house at 4.28 a. m., and the flag of the Second Michigan on the custom-house a few moments later.

The left of my brigade moved slowly because of the necessity of keeping connection with the troops on my left. My whole command reached the vicinity of the court-house before 6 a. m. So soon as I saw my advance leave the rebel works and proceed forward I ordered the

pioneers to clear the road for artillery. Captain Stone, Fifth U. S. Artillery, followed the pioneers, and reached the court-house with two pieces just after daylight. At 4.25 a. m. Major Lounsberry was met in front of the court-house by three citizens bearing a flag of truce and a communication from the mayor and common council tendering the surrender of the town, and requesting that persons and private property be respected. But the gallant major could listen to no proposition until the "old flag" was floating from the highest point of the court-house steeple and proper pickets had been established in the vicinity, and patrols sent out to pick up stragglers, about 500 of whom we captured, many of them with arms; also 7 flags or colors. The major then assured the gentlemen that we came in the name of liberty and in the defense of the right, and that they need have no fear, for all would be well with them so long as they remained at home and conducted themselves properly. While the brigade was in the city all commands were implicitly honored and vigorously executed.

In his report the major says:

During the advance the command moved in magnificent style. The men were most completely under the control of their officers; not a man straggled, not a man left his place. The conduct of both officers and men was such as to reflect on our cause and cast a luster of glory over the profession of arms.

What was true of the First Michigan Sharpshooters and the Second Michigan also applies truthfully to the rest of the command. I inclose herewith the "original" surrender of the city.

Respectfully submitted.

I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RALPH ELY,
Brevet-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Bvt. Maj. WILLIAM V. RICHARDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

PETERSBURG, *April 3, 1865.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding the Armies of the U. S., or
THE MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING U. S. FORCES
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG:

GENERAL: The city of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we, a committee authorized by the common council, do hereby surrender the city to the U. S. forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and property of its inhabitants.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. W. TOWNES,
Mayor.
D'ARCY PAUL,
CHAS. F. COLLIER.

No. 160.

Report of Capt. Albert A. Day, Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS,
Ford's Farm, Va., April 18, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with extract from Special Orders, No. 94, dated headquarters Army of the Potomac, April 14, 1865, I would

respectfully report with regard to the operations of this regiment, as follows:

The alarm having been given the command was promptly turned out between 10 and 11 o'clock the night of the 29th ultimo. With the exception of a desultory fire from the artillery of the enemy nothing of importance took place during the night. The men remained under arms until daylight. Four men were wounded during the night. From that time forward the troops of this command in Battery No. 9 were almost constantly on the alert in expectation of an attack or evacuation on the part of the enemy, the men often being turned out three and four times during a night. On the morning of the 1st instant fifty men were ordered into the skirmish pits to charge the enemy's works; the order being countermanded, they were returned to the regiment. The following morning the entire regiment was ordered out to support a charge to be made by the Second Michigan Volunteers before daylight. At daylight, nothing having been done on the left of Battery No. 9, where the Second Michigan was expected to make a demonstration, this regiment was ordered to form a line in rear of the skirmish pits in front of Fort McGilvery; after remaining in that position until about 9 a. m. the regiment was ordered back to Battery No. 9.

On the morning of the 3d instant, a short time before daylight, the evacuation of the enemy having been reported, the regiment entered the city of Petersburg the third in order, and the colors were placed with those of the First Michigan Sharpshooters on the court-house of that city. The men of the regiment were at once placed on duty as safeguards and provost guards; the regiment continued on such duty until the morning of the 5th instant, when it moved with the brigade fifteen miles from Petersburg, on the Cox road, where it is at present on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT A. DAY,
Captain, Commanding Twentieth Michigan Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. C. A. LOUNSBERRY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 161.

Report of Lieut. Col. Adolph Becker, Forty-sixth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-SIXTH NEW YORK VETERAN VOLS.,
April 20, 1865.

In compliance with Special Order 94, headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated April 14, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report, showing the operations of the Forty-sixth Regiment, New York Veteran Volunteers, from the 29th ultimo to the 9th instant, both inclusive:

The Forty-sixth Regiment was stationed on the 29th ultimo at Forts Mansfield and McGilvery as garrison; during the night of the 29th the enemy directed a terrific fire of shot, shell, and musketry against those forts, killing 2 enlisted men, wounding 1 officer and 3 enlisted men, destroying some Springfield rifles and a large amount of camp and garrison equipage. From the 30th ultimo until the 1st instant the forts were repaired by the men.

On the 2d of April at daybreak a demonstration was made by the regiment which resulted in the capture of the rebel pickets. The

of April 3, 1865, when it advanced into the city of Petersburg, crossed the Appomattox, and encamped at Violet Bank. On the 4th instant the command recrossed the Appomattox and camped on Pryor's farm. On the 5th instant moved to Sutherland's, and on the 6th to Ford's Station on the South Side Railroad, where it remained until the 12th instant.

The casualties from the 29th ultimo to the 9th instant were five men wounded. No guns nor colors were captured during the same period.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. DEANE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. W. CLARKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 164.

Report of Maj. Ezra P. Gould, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS,
April 18, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular of 17th instant from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops under my command:

During the week following the attack on Fort Stedman the utmost vigilance was required on our front, both to guard against any attack of the enemy and to discover and take immediate advantage of any signs of evacuation, and anything like rest was entirely out of the question, and throughout that week, therefore, the men of this command, even more than most others in the brigade, owing to our proximity to Fort Stedman, were ever sensitive to anything like an alarm, and were under arms in the trenches the greater part of every night. As early as 3 o'clock of Monday morning, the 3d instant, the fires in the city and other signs indicated an evacuation and one of the sergeants was sent by me to discover the state of affairs in our front. He returned bringing word of the desertion of the rebel works, and I immediately sent word of the same to brigade headquarters, and at 6 o'clock this regiment with the rest of the brigade entered the city. Since then we have been doing guard and picket duty around Petersburg and on the South Side Railroad.

No casualties have occurred and no captures of guns nor colors have been made during the time mentioned in circular.

EZRA P. GOULD,
Major, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, Commanding Regt.

Lieut. M. STEWART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 165.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Clough, Eighteenth New Hampshire Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH REGT. NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLS.,
Near Beasley's House, April 18, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, dated April 17, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 29th ultimo this regiment was on the line on the immediate right of Fort Stedman. On the evening of that day, in a demonstration

made by the enemy on that portion of the line, Major Brown was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Clough was slightly wounded; also 1 enlisted man killed and 4 wounded. The regiment remained in this position until April 3, the day of the evacuation of the lines before Petersburg.

In the demonstrations made upon the enemy's lines by the Third Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, on the 1st and 2d instant, Captain Greenough and 1 enlisted man were wounded in the trenches, and 1 man killed and 4 wounded in a line of skirmishers thrown out on the 2d instant. April 3, the regiment moved through Petersburg, crossed the Appomattox River, and moved forward on the Richmond road about two miles and encamped. On the 4th instant the command recrossed the river and moved in the direction of the South Side Railroad, which it reached at a point near Ford's Station on the morning of the 6th instant, from which time to the 9th instant, inclusive, it was guarding the railroad in this vicinity, being encamped along the road in detachments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. CLOUGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Capt. T. W. CLARKE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 9th Army Corps.

No. 166.

Report of Maj. Norman J. Maxwell, One hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. 100TH PENNSYLVANIA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
April 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command from the 29th ultimo to 9th instant:

Immediately on the opening of the action of 29th ultimo two companies, B and G, were sent into Fort Haskell, as per orders from brigade headquarters. On the 1st instant a detail from the regiment was ordered to report to Captain Carter for the purpose of charging the works of the enemy on Cemetery Hill. Four companies, A, F, D, and H, under command of Capt. Charles Wilson, were held in readiness to support the assault of Captain Carter. The regiment was engaged in no other active operations.

Full details of casualties, captures of colors, &c., have already been sent you.

N. J. MAXWELL,
Major, Commanding 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain CLARKE, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 167.

Report of Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
May 15, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with orders received from army and corps headquarters I have the honor to submit the following report:

In the action of the 26th [25th] ultimo, when the enemy assaulted and captured Fort Stedman and were repulsed by our forces, this division

was not engaged. Nothing of importance occurred until the evening of the 1st of April, when orders were received from Major-General Parke, commanding Ninth Army Corps, to assault the enemy's lines the next morning at 4 o'clock, in connection with other divisions and corps who were also to attack at the same time on our right and left. It was designated that Potter's division should attack on the Jerusalem plank road, to the left of Fort Sedgwick, and that General Hartranft should move with his division to the right of that fort and connect with the right of this division. Orders were immediately transmitted to brigade commanders and every preparation made for the assault. At 10 p. m. a dispatch was received directing that an attack be made at once by driving in the enemy's pickets and opening artillery fire. The Second Brigade, General Griffin commanding, was immediately advanced from the right of its position, which was about half a mile to the left of Fort Sedgwick, attacked the enemy's intrenched picket-line, and carried it for half a mile in extent, capturing eight officers and 241 men. During the execution of this movement dispatches were received directing that the original plan of assaulting the enemy's works at 4 a. m. should still be carried out. Griffin's brigade was hastily withdrawn and placed in column of attack on the Jerusalem plank road to the left of Fort Sedgwick, between our own main and picket-lines, supported by Curtin's brigade. The column was formed by regiments with a storming party of three companies from the Thirty-first Maine Volunteers in advance, flanked on either side by a corps of pioneers from each brigade to clear away the enemy's abatis to the right and left to allow the column to advance. The Seventh Rhode Island, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Massachusetts, and the Fifty-first New York, of the First Brigade, and the Ninth and Eleventh New Hampshire, of the Second Brigade, were left to garrison Forts Meikel, Rice, Sedgwick, Davis, and Alexander Hays, and Batteries Nos. 24 and 25.

At 4.30 a. m., having communicated with General Hartranft and learning that all was ready, the order was given to advance. The column moved forward steadily and in good order, receiving the enemy's fire and capturing his picket-line without the slightest check. The storming party dashed forward at a run, seizing and passing through an opening in the enemy's abatis, which had previously been observed and fixed upon as our point of attack, closely followed by the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York, Thirty-first Maine, Sixth New Hampshire, Second Maryland, and the whole column, which passed forward under a deadly fire of grape, canister, and musketry in the most gallant and determined manner, carrying all before them, capturing guns and turning them upon the enemy, and sending hundreds of prisoners to the rear. The head of the column, after passing the enemy's main line of works, turned to the left and swept it for about one-fourth of a mile. The First Brigade, General Curtin, also attacked in that direction, and captured and held an isolated work called Fort Mahone, one-fourth mile to the left of the plank road; but the enemy being well posted, and bringing a heavy fire of both artillery and musketry to bear upon our troops, who had unavoidably become somewhat broken and disorganized, our farther advance to the left was checked. Up to the time the charge was made the division had been under the command of Brevet Major-General Potter. Soon after the breaking of the enemy's lines that distinguished officer fell severely wounded, and I assumed command of the division, in compliance with orders from Maj. Gen. John G. Parke.

In connection with General Hartranft's division we now held possession of the captured line of works in front of Fort Sedgwick, but the enemy was fast bringing up re-enforcements, and kept up a constant and murderous fire on our troops. Many of our commanding officers were killed or wounded, and it was with the greatest difficulty anything could be done toward reorganizing our broken regiments. The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, which had been held in reserve, was sent forward to assist in holding the works already gained, and our troops bravely resisted the fierce and repeated attacks upon our lines without yielding an inch of ground. Re-enforcements were asked for, and about 2 p. m. Brevet Brigadier-General Collis reported to me with four regiments from City Point. General Collis was immediately ordered forward to strengthen the threatened portion of the line. In moving his brigade into position, from some unexplained cause, a slight delay occurred, during which the enemy made a furious attack, recapturing a few traverses, but the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts, Second Maryland, and parts of other regiments held firm and no material part of the works was given up. General Collis charged the enemy in turn and reoccupied the disputed portion of the line. A sharp fire of musketry was kept up between the opposing parties during the evening, but no serious attack was made on either side. During the night large fires were seen and heavy explosions heard in the direction of Petersburg, and by 3 a. m. it became evident the enemy were evacuating.

Dispositions were immediately made to advance, and at daylight skirmishers were thrown out, and the whole line moved forward and entered the city without opposition. Detached parties were sent to secure the bridges across the Appomattox. They were found to be on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished and two of the bridges saved.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men of this command for the gallantry displayed in this daring and successful assault. Nowhere throughout the entire line were the works more formidable than in front of Fort Sedgwick, and every foot of approach was covered by the enemy's artillery. The previous attack had served to put the enemy on the alert and we were received with a most destructive fire.

The division suffered a loss of 6 officers and 109 men killed, 44 officers and 517 men wounded, and 3 officers and 96 men missing.*

Among the killed were Col. George W. Gowan, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Bvt. Maj. P. E. Peckham, acting assistant adjutant-general First Brigade, both accomplished and gallant officers.

Soon after entering the city orders were received from Major-General Parke to be prepared to move at once in pursuit of the enemy, and Brevet Brigadier-General Collis was relieved and ordered with his command to City Point. Preparations were immediately made and early in the afternoon the division passed through the city, taking the River and Namozine roads on the right bank of the Appomattox and bivouacked that night, April 3, some ten miles from the city. The next morning the march was resumed, passing from the Namozine to the Cox road, and halting that night, one brigade at Pickett's and the other at Ford's Station on the South Side Railroad. On the 5th the First Brigade advanced to Morgansville, the Second to Wellville. On the 6th the First Brigade moved to Burkeville, the Second to Nottoway Court-

* But see revised table, p. 589.

House. On the 8th the Second Brigade marched to Burkeville, and on the 9th the First was sent to Farmville, remaining at those points until ordered with the corps to Washington, D. C.

In addition to the lists of names of officers recommended for promotion already forwarded, I would especially mention for brave and gallant conduct on this occasion, Col. W. M. Gregg (wounded), Lieut. Col. F. B. Doty (since died of wounds), both of the One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers; Col. Bradley Winslow (wounded), and Capt. W. R. Wallace, One hundred and eighty-sixth New York Volunteers; Adjt. Abraham Cohn, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers; Capt. Henry J. Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, and Capt. W. Clark, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, both of the brigade pioneer corps; Capt. T. P. Beals (wounded), Capt. A. D. Brock, and Lieut. W. H. H. Ware, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, of the storming party. Of this gallant party of 108 men, composed of Companies C, H, and L, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, 5 were killed and 32 wounded.

I inclose herewith copies of the reports of brigade commanders.

The following is the statement of the casualties in the division on the 2d of April:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Headquarters	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
First Brigade.								
45th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	5	4	29	1	20	5	54
7th Rhode Island Volunteers	1	.....	2	11	.....	1	3	12
35th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	14
39th New Jersey Volunteers	2	15	3	71	.....	.....	5	86
48th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	1	10	3	57	.....	26	4	93
58th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	4	1	17	2	16	3	37
36th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5
51st New York Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	4	38	13	200	3	63	20	301
Second Brigade.								
6th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	3	1	24	.....	3	1	30
9th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
17th Vermont Volunteers	1	8	3	35	.....	2	4	45
31st Maine Volunteers	.....	10	3	65	.....	5	3	80
2d Maryland Veteran Volunteers	.....	5	.....	20	.....	6	.....	31
56th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	1	2	11	.....	.....	3	12
179th New York Volunteers	.....	9	9	34	.....	8	9	51
186th New York Volunteers	.....	35	11	127	.....	9	11	171
Total Second Brigade	2	71	29	317	.....	33	31	421
Grand total*	6	109	44	517	3	96	53	722

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

* But see revised table, p. 589.

No. 168.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Curtin, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Farmville, Va., April 13, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from Bvt. Maj. Gen. Potter, commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, four regiments of my brigade were massed in column of regiments in the following order to the left of Fort Sedgwick at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, 2d instant: Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, with orders to support the Second Brigade (General Griffin) in the assault on the enemy's works, which was made at 4.30 a. m. The column moved up in the rear of the advance, the right resting on the [Jerusalem] plank road, until reaching the picket-line, when, finding the Second Brigade had gained possession of the enemy's works in their immediate front, I changed direction to the left, charging Fort Mahone (enemy's fort) to the left of the position now held by General Griffin. The advance regiment (Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers), breaking and tearing away the strong abatis and wading through mud and the deep ditch which surrounded the fort under very heavy fire of grape and musketry, gained possession of that very formidable work, taking a few prisoners and three guns.

The fort being isolated from the main works, open in the rear, and completely commanded from front and flanks, the advance was compelled to retire in some little confusion to the outer part, yet at the same time held the fort. The Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers were then ordered forward, charging over and through the fort, attempting to gain possession of the enemy's second line of works, which charge was successful only so far as getting possession of the traverse and covered way leading to their main works. Holding all ground gained until finding any further attempts to gain the second line, with the disorganized and confused state in which the regiments at the time unavoidably were, would only be attended with great loss and disaster, all that could not be sheltered inside the fort were ordered to retire to the outer side. The ground gained up to this time was held until about 10 a. m., when all inside the work were ordered to retire, as they were subject to be captured. The regiments now began reorganizing on the outer part of the fort, and all possible preparation being made to hold the fort, and did hold it, inflicting a severe fire, silencing the enemy's guns, and preventing them from planting new batteries, which they repeatedly attempted until late in the day, when all but about fifty men were compelled to retire to the rear lines, in consequence of the troops in the works on my right being obliged to relinquish part of their advanced position, thereby giving the enemy a greater advantage of a flank and rear fire; a sufficient number, however, were so sheltered, and remained and held the fort for the time; they, too, were finally overpowered, and had to retire or be taken, which fate a few (about ten in number) received. Another attempt was made to hold the fort, but failed, owing to the fact that sufficient numbers could not exist in the work to resist the enemy's repeated charges.

The four regiments comprising the charging column, from the time their advance commenced and until they reached the fort, were exposed to a very galling fire of artillery and musketry, particularly at the time that they were obliged to change direction, keeping well the line and regimental organizations.

In expressing my entire satisfaction of the gallant conduct of officers and men of the regiments engaged, I refrain from mentioning any one specially. I have to mention, and deeply regret, the loss of two valuable officers, Col. George W. Gowan, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, and Bvt. Maj. P. E. Peckham, acting assistant adjutant-general.

The Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and Fifty-first New York Veteran Volunteers, although not in the charge, rendered good service in supplying ammunition to the troops in the fort.

The command was afterward reformed on the picket line and remained through the night of the 2d instant in support, and moved early in the morning of the 3d instant after the retreating army of the enemy.

I have the honor to report the following number of casualties occurring in this command during the engagement of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va.:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
45th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	.....	5	4	20	1	20	5	54	59
7th Rhode Island Volunteers	1	.....	2	11	.....	1	3	12	15
35th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	14	14
39th New Jersey Volunteers	2	15	3	71	.....	.....	5	86	91
48th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers	1	10	3	57	.....	26	4	93	97
58th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	4	1	27	2	16	3	37	40
36th Massachusetts Volunteers	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	5
51st New York Veteran Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total*	4	38	13	200	3	63	20	301	321

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. I. CURTIN,
Brt. Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d. Div., 9th Army Corps.

Bvt. Maj. SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 169.

Report of Brig. Gen. Simon G. Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 2, 1865.

MAJOR: On the evening of the 1st of April I received orders from Brevet Major-General Potter, commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, to be prepared to unite in a general attack on the enemy's

* But see revised table, p. 589.

lines the next morning at 4 o'clock. The order stated that General Hartranft would attack at the right of Fort Sedgwick, while I was to lead the assault on the part of the Second Division, with my brigade on the Jerusalem plank road, to the left of that fort, to be supported by the First Brigade, under Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Curtin. At 10 p. m. the same evening General Potter sent for me in haste and informed me verbally that "the programme had been changed"; that General Grant had sent orders to "attack at once," and gave me directions to attack the enemy's picket-line at the right of my brigade. The point designated was about half a mile to the left of Fort Sedgwick. I immediately advanced with six regiments to the point indicated, formed them in two lines, with one regiment in reserve, and sent forward the first line, composed of the Second Maryland, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, and Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, to carry the enemy's intrenched picket-line, which was done in a very handsome manner; 8 officers and 241 men were made prisoners, and the line was carried and held for more than half a mile in extent. Scarcely had this success been accomplished when information was received from General Potter that the original plan of a general attack on the enemy's main line at 4 a. m. had not been abandoned, but was still to be carried out, as directed in orders previously received. I immediately withdrew my troops and hastily transferred them to the Jerusalem plank road, to the left of Fort Sedgwick and about 100 yards in rear of our picket-line. The column of attack was at once formed in the following manner: Three companies of the Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, under Captains Beals and Brock and Lieutenant Ware, were selected as a storming party, with orders to push forward at a run on the plank road, pass through an opening that had been observed in the enemy's abatis, and seize the works and the guns that commanded the road. On either side of this party was a corps of pioneers from each brigade of our division, with orders to advance with the storming party and clear away the abatis to the right and left to allow the advancing column to pass through. The brigade was formed in column by battalion—that is to say, with a single regimental front, each regiment to follow its predecessor in line of battle in the following order: One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, Thirty-first Maine, Sixth New Hampshire, Second Maryland, Seventeenth Vermont, and One hundred and eighty-sixth New York Volunteers.

The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers was held in reserve, and the Ninth and Eleventh New Hampshire were left, in compliance with orders, to garrison Fort Alexander Hays and Batteries 24 and 25.

Just at daybreak, at a preconcerted signal, the column moved forward in connection with General Hartranft's division, which joined us on our right. Nothing could exceed the coolness and intrepidity with which both officers and men, under a terrific fire, advanced to the attack. Passing our own picket-line steadily, they rushed upon the enemy's picket and main line upon the run, carrying all before them, capturing their complete line of works, with many pieces of artillery, and sending hundreds of prisoners to the rear. After seizing the line in our immediate front the head of the column turned to the left and swept the enemy's line for about one-quarter of a mile, while General Curtin's brigade, in support of mine, also attacked in that direction; the enemy, however, were well posted, and checked our farther advance to the left; and, having collected a force at that point, attacked us furiously, but our troops held the ground with the utmost determination. The Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers was ordered up to hold the works at

the intersection of the Jerusalem plank road, which they did with tenacity and success. At this time information reached me that General Potter was dangerously wounded, and I was ordered by General Parke to assume command of the division. Great praise is due to both officers and men for the gallantry displayed on this occasion. Nowhere on the line were the works to be stormed more formidable than at this point, but they proved no impediment to our brave troops.

I would particularly mention Lieut. Col. B. F. Taylor, Second Maryland Veteran Volunteers, for the splendid manner in which he handled his regiment, and for the pertinacity with which he held the line when sorely pressed; also Col. William M. Gregg, wounded, and Lieut. Col. F. B. Doty, One hundred and seventy-ninth New York Volunteers, since died from wounds; Col. Bradley Winslow, wounded, and Capt. William R. Wallace, wounded, One hundred and eighty-sixth New York Volunteers; Lieut. Col. E. L. Getchell and Maj. G. A. Bolton, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, both severely wounded; Lieut. Col. P. P. Bixby, Maj. S. D. Quarles, and Adjt. Abraham Cohn, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers; Maj. L. E. Knapp, commanding Seventeenth Vermont Volunteers, Capt. Henry J. Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, and Capt. William Clark, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, of the pioneer corps; also Capt. T. P. Beals, wounded, Capt. A. D. Brock, and First Lieut. W. H. H. Ware, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, of the storming party. Of this gallant party of 108 men, composed of Companies C, H, and L, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, 5 were killed and 32 wounded.

I would also specially mention the following officers of the brigade staff for gallant conduct in the field: Capt. L. N. Sawyer, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, brigade inspector; Lieut. Ira G. Wilkins, Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, wounded; and Capt. S. G. Goodwin, Sixth New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers, and Lieut. Thomas Child, Thirty-first Maine Volunteers, aides-de-camp.

The following statement exhibits the losses of the brigade:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
6th New Hampshire Veteran Volunteers	.....	3	1	24	.....	3	1	30
9th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th New Hampshire Volunteers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
17th Vermont Volunteers	1	8	3	35	.....	2	4	45
31st Maine Volunteers	.....	10	3	65	.....	5	3	80
2d Maryland Veteran Volunteers	.....	5	.....	20	.....	6	.....	31
56th Massachusetts Volunteers	1	1	2	11	.....	.....	3	12
179th New York Volunteers	.....	9	9	34	.....	8	9	51
186th New York Volunteers	.....	35	11	127	.....	9	11	171
Total*	2	71	29	317	.....	33	31	421

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Maj. SAMUEL WRIGHT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

* But see revised table, p. 599.

No. 170.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John F. Hartranft, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

U. S. ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1865.*

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, in the operations in front of Petersburg, Va., from March 30 to April 9:

On the night of March 30, in compliance with orders from corps headquarters, the First Brigade of my command, consisting of the Two hundredth, Two hundred and eighth, and Two hundred and ninth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. W. H. H. McCall, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was massed near the Avery house, and the Second Brigade, consisting of the Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and seventh, and Two hundred and eleventh Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, under command of Col. J. A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, near Fort Prescott, with a view of forming an assaulting column in front of Fort Sedgwick at daylight on the following morning, but at 2.45 a. m. March 31 orders were received countermanding the movement, and the troops were accordingly sent back to their respective camps. The division was held in readiness in camp during March 31 and April 1 ready to meet any emergency.

At 11 p. m. on the night of April 1 my troops were massed in the manner heretofore mentioned, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of April 2 an assaulting column was formed in front of Fort Sedgwick, to the right of the Jerusalem plank road and between our main line of works and the picket-line. The First Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, Col. Samuel Harriman, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding, consisting of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers, Eighth and Twenty-seventh Regiments Michigan Volunteers, and One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, reported to me for orders at Fort Sedgwick at 2 o'clock on the morning of April 2, in compliance with orders from Major-General Parke, commanding corps, and was put into position on the right of the Third Division.

The assaulting column was formed in column of regiments, with the left resting on the Jerusalem plank road, in the following order: Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Cox commanding; Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Morrow commanding; Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Dodd commanding; Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Heintzelman commanding. The Two hundred and ninth and Two hundredth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers, of the Third Division, were held in reserve behind the works. Three regiments of Harriman's brigade, of the First Division, also formed in column of regiments on the right of the Third Division in the following order: Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, Colonel Bintliff commanding; One hundred and ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. C. K. Pier [Thirty-eighth Wisconsin, commanding]; Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Maj. R. N. Doyle commanding. The Twenty-seventh Michigan and Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteers were held in reserve in rear of the line of intrenchments. Strong engineer parties were formed in front of the assaulting columns. These

parties were divided into squads and one squad placed on the right of each division of the leading regiments to cut away the abatis and chevaux-de-frise in front of the enemy's works.

Potter's division was formed on the left of the Jerusalem plank road and facing Fort Mahone. General Griffin, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, was to make the advance, and my movement was to conform with his advance, and to this end one of my staff officers remained on the left of the first regiment of my assaulting column and communicated with an officer of General Griffin's command.

At 4.30 a. m., just at dawn of day, the assault was made. My command moved forward in the most handsome and gallant manner, capturing the enemy's picket-line, and advanced to his main line, carrying all his works from a point a little to the left of the Jerusalem plank road, and for a distance of 400 yards to the right of the Jerusalem plank road (the line carried by my troops was known by the enemy as Miller's Salient), capturing —— pieces of artillery, 3 battle-flags, and a considerable number of prisoners. As soon as the line was carried the four reserve regiments were pushed forward to support the assaulting columns, which were much broken under the heavy fire of the enemy, and in passing through the enemy's abatis, &c. These regiments also suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy's artillery on the left of the works captured by the Second Division and from a two-gun battery of 8-inch howitzers in the rear of the lines captured.

The pioneer parties did their work most nobly and effectually; the wires connecting and binding together the sections of chevaux-de-frise were cut and the sections pulled back in the manner of opening a gate. This was very difficult to accomplish, and my men, suffering very much from the enemy's fire, grew impatient, and with a will large numbers of them seized the sections, and by main force opened passages as above indicated.

The guns captured were immediately turned upon the enemy, using their ammunition, and worked with effect by my men until artillerists, which were promptly forwarded, were sent to man them.

Seeing that farther advance was impracticable, the troops being much exhausted in advancing, and the enemy still holding a strong position in the covered ways and traverses and having possession of a two-gun 8-inch mortar battery, and one 8-inch columbiad battery, I placed my troops in the most advantageous position along the line of captured works and put them to work to make them tenable. Works were also thrown up in rear of the enemy's field-works to protect the artillerists who worked the guns. The ammunition left by the enemy was soon exhausted, but the demand was promptly supplied from time to time during the day by Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball, chief of artillery, and carried to the front under severe fire by troops of Colonel Carruth, commanding Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and by detachments of my men.

Three determined charges to retake the works were made by the enemy during the day, one at 11.15 a. m., the second at 1.05 p. m., and the last at 3 p. m. In the latter charge the left of the line held by my command was forced to retire for a short time, owing to the fact that part of the works held by the Second Division were retaken by the enemy, giving him a sweeping flank fire on my left, but upon the advance of new troops on the left my men regained confidence, and the line was re-established. At 4.45 p. m. the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. E. Hamblin commanding, reported to

me at Fort Sedgwick and was immediately ordered to the front to support the left of my line, and, if possible, occupy part of the line farther to the left; the latter was impossible, owing to the enfilading fire of the enemy from the covered way leading from Fort Mahone, and this brigade was then held as a support to the left of my line.

Immediately after dark a skirmish line was pushed forward, and the chevaux-de-frise taken from the rear and put out in front of the line of my division. A line of works which had been commenced during the day connecting Miller's Salient with our picket-line on the right was completed and occupied, and much work was done during the night along the entire line held to put it in the most defensible position. The Two hundred and fifth, Two hundred and seventh, and Two hundred and eleventh Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers were withdrawn to our old picket-line as a reserve, and General Hamblin's troops placed in the position occupied by these regiments.

At 3 a. m. of the 3d of April I ordered the officer of the day to advance his skirmishers and feel for the enemy, and at the same time all the troops of my command were held in readiness for movement. The enemy having retired from my immediate front at 3.30 a. m., I moved my division forward in column of regiments, and at the same time ordered Colonel Harriman to move forward in the same manner on the right and General Hamblin on the left, and advanced to the suburbs of Petersburg without opposition, reaching it at a few minutes before 5 a. m. My line of skirmishers reached the city at about 4.15 a. m.

Immediately upon arriving in the city the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Dodd commanding, was sent to the river to secure the bridges and prevent them from being destroyed, and picket the river, and the Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers was sent to the left to communicate with troops of the Sixth Corps, and Colonel McCalmont, with the Two hundredth and Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was ordered to take possession of the city, but upon arriving at the court-house he was met by Colonel Ely, commanding a brigade in First Division, who claimed that the surrender of the city had been formally made to him, whereupon Colonel McCalmont withdrew his command to the outskirts of the city, where the balance of the division was stationed. I am satisfied that my skirmishers were the first Union troops in the city, and that Colonel McCalmont's brigade was the first which entered the limits of the city in a body.

I ordered Colonel Dodd as soon as relieved by troops which were to occupy the city, also Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick, commanding Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, after receiving his report that he had communicated with troops of the Sixth Corps, to return to their original camps. Harriman's and Hamblin's brigades were ordered to rejoin their respective divisions. I then marched my division to the vicinity of the Avery house and got it in readiness for immediate movement.

I cannot refrain from speaking in the highest terms of the conduct of the officers and men of my command for their brave, gallant, and heroic conduct in this engagement and for the tenacity with which they held every inch of the captured works, and met and repulsed the stout and determined charges of the enemy during the entire day. They are deserving of the greatest praise. I would call particular attention to the conduct of Col. J. A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade; Lieut. Col. W. H. H. McCall, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers,

commanding First Brigade, and Col. Samuel Harriman, commanding First Brigade, First Division, for their promptness and energy in disposing of and advancing the columns. To Col. R. C. Cox, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. James Bintliff, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, who commanded the leading regiments of the charging column, and who by their bravery, skill, and determination pushed their commands through the enemy's abatis, and captured the works, I am much indebted for the brilliant success which attended this movement. Great credit is due to Col. L. A. Dodd, Two hundred and eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. R. C. Cox, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for their energy and skill in disposing of their commands and for the determination with which they met every advance of the enemy. These regiments were on the most exposed portion of the line and were put to the severest test. To Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. E. Hamblin, commanding brigade, for the gallantry with which he led his brigade into position and for his promptness and the efficiency of his command while it remained under my orders.

The following-named officers are mentioned as having performed valuable and distinguished services: Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. Jacob Rehrer, First Lieut. John McWilliams, First Lieut. James McComas, First Lieut. B. F. Eberly; Two hundred and eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. M. T. Heintzelman, Maj. Alexander Bobb, Second Lieut. David F. Keagy; Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George W. Frederick, Maj. J. L. Ritchey; Two hundred and fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Maj. B. M. Morrow, Lieut. and Adjt. E. L. Reber, Capt. J. A. McCahan, Capt. Richard Boone, Capt. F. B. McClenahen, and Lieut. Morris Davis; Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, First Lieut. and Adjt. G. M. Bastian, Capt. J. A. Rogers, First Lieut. R. C. Ivory, Capt. J. W. Rutt, Capt. R. T. Wood, and Capt. J. J. Rees. These officers have been recommended for brevets.

The following-named enlisted men are mentioned as having preeminently distinguished themselves: Private John Lilley,* Company F, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Private John C. Ewing,* Company E, and Private A. D. Harman,* Company K, Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. John H. Stephens, Company C; Sergeant Shontz, Company D, and Sergt. Henry Naber, Company C, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. Daniel A. Seward, Company C; Sergt. Charles H. Ilgenfritz, Company E, and Private Wilbur Brown, Company H, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. Maj. J. S. McQuaid, First Sergt. James F. Johnston, Company D, and Sergt. W. R. Moore, Company D, Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. These men have been recommended for medals of honor. The first three of these men captured colors from the enemy.

To the officers of my staff—Bvt. Maj. John D. Bertolette, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. E. P. Brown, Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, acting division inspector; Capt. R. A. Watts, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. T. W. Hoffman, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting engineer officer—I am much indebted for the valuable and efficient services rendered in placing the troops in position for the assault, in carrying dispatches, in giving

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

orders and arranging the troops to meet the repeated attacks of the enemy, and for their coolness and bravery during the entire movement.

At 3 p. m. April 3 I marched with my division, supplied with rations, ammunition, &c., through Petersburg toward Burkeville along the line of the South Side Railroad, as guard to the wagon train of the army. This division moved as far as Nottoway Court-House, which point it reached April 8, and guarded different points along the line of the railroad. No active part was taken with the enemy after April 3.

I respectfully invite attention to the accompanying reports of brigade commanders.

A tabular list of casualties is appended to this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

Tabular statement.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Division staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
First Brigade.									
200th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	2	1	33	.....	3	1	38	39
208th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	7	1	38	.....	1	1	46	47
209th Pennsylvania Volunteers	1	6	3	49	.....	3	4	58	62
Total First Brigade	1	15	5	120	.....	7	6	142	148
Second Brigade.									
205th Pennsylvania Volunteers	2	22	6	91	.....	5	8	118	126
207th Pennsylvania Volunteers	.....	37	10	130	1	7	11	174	185
211th Pennsylvania Volunteers	4	17	4	89	.....	21	8	127	135
Total Second Brigade	6	76	20	310	1	33	27	419	446
First Brigade, First Division	1	24	12	140	.....	7	13	171	184
Grand total	8	115	38	570	1	47	47	732	779

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 3, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel LYDIG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith two battle-flags captured by the Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of this command, in the assault of yesterday. The white flag belonged to the Forty-fifth North Carolina, the other to Sixty-first Alabama. Captured, respectively, by A. D. Harman, Company K, and John C. Ewing, Company E, Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 171.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. H. McCall, Two hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to offer the following report of this brigade during the action of April 2, 1865, before Petersburg, Va.:

On the morning of April 2 I received orders from Major Bertolette to mass my brigade in the rear of the Avery house at 1 a. m. After remaining there two hours I was ordered to march the brigade to Fort Sedgwick, conducted by Captain Brown, of General Hartranft's staff, and to form it under cover of the works. At 4 a. m. the Second Brigade advanced. I was then ordered by Captain Brown to move my brigade in at a double-quick; this was done under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The brigade moved forward and captured the enemy's works with 7 pieces of artillery, and about 350 prisoners, with the same number of stand of small-arms and accouterments. I reported to General Hartranft and asked for artillerists; about forty men being furnished, they were conducted to the forts, and after turning the guns opened a lively fire upon the enemy with their own guns. Several furious charges were made by the enemy in which they put forth every effort to retake the works, but were handsomely repulsed in each attempt. The troops of this brigade were under a heavy fire during the entire day, and at the most critical time in the action the troops on my left, which had been sent as a re-enforcement from City Point, broke and ran in confusion.

I cannot refrain here from noticing the gallantry and heroic conduct of the officers of my brigade, who cheered their own men to greater effort, and plead for those frightened on the left to "go back and stand to the works." I cannot name any particular one of my officers, as they all behaved with deliberate bravery and coolness. As soon as it began to grow dark I received orders from General Hartranft to put at least one-third of my command on picket, and to move the abatis and chevaux-de-frise (formerly used by the enemy and now in our rear) round so as to front the enemy and protect our works. This was performed under a heavy fire from the enemy.

The remainder of the command was ordered to be kept on the alert. The list of casualties in this brigade during the action has been furnished.

At 3 a. m. of the 3d instant Col. A. B. McCalmont, of the Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, assumed command of the brigade.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. H. MCCALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE, *A. A. G., 3d Div., 9th Army Corps.*

No. 172.

Report of Col. Alfred B. McCalmont, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 11, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor herewith respectfully to transmit the report of Lieut. Col. W. H. H. McCall, Two hundredth Pennsylvania

Volunteers, who commanded this brigade on Sunday, April 2, during the attack on the enemy's works before Petersburg and in front of Fort Sedgwick, together with the reports of the respective regimental commanders, of the operations on that day and on the morning of Monday, 3d:

I reported for duty at headquarters Third Division late on the evening of the 2d, on the expiration of my leave of absence. By order of General Hartranft, on the morning of the 3d, at 3 o'clock, I assumed command of this brigade and put the men under arms. Although many circumstances, such as the burning of buildings in Petersburg, the cessation of picket-firing, and the occurrence of explosions toward morning, rendered it probable that the enemy were evacuating the city, the matter was by no means reduced to certainty when our lines were formed before daylight for a charge on the main line of works. In compliance with orders from General Hartranft at the first signs of daylight the brigade advanced in column of regiments. A line of skirmishers, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Heintzelman, Two hundred and eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. L. A. Dodd, Two hundred and eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, preceded the column a few rods. The command advanced steadily and in good order, notwithstanding the darkness, the difficult nature of the ground, and the uncertainty whether a volley from the enemy or the fire of a battery might not at any moment greet the head of the column. On reaching the highest ground it became evident that the evacuation had been accomplished. The command moved forward and occupied the city. On arriving at its central portion I observed a few men of the First Division, who had reached that point before us. Shortly afterward, at the court-house, I saw Lieutenant-Colonel Ely, to whom the formal surrender of the city had been already made. I am satisfied, however, that this brigade was the first which entered the limits of the city in a body.

Finding no convenient place to quarter my command I returned with it to the outskirts and from thence to our old camps, north of the Avery house. On going back a considerable number of prisoners were captured. These men had been concealed, as we crossed the works, by the darkness and by the windings of the fortifications. The whole number was about 100. A great many tents and some heavy pieces of artillery had been left by the enemy in the works over which we passed, but we left them in charge of the troops that had not participated in the advance.

On returning to camp the brigade was put in preparation for marching, and during the afternoon of the same day moved through Petersburg, out the Burkeville road, in rear of the trains of the army.

I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel McCall, who commanded the brigade on Sunday, and the reports of the regimental commanders for the details of operations during that day.

The list of casualties has been already furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. McCALMONT,
Colonel 208th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 173.

Report of Col. Joseph A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., NINTH ARMY CORPS,
April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of my (Second) brigade during the assault on the enemy's works on the 2d instant. My report will only embrace the action of the brigade up to 10 a. m. of the 2d, at which time I left the field by order of General Hartranft, on account of sickness, turning over the command of the brigade to Col. R. C. Cox, Two hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers:

At 10.30 p. m. 1st instant I received orders to mass my brigade at the camp of Two hundred and fifth and Two hundred and seventh Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers. At 3.30 a. m. 2d instant, in compliance with orders, I moved my brigade along the Jerusalem plank road around the right of Fort Sedgwick and massed it in column of regiments directly in rear of our picket-line and in front of the fort, with the Two hundred and seventh in front, the Two hundred and fifth in its rear, and the Two hundred and eleventh in rear of the Two hundred and fifth. My left rested on the plank road. My brigade pioneer corps, under charge of Lieut. A. Alexander (pioneer officer), was distributed along the front of the leading (Colonel Cox, Two hundred and seventh) regiment. Just before daylight the order to charge was given, and my men moved hastily forward, crossed the enemy's picket-line, and advanced to the double line of chevaux-de-frise in front of the enemy's works. A murderous fire of grape, canister, and shell from the enemy had thus far met us at every step, but my pioneer corps, aided by the first regiment, cut away the obstructions, and the regimental colors were planted on the redoubt which is thrown up on the plank road. The guns in the redoubt were at once seized, and my brigade, turning to the left, captured Fort Mahone, with its guns, and a number of prisoners, and also one other fort (name not known) with a like result. Artillerymen from the rear were at once brought up to work the captured guns, and they were turned upon the enemy with good effect. My men carried ammunition for these guns from Fort Sedgwick, and as the enemy had range of the plain between the two lines many men were killed and wounded while thus engaged. The enemy made repeated efforts during the forenoon to recapture their lines, but each time they were repulsed with heavy loss. It is impossible for me to mention my losses up to that time.

To Lieut. Albert Alexander (pioneer officer), to whom was intrusted the stern duty of cutting the line of the enemy's chevaux-de-frise, belongs more credit than I can here ascribe him. He was severely wounded, and died after being taken to the rear.

Maj. B. M. Morrow, commanding Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was severely wounded, discharged his whole duty up to the hour of his fall. I commend him to the favorable consideration of the commanding general. I much regret his loss.

To Col. R. C. Cox, who commanded the leading regiment, I owe the entire good success that attended the charge; foremost among those who scaled the enemy's works, cheering his men by his courage, preparing them to meet the many charges of the enemy to retake their lines, and thus beating them back each time with heavy losses in killed and wounded. He is deserving of the highest praise.

For the action of the brigade from 10 o'clock on 2d, the full report of casualties, and the number of guns and prisoners captured, I would respectfully refer you to Colonel Cox's report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MATHEWS,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

aj. J. D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 174.

Report of Col. Robert C. Cox, Two hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 207TH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 12, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the Second Brigade from 10 a. m. 2d instant to 10 a. m. 3d instant:

I was put in command of the brigade at 10 a. m., at which time I was with my regiment in the works of the enemy, which had so shortly before been captured from them. The other two regiments were occupying the same line. The Two hundred and eleventh were mostly on the right and the Two hundred and fifth on the left. It is difficult to state the exact localities of the regiments, for while the charge was being made the men of one regiment became mixed with those of others, and the peculiar position we occupied prevented me from rectifying the matter at that time. Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd, of the Two hundred and eleventh Regiment, with part of his own and part of the Two hundred and seventh Regiment, occupied Fort Mahone, and to him and Capt. James A. Rogers, of the Two hundred and seventh Regiment, is due the honor of securing artillerymen to work the guns of the fort against the enemy, which so materially aided us in holding our position. During the day repeated charges were made by the enemy to drive us back, but each time they were met with such a determined resistance by my men that they were compelled to fall back to their second line with heavy loss. At one time during the afternoon they succeeded in driving the men of the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, out of a fort on my left, and this recapturing gave them an enfilading fire on part of my brigade. After resisting this fire for about two hours, holding our line, part of my left was compelled to give way and fall back in disorder; but re-enforcements came up at this time and my entire line was re-established. We then held our position until after dark, when I ordered my men to move the enemy's chevaux-de-frise from our rear over the first line of the enemy's works and constructed a new line with it in our front. About 9 p. m. I received orders to establish my headquarters in rear of our old picket-line, where I remained until 2.30 a. m. the 3d instant, when, by direction of General Hartranft, I moved two of my regiments to the picket-line and sent the Two hundred and eleventh to report to Colonel Harriman, commanding brigade of First Division, Ninth Army Corps. At 4.30 a. m. I received intelligence that the enemy had withdrawn from their lines and was ordered to push my two regiments forward. I did so and

entered Petersburg unmolested. After waiting there about two hours I was ordered by General Hartranft back to the old camp, where I arrived about 10 a. m. and turned over the command of the brigade to Col. J. A. Mathews, Two hundred and fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Before closing my report I cannot refrain from mentioning that all of my command, both officers and men, exhibited the highest gallantry and bravery. Each one exerted himself to the utmost to accomplish the part of the work assigned him.

My loss was very heavy. Six of the enemy's guns were captured by my men in the captured forts. The number of prisoners captured by my brigade will not fall far short of 1,000, with their arms. To determine the exact number is an impossibility.

My casualties are as follows: Commissioned officers, killed, 6; wounded, 20; missing, 1. Enlisted men, killed, 76; wounded, 310; missing, 33. Aggregate, 446.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. COX,

Colonel, Commanding 207th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Maj. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 175.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. John C. Tidball, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Commanding Artillery Brigade.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, Va., May 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of making the following report of the operations of the artillery under my directions from the 30th of March to the 3d of April, the date of the evacuation of Petersburg by the enemy:

The artillery was stationed on that part of the line occupied by the Ninth Corps, and extended from Battery No. 5 on the Appomattox River to Fort Howard, a distance of about five miles.

The accompanying maps* show the positions of the respective batteries and forts, and the following list gives their armament:

Position.	Armament.		Troops.	Commanding officer.
	No.	Character.		
Battery No. 4	3	30-pounder Parrotts	I, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. J. O'Brien.
Battery No. 5	3	....do	E, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. George F. Bill.
	4	8-inch mortars	....do	Do.
	2	3-inch rifles	34th New York Battery.	Bvt. Maj. J. Roemer.
Fort McGilvery	4	....do	....do	Do.
	2	Light 12-pounders	C and I, 5th United States.	Capt. V. H. Stone.
	1	30-pounder Parrott	1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. C. W. Smith.
Battery No. 8	2	Coehorns	....do	Lieut. Azro Drown.
Battery No. 9	3	....do	....do	Do.
	2	Light 12-pounders	C and I, 5th United States.	Capt. V. H. Stone.

* See Plate CXVIII, Map 3 of the Atlas.

Position.	Armament. No.	Armament. Character.	Troops.	Commanding officer.
Battery No. 10	4	8-inch mortars	K, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. J. H. Casey.
	3	Coehorns	do	Do.
	2	3-inch rifles	14th Massachusetts Battery.	Capt. J. W. B. Wright.
Fort Stedman	4	Light 12-pounders	19th New York Battery.	Capt. E. W. Rogers.
Battery No. 12	2	8-inch mortars	L, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. R. Lewis.
	4	Coehorns	do	Do.
Fort Haskell	4	do	do	Lieut. W. H. H. Bingham.
	4	Light 12-pounders	3d New Jersey Battery.	Bvt. Maj. C. Woerner.
Battery No. 14	2	3-inch rifles	14th Massachusetts Battery.	Capt. J. W. B. Wright.
Fort Morton	2	4½-inch guns	A, 1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. H. D. Patterson.
	4	10-inch mortars	do	Do.
	4	Light 12-pounders	G, 1st New York Artillery.	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
Battery No. 15	6	Coehorns	Detachment 14th New York.	Capt. J. P. Cleary.
Fort Avery	4	30-pounder Parrotts	1st Connecticut Artillery.	Capt. W. C. Faxon.
Fort Meikel	3	3-inch rifles	D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.	Capt. S. H. Rhoads.
Battery No. 18	1	Light 12-pounder	9th Massachusetts Battery.	Capt. R. S. Milton.
Fort Rice	5	do	do	Do.
	1	3-inch rifle	D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.	Capt. S. H. Rhoads.
Battery No. 20	4	8-inch mortars	1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. H. W. Loomis.
Battery No. 21	2	Light 12-pounders	7th Maine Battery	Capt. A. B. Twitchell.
	2	3-inch rifles	D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery.	Capt. S. H. Rhoads.
Fort Sedgwick	4	Light 12-pounders	7th Maine Battery	Capt. A. B. Twitchell.
Battery No. 22	2	3-inch rifles	B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.	Capt. W. McClelland.
Fort Davis	2	4½-inch guns	1st Connecticut Artillery.	Lieut. W. S. Malony.
	4	Light 12-pounders	27th New York Battery.	Capt. J. B. Eaton.
	4	3-inch rifles	B, 1st Pennsylvania Artillery.	Capt. W. McClelland.
Fort Alex. Hays	4	do	5th Massachusetts Battery.	Brevet Major Phillips.
Fort Friend	4	do	11th Massachusetts Battery.	Capt. E. J. Jones.
Rear of Avery House	2	Light 12-pounders	3d New Jersey Battery.	Bvt. Maj. C. Woerner.
Rear of Fort Sedgwick	4	3-inch rifles	L, 1st New York Artillery.	Bvt. Maj. G. Breck.
Front of Avery House	4	Light 12-pounders	C, 1st New York Artillery.	Capt. D. F. Ritchie.
	2	do	G, 1st New York Artillery.	Capt. S. A. McClellan.
Right of Battery 14	2	do	E, 1st New York Artillery.	Lieut. G. H. Barse.

RECAPITULATION.

4½-inch guns	4	
30-pounder Parrotts	11	
Light 12-pounders	42	
3-inch rifles	34	
Total		91
10-inch mortars	4	
8-inch mortars	14	
Coehorns mortars	22	
Total mortars		40
Grand total		131

Opposite to these positions the enemy had in position 91 guns of various calibers, from 6-pounders to 8-inch columbiads, and 35 mortars also of various calibers, from 12-pounder Coehorns to 10-inch. Total guns and mortars, 126.

Early on the morning of March 30 the artillery upon the whole line were engaged in a furious cannonade, which had been commenced at 10 p. m. of the day previous. At this hour the enemy threw up several rockets, at which signal his artillery with musketry in addition opened and was replied to. The firing ceased about 1 a. m. of the 30th.

From this time until 10 o'clock of the 1st of April all was quiet, when, in obedience to orders from the headquarters Army of the Potomac, fire was opened by all the batteries upon our line and continued until about 1 a. m. of the 2d. This fire was replied to most vigorously by the whole of the enemy's artillery.

At 4 a. m., the hour appointed for the assault upon the enemy's works in front of Fort Sedgwick, the artillery upon the whole line promptly opened and was immediately replied to in the most vigorous manner by the enemy, and it is probable that never since the invention of gunpowder has such a cannonade taken place.

Captain Twitchell, in command of the guns in Fort Sedgwick and Battery No. 21, carried out the instructions he had received with the utmost exactitude. Firing rapidly with all his guns for an hour, at 10 o'clock on the 1st, and though at this time the enemy appeared (to some extent) to concentrate his fire on these forts, the order to fire but one gun in five minutes between 11 and 12 o'clock was not exceeded.

At 4 a. m. on the 2d all the guns in these forts opened rapidly for fifteen minutes with evident effect, ceasing in the exact time for the infantry to make the charge that carried the enemy's lines.

The enemy's front line being in our possession the guns were trained and opened on the line and redoubts in rear and a slow fire kept up during the day, except when the three charges made by the enemy on the captured works were made. Captain Twitchell then used his guns with great judgment and promptness, firing shell and case shot with the best effect. In addition to his other duties Captain Twitchell was enabled to keep the captured guns in his front constantly supplied with ammunition.

A detachment of 100 men from the First Connecticut Artillery, commanded by Lieut. William H. Rogers, accompanied the column of attack upon the enemy's works in front of Fort Sedgwick and served the captured guns throughout the day. These men were fully equipped with everything necessary to serve such artillery as would be captured. They at once seized the enemy's guns and opened fire upon him as he fell back to his second line.

During the entire day Lieutenant Rogers and his party, while exposed to all the fierce attacks of the enemy, retained possession of the captured guns, and from positions entirely uncovered from the close fire of the enemy kept up a constant fire, which besides doing great injury to the enemy inspired our own troops to hold that they had gained. These men were ably seconded by Capt. David F. Ritchie, Battery C, First New York Artillery, who early in the day occupied a small work in rear of Fort Sedgwick, but after the enemy's lines were carried it was deemed advisable to send him with his cannoneers into the captured battery (No. 27), in which were three iron and two brass 12-pounder guns. Captain Ritchie led his men in a most gallant manner through the embrasures of Fort Sedgwick and across the open ground to Battery No. 27, and immediately turned with excellent judgment and effect

the guns he found on the enemy. Through the whole day, notwithstanding the repeated attempts made by the enemy to retake the works, Captain Ritchie held his own, though at times unavoidably short of ammunition he encouraged his support by cheering representations and personal exposure.

A working party of sixty men detailed from field batteries and provided with the necessary tools was organized under Captain Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery, to open a way through the breastworks so that artillery could pass through and follow up the success of the assaulting column. Captain Eaton executed this work admirably and advanced two of his own pieces to the open ground in front of our works, where, notwithstanding the great exposure to the fire of the enemy, they were worked throughout the entire day.

The enemy still holding rear lines of their works in close proximity it was not advisable or necessary to advance other pieces.

During the night of April 2 a constant fire was kept up from Battery No. 5 and Fort McGilvery on the bridge across the Appomattox River, over which it was supposed the enemy might be retreating. It is fair to presume that this fire was of considerable annoyance to the enemy.

Early in the morning of the 3d it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn from their lines and were in rapid retreat. Brevet Captain Stone, Fifth U. S. Artillery, immediately followed with his battery over the skirmish line and entered Petersburg simultaneously with the infantry.

Fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty-one rounds is the amount of artillery ammunition expended during the engagement.

The operations herein detailed differ but little from the occurances which almost daily transpired from the 17th of June, when the line of Petersburg was first taken, up to the 3d of April. During this entire time the artillery was kept constantly on the alert. Every movement of the enemy was observed, and all working parties strengthening or extending their works were at once driven under cover by the admirable practice of our artillerists. The same vigilance and practice being observed by the enemy, the result was an almost daily or nightly cannonading.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the artillery for the cheerful, patient, and hopeful manner in which, under the most trying circumstances, they performed their duties.

On the 3d, Major Miller, inspector of artillery, set about collecting the field pieces and ammunition abandoned by the enemy. The following is a description of the twenty guns captured in front of the lines occupied by the corps.

No. 1.—A Parrott gun, 3-inch, manufactured by J. R. A. & Co. No. 2180. Carriage made at Washington Arsenal.

No. 2.—A Parrott gun, 3-inch, manufactured by J. R. A. & Co. No. 2170. Carriage made by Wood & Bros. New York. 1844.

No. 3.—A U. S. Parrott, 3-inch. No. 95. 1861. R. P. P. W. P. F. maker.

No. 4.—A U. S. Parrott, 3-inch. No mark.

No. 5.—A howitzer, iron, 4½-inch, manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.

No. 6.—A boat howitzer, 24-pounder, manufactured by the Ames Manufacturing Company. No. 111. 1297–98.

No. 7.—A U. S. light 12-pounder brass gun. No. 33. 1862. Manufactured by the Ames Manufacturing Company.

No. 8.—A Dahlgren 12-pounder gun. No. 1817. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.; 1,220 pounds weight.

No. 9.—A Dahlgren 12-pounder gun. No. 1818. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.; 1,260 pounds weight.

No. 10.—A Dahlgren 12-pounder gun. No. 1802. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.; 1,250 pounds weight.

No. 11.—A Dahlgren 12-pounder gun. No. 1797. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.; 1,245 pounds weight.

No. 12.—A Dahlgren 12-pounder gun. No. 1814. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.; 1,255 pounds weight.

No. 13.—A Dahlgren, howitzer, 12-pounder. No. 1828. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co., 1863; 1,245 pounds weight.

No. 14.—A Dahlgren howitzer. No. 1858. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co., 1863; 1,225 pounds weight.

No. 15.—A 12-pounder smooth-bore gun. No. 2058. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.

No. 16.—A 12-pounder smooth-bore gun. No. 2118. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.

No. 17.—A 12-pounder smooth-bore gun. No number. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.

No. 18.—A 12-pounder smooth-bore gun. No. 2126. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.

No. 19.—A 12-pounder smooth-bore gun. No. 2126. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.

No. 20.—A 12-pounder smooth-bore gun. No. 2054. Manufactured by J. R. A. & Co.

A large amount of ammunition was obtained. Brevet Brigadier-General Abbot collected the heavy ordnance and ammunition, and has, it is presumed, made a report of the amount to the chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac.

It was with much pleasure that, in compliance with an invitation from the major-general commanding the corps, I was enabled to recommend the under-mentioned officers for promotion by brevet: Capt. Ed. J. Jones, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery; Capt. A. B. Twitchell, Seventh Maine Battery; Capt. Theo. Miller, Fourth New York Artillery; Capt. David F. Ritchie, C, First New York Artillery; First Lieut. William H. Rogers, First Connecticut Artillery; First Lieut. George E. Ketchum and Second Lieut. David B. Cooper, C, First New York Artillery; and also to make honorable mention of Bvt. Maj. Christian Woerner, Third New Jersey Battery; Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh New York Battery; Capt. William McClelland, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Artillery; Bvt. Capt. Val. H. Stone, C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery; First Lieut. John J. Teller, Twenty-seventh New York Battery; Second Lieut. Mason W. Page, Fifth Massachusetts Battery, Second Lieut. Theo. Huysman, Fourth New York Artillery, all of whom did excellent service with their commands in repulsing the assault on Fort Stedman and in the assault on Petersburg on the 2d day of April, 1865.

The following-named men, who pre-eminently distinguished themselves in working the guns captured from the enemy, have also been recommended as deserving the medal of honor: Sergt. David Cole, Sergt. Gustavus A. Rice, Corpl. Samuel T. Mallet, and Private Hiram Webster, Battery C, First New York Artillery.

Among all who behaved admirably on this duty these men are mentioned by their commanding officers as having behaved with distinguished bravery and coolness; their guns were only partially covered, consequently were much exposed to the enemy's fire. Sergeant Cole distinguished himself by attending to the supply of ammunition, cross-

ing the field several times under a hot fire. Sergt. G. A. Rice was wounded. Corpl. S. T. Mallet sighted and fired the first captured gun. Private H. Webster was wounded.

Considering the very important results obtained and the stubborn resistance of the enemy, the casualties in this command were very slight, the total number being 6 men killed and 1 commissioned officer and 20 men wounded. The slight loss under so heavy a fire may be accounted for from the fact that from long experience in the positions occupied the majority of the pieces were enabled to be kept under cover.

APPENDIX.

April 3, Petersburg being in our possession, preparations were immediately made to follow the retreating enemy, and the following batteries were selected to accompany this corps: Seventh Maine, Eleventh Massachusetts, D, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, Ninth Massachusetts, and Third New Jersey Batteries. It not being considered that the other batteries would be required, they were sent with the Reserve Artillery of the army to City Point, Maj. Theo. Miller being placed temporarily in command of the whole. The Second Division being the leading division of the corps, two batteries, the Seventh Maine and Eleventh Massachusetts, were attached to it and accompanied it during the march, ready for any service that might be required. Though none of the batteries were called into action after the capture of Petersburg good use was made of the horses and men of the two batteries of the division in collecting the abandoned and captured enemy's guns.

It having been reported by Captain Twitchell, Seventh Maine Battery, who had arrived with his command at Farmville, that a number of abandoned guns were in that vicinity, Maj. R. B. Ricketts was sent to find and collect them. The total number collected and placed near the railway at Burkeville was 110.

This corps being extended along the whole of the line of railway between Petersburg and Farmville, a distance of sixty-nine miles, the batteries were necessarily a long distance apart; while the Seventh Maine Battery was at Farmville, the Eleventh Massachusetts was at Burkeville, the Ninth Massachusetts at Nottoway Court-House, Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery, at Beasley's house, and the Third New Jersey some miles nearer to Petersburg.

Orders to that effect having been received the batteries (on the morning of April 20) commenced to march back to City Point, where they arrived in good order on the 23d. The commanding officer of the Ninth Massachusetts and Third New Jersey Batteries were then ordered to report to Brigadier-General Hays, who had relieved Major Miller in command of the Artillery Reserve, and the Nineteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-fourth New York Batteries were ordered to rejoin this corps, to which they originally belonged.

Transports having been provided the six batteries were embarked at City Point for Alexandria, where they arrived on the 28th of April and near to which city they are now in park.

In closing this report of the important part taken by the artillery under my charge in the memorable siege of Petersburg, it affords me pleasure to mention the efficient, cheerful, and harmonious manner in which the members of my staff performed their respective duties. The following officers composed it: Maj. R. B. Ricketts, First Pennsylvania Artillery, assistant to chief of artillery; Capt. Theodore Miller, Fourth New York Artillery, inspector of artillery; First Lieut. Thomas

Heasley, Thirty-fourth New York Battery, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. George W. Booth, Eleventh Massachusetts Battery, acting ordnance officer; Capt. Harry Brownson, assistant quartermaster; Capt. Daniel S. Tompkins, Twenty-seventh Michigan Volunteers, acting commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. Seth N. Hedges, Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, acting ordnance officer, in charge of ammunition train; Surg. William Ingalls, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. TIDBALL,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Army Corps.

(Same to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.)

No. 176.

Report of Capt. Adelbert B. Twitchell, Seventh Battery Maine Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MAINE BATTERY,
Farmville, Va., April 12, 1865.

Report of operations of the Seventh Maine Battery, Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, from March 30 to April 12, 1865:

March 30, 1865, four of my guns were in position at Fort Sedgwick and two at Battery 21. Nothing unusual occurred at that point until evening of April 1. At 10 p. m. I received orders to open immediately and fired all my guns rapidly. For an hour, from 11 o'clock until 12 m., fired slowly, one gun in five minutes. About fifty mortar shells were thrown in and about the fort the early part of the evening, wounding some three of the infantry soldiers. At 4 a. m., April 2, at the signal from Fort Avery, all my guns opened, firing rapidly for fifteen minutes. Ceased firing for a time as the infantry was gathering for the charge in our front. The rebel line was carried just before the break of day. The enemy threw shell and canister quite rapidly for a few moments, but gave too high elevation, as nearly all the missiles passed over our works.

A little after light I received a request from Colonel Harriman, commanding a brigade of the First Division, to send cannoneers to the line in front of Battery 21 to work the captured guns. Lieutenant Staples immediately volunteered, as also did all the men of his section (in Battery 21) and one detachment of men from Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery.

Lieutenant Staples, with the three detachments, went over to the captured guns and assisted in getting them in position, but returned in about an hour and a half, as plenty of men were found to work the guns, nearly 100 having come over from our batteries in park and those guns stationed in the rear line. Frequent calls being made for ammunition I sent Private Frank S. Wade to the line occupied to ascertain the number and caliber of the captured guns. He reported eight in working order,

six light 12-pounders and two 3-inch. Details of men were furnished me from the infantry stationed in Fort Sedgwick, and I sent over to the front line all the ammunition needed, the men taking the ammunition up the Jerusalem plank road and delivering it to Captain Ritchie, Battery C, First New York, who distributed it along the line. After the line was taken and it was light enough to see my guns were trained and opened upon the forts and redoubts in rear of the main rebel line, and I kept up almost a constant fire the entire day.

From Fort Sedgwick we observed two or three charges by the rebels during the day, and my guns sent shell and case-shot into their ranks with effect. About 8 a. m. I ordered that one 3-inch Parrott gun of Battery D, Pennsylvania Artillery, be taken from Battery 21 and placed on the left flank of my guns in Sedgwick, which, in connection with the left gun of my battery, could cover the left flank of Curtin's brigade, Potter's division.

These guns were well served and did good service during the day in checking the rebels, constantly threatening the left flank. My men worked without intermission during the entire day of April 2 in serving their guns and in receiving and sending ammunition to the line occupied by our troops.

Lieutenants Bundy and Thorp both volunteered to go over with their men to work the captured guns, but I was satisfied that a sufficient number of artillerymen had been sent over to work all the guns, and it was necessary to keep that point on our lines well manned. Besides, I believed my guns were doing good service in Sedgwick and Battery 21.

Though several officers and numbers of men were wounded in Sedgwick during the day I am happy to state that no casualties occurred in my command.

As near as I can judge I expended about 1,000 rounds of ammunition during the night of April 1 and the day of April 2. I cannot tell how many rounds were sent over to the front line. Monday, April 3, broke camp about noon and marched through Petersburg, via Fort Sedgwick (Fort Hell), on the Jerusalem plank road; marched about ten miles beyond Petersburg and went into camp about midnight. Starting at 8 a. m. Tuesday, the 4th, marched about five miles and halted until 4.30 p. m., and encamped not far from Saw-Mill Station; marched about fifteen miles. Wednesday, the 5th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 9 p. m., marched about twenty-two miles, crossing the railroad frequently, and encamped for the night at Wellville Station. Thursday, 6th, left park about 6.30 a. m., and marched all day and until 10 p. m., when we arrived at Burkeville and went into park, having marched about twenty miles. On our way passed through the village of Nottoway Court-House, eight miles from Burkeville. Friday, 7th, moved our park about one-half mile, where we remained until Sunday, 9th, when, at 2.30 p. m., we started on the road to Farmville, marched about twelve miles and parked for the night. Monday, the 10th, resumed the march at 7 a. m. and arrived at Farmville at 9 a. m., having marched six miles.

Wednesday, the 5th, I reported with my battery to Brigadier-General Curtin, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, and have been with the brigade since.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. TWITCHELL,
Captain, Commanding Seventh Maine Battery.

No. 177.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Charles A. Phillips, Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, MASSACHUSETTS ARTILLERY,
April 5, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this battery since the 30th of March:

The guns of the battery were in Fort Alexander Hays and remained there until the 3d of April. In the forenoon of the 2d of April, in compliance with orders from General Tidball, I sent Second Lieut. M. W. Page, with two detachments of cannoneers, to Fort Sedgwick, and from there they were ordered into the rebel battery, No. 27, across the Jerusalem plank road. This battery had been garrisoned by Battery B, Sumter Artillery, Georgia Volunteers, with six light 12-pounders. Besides the men from my battery, there were detachments from Battery C, First New York Artillery; B, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and Twenty-seventh New York Battery. The gorge of the battery being open, the men were exposed to a very severe fire from sharpshooters and from one 8-inch columbiad and two 8-inch siege howitzers in Fort Virginia, about 600 yards in our front, as well as from several pieces of light artillery. These pieces were mostly silenced by noon. Lieutenant Page was wounded and obliged to leave the field about noon. We kept up a constant and apparently successful fire until night.

The behavior of the officers and men in the battery was excellent. I make especial mention of Privates Joseph Burns and Thomas Jones. These two men were sent up with dinner for men at the guns. Upon reaching the front they volunteered for a charge upon Fort Mahone, and entered it among the first. They afterward returned to Battery 27 and helped work the guns. Private Joseph Burns was here severely wounded in the arm.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. A. PHILLIPS,
Brevet Major, Comdg. Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery.

Lieutenant HEASLEY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 178.

Report of Capt. Richard S. Milton, Ninth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
April 9, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: Agreeable to instructions received, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command during the action before Petersburg, April 1 and 2:

Five guns of my battery were in position at Fort Rice, between the Norfolk railroad and the Jerusalem plank road, and one at Battery 18 on the Norfolk railroad. During the night of the 1st instant became engaged about 11 p. m., on the enemy's line, at 1,000 yards distance, to the right and left of Fort Rice. At 12 m. the firing slackening on the

right I ceased firing. Firing was again resumed about 6 a. m. of the 2d instant upon the enemy's batteries, which had an enfilading fire upon the lines taken by our troops. The firing was kept up during the greater portion of the day with seeming good effect, as the enemy's fire gradually slackened and finally ceased.

During the action 149 rounds of ammunition were expended.

No casualties were experienced in the command.

During the operations of the two days sixty men of my battery were detailed as pioneers to remove obstacles in front of batteries advancing into the enemy's lines. The detail was under the immediate command of the commanding officer of the Twenty-seventh New York Battery.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. MILTON,
Captain Ninth Massachusetts Battery.

Lieutenant HEASLEY,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 179.

Report of Capt. Edward J. Jones, Eleventh Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS LIGHT BATTERY,
In the Field, at Burkeville Station, Va., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In response to General Orders, No. 12, I have the honor to report that my command occupied Fort Friend, and the ground on its right and left flanks, covering a portion of our lines in front of Petersburg, during the period referred to in said order, *i. e.*, 30th March ultimo to 3d April, day of the evacuation of Petersburg, and from 9 o'clock on the evening of the 30th ultimo to the morning of the 3d instant, when we were ordered forward with the Second Division. My command were at their posts ready for action, but no favorable opportunity presented itself for us to engage the enemy.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. JONES,
Captain Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery.

Capt. CHARLES E. MALLAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 180.

Report of Capt. Joseph W. B. Wright, Fourteenth Battery Massachusetts Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY,
Near City Point, Va., April 5, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this command from March 31, 1865, to date:

The right section of this command was in position in Battery 10, the left section in Battery 14. On the night of April 1 both sections commenced action at 11 o'clock and continued during the night. During the 2d of April the right section continued in action, by direction of Maj. T. Miller, inspector of artillery, Ninth Army Corps, to prevent the enemy moving troops from our right to the left; was also engaged in supporting a charge made by the Seventeenth Michigan Regiment. The left section was engaged in shelling the Mound Fort, and whenever

in sight the enemy's columns in their attempts to retake the captured works in front of Fort Hell, occasionally throwing shells into Petersburg. During the night of April 1 the battery threw 230 shells into the enemy's lines, and on the 2d, 245 shells. Both sections of battery came out of positions during the forenoon of 3d, to camp near Meade's Station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. B. WRIGHT,
Captain, Commanding Fourteenth Massachusetts Battery.

Lieut. T. HEASLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Brigade.

No. 181.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Christian Woerner, Third Battery New Jersey Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD NEW JERSEY BATTERY,
Petersburg, Va., April 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my battery from March 30 to the evacuation of Petersburg as follows:

On March 30 four guns of my battery were in position in Fort Haskell, and two in reserve in the caisson camp; nothing worthy of remark has occurred on that day about Fort Haskell. On the 1st instant, according to directions received, I opened and kept up a steady fire from the four guns in Fort Haskell on the enemy's works on Cemetery and Spring Hills from 11.30 p. m. until 2 a. m. of 2d instant, and from 4 to 9 a. m. of the 2d instant; not a single shot was fired from the enemy's works in response. From 1 to 5 p. m. of 2d instant I kept up fire against a mortar battery of the enemy near Fort Mahone, who were shelling the forts captured by our troops. From 5 p. m., April 2, to the evacuation of this town nothing worthy of record has occurred in Fort Haskell. The two guns of my battery in camp were held in reserve near the Avery house from the night of the 1st till the morning of the 3d of April, prepared for any service.

No casualties have occurred during the above mentioned time in my battery, and the expenditure of ammunition during the same time was as follows: 74 rounds of solid shot; 215 rounds of spherical case; 9 rounds of shell.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHRISTIAN WOERNER,
Brevet-Major U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 182.

Report of Capt. David F. Ritchie, Battery C, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY C, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 5, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular dated headquarters Artillery Brigade, Ninth Corps, April 4, 1865, I have the honor to transmit the fol-

lowing report of the part taken by my battery in the action resulting in the capture of Petersburg, including the time between the 30th ultimo and the morning of the 3d instant:

My battery occupied the small work in rear of Fort Sedgwick, and up to the morning of the 2d my men had been constantly employed in repairing the embrasures, ramps, platforms, &c., the fort being almost useless when I entered it. At about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant I received an order from Brevet Major Ricketts to take my cannoneers into the rebel works, which had then just been captured, and man such rebel guns as I might find there. I immediately marched my four detachments of cannoneers at double-quick through one of the front embrasures of Fort Sedgwick, across the plain directly up the Jerusalem road to the rebel fort, immediately in front of Fort Sedgwick, and which was numbered by the enemy, Battery 27. I found in this work five 12-pounder rebel guns, three iron and two brass, one of the former, and one of the latter were partially disabled, but in the course of the day both were put in working order. The remaining three were at once manned and worked with good effect on the enemy's line. There were between 200 and 300 rounds of ammunition in the fort, all of which I used on the enemy's batteries.

The guns were much exposed to the enemy's fire, but the men behaved splendidly, working the guns with great accuracy and rapidity, and finally silencing the enemy's battery in Fort Virginia which consisted of two 8-inch siege guns. This battery was not more than 500 yards distant, and annoyed us severely with grape, during the early part of the day.

Soon after taking possession of the rebel guns the enemy brought seven pieces of light artillery into position on different parts of his rear line. These together with a rifle battery about 900 yards to the right opened on us to cover a rebel charge, which was partially successful. We were also under a heavy mortar fire all day. After expending nearly all the rebel ammunition in the fort I was supplied by the way of Fort Sedgwick, and was at no time entirely out, although obliged several times to cease firing so as not to exhaust the supply. It was very difficult to get ammunition up to the work, as the space intervening between Fort Sedgwick and the captured fort was covered by the enemy's sharpshooters and skirmishers, and was also swept by the enemy's artillery. Most of the ammunition had to be brought up one or two rounds at a time. In the course of the fight one of the guns was disabled by the breaking of the cap squares, another was burst open at the re-enforce, apparently from a defect in the manufacture. At no time during the fight were there less than three guns in working order, and most of the time there were five.

The fight was a most exhausting one, the men having been at their posts nearly all of the previous night and without anything to eat till near noon, when I had coffee brought up for them. It was necessary to maintain a constant fire, as the enemy improved every cessation to open on us with their batteries and musketry, yet the cannoneers labored at their pieces even after they were almost exhausted. The guns were only partially covered by a small traverse, which sheltered the men when not firing.

The casualties in my battery during the day amounted to but four, two killed and two wounded.

The general conduct of my officers and men was most praiseworthy. When ordered to cross the plain to the enemy's work in the morning not one faltered, even some of the infantry whom their officers were

vainly endeavoring to urge forward, took courage when they saw the artillerymen charging past them with nothing but hand spikes and rammer staves and jumped up and went forward.

I cannot do justice without mentioning the names of my officers, First Lieut. George E. Ketchum and Second Lieut. David B. Cooper. Both behaved with coolness and gallantry and performed excellent service.

My First Sergt. David Cole displayed great coolness and courage by attending to the supply of ammunition, crossing the field several times under a hot fire. Other enlisted men who particularly distinguished themselves were Sergt. Gustavus A. Rice (wounded), Corpls. Samuel T. Mallet (who sighted and fired the first gun), George S. Bennett, and Jacob S. Cole; Privates Cleary, Mooney, Webster (wounded), and Thompson. Quite a number of my cannoneers were new men, but soon became veterans in conduct.

During the day I was re-enforced by ten men with a sergeant and corporal, from Battery B, First Pennsylvania, under charge of First Lieutenant Rice; about a dozen men with a sergeant and one or two corporals from the Twenty-seventh New York Battery, under First Lieutenant Teller, and two detachments with their non-commissioned officers, under charge of Second Lieutenant Page, from the Fifth Massachusetts Battery. Captain McClelland, of B, First Pennsylvania, was present part of the day and rendered good service. Captain McClelland and Lieutenant Page were slightly wounded.

To all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of Battery B, First Pennsylvania, Twenty-seventh New York Independent Battery, and the Fifth Massachusetts Battery, who assisted to work the guns in the rebel fort, too much praise can scarcely be awarded. I have mentioned them in the order in which they came to the fort, and I would further mention particular instances of gallantry and coolness, but will leave this for the officers of the respective batteries.

Between 3 and 4 p. m. the rebels made a charge and nearly succeeded in recapturing the fort, on account of the inexcusable retreat of quite a large number of the infantry which occupied the fort. The infantry for a short time prevented the working of the guns, by running over the cannoneers at their posts, but enough stuck to their guns to soon get them working again, and the panic was finally checked, but not till after an exhibition of the most disgraceful cowardice and inefficiency on the part of many of the officers of the one-year regiments. There appeared to be a total lack of discipline in some of the regiments. It is my opinion that any time during the forenoon the enemy could have been driven out of the second line of works by a vigorous charge.

The arrival of General Collis' brigade and their good conduct in charging up to the fort at the time of the panic contributed to restore the courage of our troops and to check the enemy's advance.

It is impossible to give the exact number of rounds fired from the captured guns during the day, but I have set the approximate figure at 1,800 rounds.

About 4 p. m. Bvt. Maj. C. A. Phillips, Fifth Massachusetts Battery, came up to the fort and by virtue of his rank assumed command, remaining until the morning of the 3d instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. F. RITCHIE,

Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery C.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 183.

Report of Capt. Angell Matthewson, Battery E, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 22, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my battery in the recent operations:

During the day of the 29th ultimo the battery lay on a hill to the left and rear of Fort Stedman until about 11 p. m., when Lieutenant Barse, commanding in my absence, received an order from Major-General Ord's chief of staff to immediately place one piece in Battery No. 13, to the left of Fort Haskell, the firing being very heavy from both sides at the time. This gun remained until after daylight on the morning of the 30th, when it was withdrawn. During the engagement of the previous evening Private William D. Gilmore was severely wounded in the right leg and left foot by the enemy's shell. About 10 o'clock on the evening of the 30th one section of the battery was placed in Battery No. 13, by order of General Tidball, commanding artillery of the Ninth Corps, where said section remained until the afternoon of the 3d instant, engaging the enemy during the night of the 1st and the day of the 2d instant. About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 3d instant this section was withdrawn by order of General Tidball and the battery got in readiness to move to City Point, where it arrived about 9 p. m.

Résumé.—Casualties: Private William D. Gilmore, wounded, March 29, 1865, in front of Petersburg, Battery No. 13.

Ammunition expended: Solid shot, 10; shell, 8; case shot, 29. Total, 47 rounds.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ANGELL MATTHEWSON,
Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Lieut. FORD. MORRIS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Brigade.

No. 184.

Report of Lieut. George H. Barse, Battery E, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY E, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 6, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from headquarters Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, dated April 5, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report:

At 10 o'clock on the night of the 30th ultimo I received an order from Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball to place a section of my battery in Battery No. 13. Upon the receipt of the order I directed Second Lieut. C. Humphreys to take the right section and proceed to Battery No. 13, which order was promptly executed. During the night of the 1st instant it took an active part in the heavy cannonading in front of Petersburg, and was engaged during the day following. My left sec-

tion was not engaged during the three days. On the afternoon of the 3d instant I was ordered to withdraw my guns from the works and prepare to move to City Point, Va.

The only casualty in the battery was one man severely wounded.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. BARSE,

First Lieutenant, First New York Artillery, Comdg. Battery E.

Lieut. W. M. HAYCOCK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Reserve.

No. 185.

Report of Capt. Samuel A. McClellan, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. LIGHT BATTERY G, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,

City Point, Va., April 7, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In accordance with circular, headquarters Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac, April 5, 1865, I have the honor to make the following report:

About a quarter before 10 p. m. Saturday, April 1, 1865, I received orders from General J. C. Tidball, chief of artillery, Ninth Army Corps, to report in person at his headquarters. On arriving there I was ordered, upon hearing the report of a signal gun to be fired from Fort Avery about 10 o'clock, to open on the enemy with the two sections of the battery in Fort Morton, and also send the section which I had in park, under the command of a lieutenant, to a position on a rise of ground between the Avery house and the railroad bridge. I sent Lieutenant Millot with the section to the Avery house, and went myself to Fort Morton, opening in accordance with the above order, the enemy soon replying, principally with their mortar batteries, many of their shells bursting in the fort. I kept up a continuous fire until about 1 a. m. April 2, when I was ordered by Major Ricketts, assistant chief of artillery, Ninth Army Corps, to cease firing, and to open again as vigorously as possible at 4 a. m. About 3.30 a. m. Lieutenant Heasley, acting assistant adjutant-general, Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, ordered me to reserve my fire until our infantry had gained all the advantage they could by a charge to be made by them at 4 a. m. in front of Fort Sedgwick, and then to open with all the guns I could bring to bear upon the enemy's works. About 4.30 a. m. I observed the enemy open with the guns in my front on our troops in front of Fort Sedgwick, who had charged the enemy's works and taken them. I immediately opened upon them with all the guns I could bring to bear, including the 32-pounders in the fort, when they again opened a very heavy fire upon us with their mortars, which was replied to by the 10-inch mortar battery in Fort Morton. I kept up an incessant fire until about 8.30 a. m., when the enemy slackened theirs to an occasional shot, and I changed mine farther to the left, where the enemy was throwing shell and canister into our troops. At this time I received orders from General Tidball to send two detachments of cannoneers, in charge of a lieutenant, to report to Captain Twitchell, in Fort Sedgwick, to work rebel guns. I kept up my fire upon the enemy's works during the day until about 6 p. m.

The enemy's fire was very accurate, many of their shells bursting in our fort, but fortunately without killing or wounding a man. There was but one shell (eight-inch) that did not burst; it struck in the midst

of a gun detachment, burying itself in the ground. Had it burst it must have killed or wounded ten or twelve men, as they were standing very close together.

Officers and men deserve great credit for their steadiness and coolness during the engagement. I expended during the engagement 410 rounds of ammunition.

Respectfully, yours,

S. A. McCLELLAN,
Captain, First New York Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. W. M. HAYCOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Artillery Reserve.

No. 186.

Report of Bvt. Maj. George Breck, Battery L, First New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY L, FIRST NEW YORK ARTILLERY,
April 22, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command since its separation from the Fifth Army Corps, in the actions before Petersburg:

On the 29th of March my battery, under command of Lieut. D. M. Perine, was ordered to report to Bvt. Maj. C. A. Phillips, commanding the batteries detached from the Fifth Army Corps. The battery moved into position on the line occupied by the Ninth Army Corps in front of the Avery house, in rear and on the left of Fort Morton. It remained in this position inactive till the morning of April 2, at which time an assault was made upon the enemy's works, resulting in the capture of four forts, a number of guns, and prisoners. The four gun detachments under command of Lieutenant Deitz (during the temporary absence of Lieutenant Perine) were ordered to advance and work the guns abandoned by the enemy. This was promptly done, the men being led on a double-quick, exposed to a severe fire of musketry and artillery which the enemy was pouring into the captured works from forts on either flank and in rear of them. Arriving at one of the forts the guns were found manned by others who had preceded the men of Battery L for the same purpose. They then advanced to another of the captured works, found one gun, but were unable to work it in consequence of the gun implements being destroyed. They then proceeded to another and found that occupied and manned also. After remaining awhile in this work and finding the guns efficiently served Lieutenant Deitz returned with the men to the battery, which, under command of Lieutenant Perine, engaged the enemy whose guns were still directed at our forces in the line of captured works. A desultory firing was kept up till sunset with apparent good effect, as the enemy's artillery was silenced whenever my battery engaged him. During the night Petersburg was evacuated, and on the following day my command fell back into camp. On the 6th of April I was ordered to proceed to City Point and encamp.

Number of rounds expended in action, 115; casualties, none.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BRECK,
Bvt. Major, Commanding Battery L, First New York Artillery.

Lieut. FORD. MORRIS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Fifth Army Corps.

No. 187.

Report of Capt. Edward W. Rogers, Nineteenth Battery New York Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
May 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Nineteenth New York Battery from March 30 until the capture of Petersburg:

On March 30 four guns of the battery were in Fort Stedman and two in reserve. The section in reserve was not employed during the time mentioned. During the days and nights of March 30 and 31 the cannoneers were kept at their posts almost without intermission, opening fire upon the enemy at different times as circumstances dictated. On the night of April 1, at about 11 o'clock, I opened my guns on the enemy's lines by direction of the general commanding Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, keeping up a steady fire for some time. During the entire night we kept on the alert and fired at intervals. Before daylight on the morning of the 3d instant it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated his works during the night.

There were no casualties in my battery during these operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. ROGERS,
Captain, Commanding Nineteenth New York Battery.

Capt. CHARLES E. MALLAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 188.

Report of Capt. John B. Eaton, Twenty-seventh Battery New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
Near Fort Davis, April 4, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular just received, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my battery during the engagement of the 2d instant, which resulted in the evacuation of Petersburg:

On the evening of April 1 the right and left sections of my battery, commanded by First Lieutenants Moore and Teller, were in Fort Davis, the center section, under Second Lieutenant Phillips, was in park. On that evening I was directed by Brevet Brigadier-General Tidball to be prepared, in case the attack contemplated to be made on the following morning succeeded, to cut a passage through our works and advance Lieutenant Phillips' section in front of the line to support and follow up the advantage that might be gained. A working party from the Ninth Massachusetts Battery having been furnished me I had the section under cover just in the rear of Battery No. 21, with the working party ready to clear a passage for it, soon after the opening of the cannonade which immediately preceded the assault. The moment I perceived that the charge had been successful I opened a road through the parapet and abatis on the right of Battery No. 20, and Lieutenant

Phillips brought out his guns at a trot, going into position some distance in front of the abatis in fine style about 5 a. m. We were at once subjected to a fire of musketry as well as that from several of the enemy's batteries, which latter, however, were rendered of comparatively little effect by the fire to which we subjected them.

In the meantime Lieutenant Teller had volunteered with two gun detachments to cross over to the rebel Battery No. 27 (formerly known to us as Fort Mahone), and assist in working the captured guns, while Lieutenant Moore remained in command of the four guns in Fort Davis. Later in the day Lieutenant Moore advanced two pieces outside the fort down the Jerusalem plank road, and performed efficient service in checking the fire of a rebel battery which was firing into our troops in Battery 27. One of his men was slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Teller remained with his men in Battery 27 until late in the afternoon. During a part of the day they were engaged in a hand to hand fight with the rebels, and one man was shot through the face. The remainder of the party returned to our line in safety, when their services were no longer required. I remained during the day with the section of Lieutenant Phillips in front of the line.

The guns and men were exposed to the fire of the enemy without the slightest protection, but no casualties occurred, and I withdrew the pieces within the abatis at 5.30 p. m. by direction of General Tidball.

My officers all showed great gallantry and coolness. Lieutenant Teller very narrowly escaped death from a shell, and both Messrs. Moore and Phillips had several narrow escapes from injury.

I have the pleasure of reporting no casualties except the two above mentioned.

I remain, lieutenant, very respectfully,

JNO. B. EATON,
Captain, Commanding Twenty-seventh New York Battery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 189.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Jacob Roemer, Thirty-fourth Battery New York Light Artillery.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTY.,
City Point, Va., April 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with circular received April 4, 1865, to report the part taken by this command in the engagements of April 1, 2, and 3, before Petersburg, Va.:

April 1, in position four pieces in Fort McGilvery, and left section in Battery No. 5. Fort McGilvery had been heavily attacked during the night of March 31. It was garrisoned by the Forty-sixth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment, four pieces Thirty-fourth New York Independent Veteran Volunteer Battery, and one section Fifth U. S. Artillery, light 12-pounders. Fired 405 rounds, one man wounded (Corporal Fuller). Direction of fire at the enemy's line with good effect. April 2, during the day at Cemetery Hill, where the enemy's batteries were playing on our troops, where I tried my utmost to disturb their artillery fire on our line, and I also directed some of my

fire toward the city on the burning warehouses during the night of the 2d, to assist our troops to advance toward the city, which they successfully accomplished by drawing the enemy's fire.

Fired eighty-eight rounds from Fort McGilvery. Fired the last shot at 3.40 a. m. April 3, 1865. One man wounded (Corporal Griffin).

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,

Bvt. Maj., Comdg. Thirty-fourth New York Independent Battery.

Lieutenant HEASLEY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brig., Ninth Army Corps.

No. 190.

Report of Capt. William McClelland, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

NEAR CITY POINT, VA., *April 7, 1865.*

Report of operations of Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, in front of Petersburg, Va., on April 1, 2, and 3, 1865.

First. Position of the battery, &c.: Two sections in Fort Davis in charge of Lieutenants Rice and Pennypacker, and one section in Battery 22, in charge of Captain McClelland; Lieutenant Gardner in charge of caissons, camp, &c., and Lieutenant Gealy on leave of absence.

April 1, 10 p. m., I received orders to report in person at Artillery Brigade, Ninth Army Corps headquarters, there receiving orders from General Tidball, chief of artillery, Ninth Army Corps, to open fire on the enemy's works at a given signal, which was given about fifteen minutes subsequently. A moderate fire was kept up for about an hour from the two guns at Battery 22, when orders were received to cease firing until 4 o'clock next morning, at which time firing was resumed from the two guns at Battery No. 22 and three in Fort Davis, which was chiefly directed on Fort Mahone. At about 7 a. m., at the request of a staff officer, whose name I did not learn, I sent Lieutenant Rice with two gun detachments to assist in working the guns in the fort on the Jerusalem plank road, captured by our advance. I left the section at Battery No. 22 in charge of a sergeant and accompanied Lieutenant Rice. On the way between the picket lines one man, Sergeant Swisher, was wounded by a piece of shell. I came back to Fort Sedgwick twice, the first time to hurry up ammunition and the last time to remove a section from Fort Davis to Fort Wright, by order of General Tidball, Lieutenant Pennypacker in charge. A sergeant was placed in charge of the two remaining guns in Fort Davis, firing occasionally on account of the trees between Fort Davis and the works not yet in our possession. In a charge made by the enemy during the afternoon to recapture their lost line Corporal Gilkey was killed whilst sighting one of the pieces and Sergeant Grubb so severely wounded that he died a short time after. A short time after Corporal Summers, while sighting his gun in Fort Wright, was severely wounded by a piece of shell. I make mention of these non-commissioned officers on account of the bravery displayed by them, as well as all the detachments from the several batteries manning the guns, who should receive the credit of holding that portion of the line and preventing its recapture, the infantry support falling back or getting into the ditch in front of the fort.

It affords me great pleasure to report the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Rice. He never for a moment left his post, at times greatly exposing himself in attempting to rally the infantry and their officers.

Major Phillips, Fifth Massachusetts Battery, Captain Ritchie, First New York, and Lieutenant Rice advanced one piece with a prolonge beyond the line and fired several rounds before our lines were advanced.

The next morning (3d) received orders from General Tidball for the battery to be withdrawn and parked.

About 1,200 rounds of ammunition were fired, exclusive of what was fired from the captured guns.

W. McCLELLAND,
Captain, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Comdg. Battery B.

No. 191.

Report of Capt. Samuel H. Rhoads, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

HDQRS. BATTERY D, PENNSYLVANIA VOL. ARTILLERY,
April 5, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations from March 30 to morning of April 3:

Nothing of importance occurred on the 30th and 31st ultimo. About 11.30 p. m. on the 1st instant opened fire from all the guns of the battery, and continued until about 100 rounds were expended, then ceased until our forces charged the enemy's works, on the morning of the 2d instant, when all the guns opened. After daylight I took the three guns out of Fort Meikel and placed them in rear of the infantry quarters, on the left of the fort, and kept on firing, with short intermissions, until dark. The fire of these three guns was directed principally upon the enemy's batteries, from in front of Fort Rice to Cemetery Hill, and upon their front line and covered ways, from which their infantry fired between these points. The fire of the piece in Fort Rice was directed upon the same points. The section in Battery 21, in charge of Lieutenant Sailor, was fired from that work until 9 a. m., when one piece was moved to Fort Sedgwick. Both these guns were worked, with short intermissions, all day.

The three guns in Fort Meikel fired 628 rounds during the night of the 1st, and on the 2d instant the gun in Fort Rice fired 37 rounds, and the section in and near Fort Sedgwick expended, as near as possible to ascertain, 250 to 300 rounds.

About daylight on the 2d a detail of seven men, in charge of a gunner, was sent to one of the captured forts to assist in working the guns captured from the enemy. After being there about one hour the detail returned to Battery 21. One of the captured guns, in charge of the corporal and manned by infantry, fired about sixty rounds. The remainder of the detail were distributed among other guns to assist the infantry. About noon another detachment was sent to work the guns in a fort our forces attempted to capture. The men went over to the charging force, but, as they failed to capture the work, the men returned to the section after the failure.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. RHOADS,
Captain, Commanding Battery D, Pennsylvania Vol. Artillery.

Lieut. THOMAS HEASLEY, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 192.

Report of Lieut. Valentine H. Stone, Batteries C and I, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP OF BATTERIES C AND I, FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 4, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular received this day from headquarters Artillery Brigade, Ninth Corps, I have the honor to report that on the 1st instant my battery was stationed, one section in Fort McGilvery and one in Battery No. 9. At 10.30 p. m. I received a circular requiring the battery commanders in the brigade to report at once in person to the chief of artillery, Ninth Corps. Upon doing so I was advised by the general commanding the brigade to go at once to my battery and open fire upon the enemy's line. I did so, commencing to fire at 11 p. m. I continued firing until 2 a. m. on the 2d instant; the enemy's fire moderately heavy, but showing evidently that they did not have the same amount of artillery in my front that they had on the 25th ultimo. At 3.15 a. m. the 2d instant I received an order from chief of artillery, Ninth Corps, to be in readiness to open fire at 4 a. m., to wait for the signal to be given by the firing from Fort Avery. Promptly at the time mentioned above the battery opened and fired until some time after daylight, the artillery fire from the enemy being much heavier than during the night. During nearly the entire day the battery, in pursuance of orders, kept slowly and deliberately firing upon the enemy, firing about once in every five minutes, but we were unable during the [day] to get any response whatever from the enemy, one or two shots from a mortar towards sundown being all the artillery fired, and a stray shot or two from the sharpshooters once in a great while being all the musketry return they would make.

At 3.30 a. m. on the 3d instant I could see from Fort McGilvery (a bright fire being at that time burning in Petersburg) a body of men going over the breast-works of a fort of the enemy's in my front. Thinking it might be the enemy evacuating I opened on them with spherical case, but upon my firing one round they called back to us, "don't fire!" don't fire!" I at once concluded that it must be our picket-line advancing. I requested permission of Brevet Colonel Ely, commanding the brigade of infantry occupying that portion of our line, if he advanced his brigade, to advance with one section of my battery at the same time. He granted my request. I immediately sent an orderly to my caisson camp to bring up the limbers of the guns. After a short time I dispatched another orderly. Becoming impatient at the delay I started for my camp, it being about one mile distant. Upon arriving there I found my limbers about ready to start; I brought them to the front at a gallop. Upon limbering up the section in Fort McGilvery (leaving the remaining section and the caissons in reserve in charge of Lieutenant Huysman) I proceeded up the road between Fort McGilvery and Battery 9, a small pioneer party cutting off a little of the top of the breast-works sufficient to enable me to get over. Under the circumstances I moved to the front in the direction of Petersburg in as rapid a manner as possible, arriving inside of the city at 4.15 a. m. When I got to the center of the city I found a portion of Brevet Colonel Ely's brigade awaiting me. Advancing a square farther I found a brigade of the Sixth Corps, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Hamblin, coming down the other end of the street. I galloped rapidly forward turning the corner of the street immediately in front of the brigade of the Sixth

Corps, thus bringing them in rear of the advance of the Ninth Corps. I then posted my section and started forward with my orderly to see if I could cross the bridge over the Appomattox. When within a hundred yards of it I saw five rebel infantry with muskets (a picket-guard that was too late to cross as the bridge was burning). I charged upon them, calling on them to surrender; they did so, the five of them, laying down their muskets after a little hesitation, surrendered to myself and orderly, our arms consisting of my saber. We found the bridge too far gone to save. I was fired upon by some persons from a house close by. The horse of my orderly was shot.

I had not gone the length of a square before I picked up fourteen more prisoners, all of whom I turned over to an infantry officer who came up. I then with a small party of infantry charged upon the house from which the shots came, but I was unable to find the man who fired. I took possession of the house, which was a cotton factory containing some one hundred and forty bales of spun yarn and fifty bales of cotton. Placing a guard over the premises I then reported my section to General Willcox, commanding the artillery. He ordered me to bring up the whole of my battery, and baggage, and afterward to go into camp near Colonel Ely's brigade on the Cox road about one mile from Petersburg, where I remain at present. There was no other artillery except my battery in Petersburg before 10 a. m.

I would take this opportunity of mentioning Lieut. C. C. MacConnell, Fifth U. S. Artillery. He was in charge of the section in Fort McGilvery. I was so short of horses in the battery that I could not at the time permit him one to ride. He double-quicked it on foot into the city. During the engagements of the past few days he has acted with great coolness, bravery, and gallantry, and I think that he has fairly earned a brevet for his conduct upon this occasion, to say nothing of his previous services.

Lieut. Theo. Huysman, Fourth New York Artillery, temporarily attached to the battery, did excellent service.

Bugler Andrew R. Muller, Battery C, Fifth U. S Artillery, deserves great credit for the extraordinary coolness and bravery shown by him while carrying orders for me, passing to and fro from the front repeatedly under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry.

Sergeants Martin Malloy and Patrick Doherty, Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, deserve credit for the skill with which they managed their guns and for the correctness of their firing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VAL. H. STONE,

First Lieutenant, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery C and I.

ACTG. ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARTILLERY BRIGADE, NINTH CORPS.

No. 193.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Independent Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT BRIGADE,
April 19, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from headquarters, Army of the Potomac, my command moved from City Point to Meade's Station on the morning of the 2d of April, arriving at that

point at 1 p. m., where I met it, and relieved Colonel Tippin, who was in command during my absence. It consisted of four regiments of infantry, as follows: Sixty-eighth and One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Twentieth New York State Militia, and Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. From Meade's Station I moved to the Avery house and reported to Major-General Parke, whom I found in Fort Rice. I was ordered by General Parke to move to Fort Sedgwick and report to General Griffin. Arriving at Fort Sedgwick at 2 p. m. I was ordered by General Griffin to move my command as judiciously as possible into the front line held by his troops, and avail myself of the first opportunity to force the line the enemy then held. While forming my brigade in the picket-line in front of Fort Sedgwick I discovered that some of our troops on our right of Fort Mahone were breaking and falling back in confusion under a heavy fire of musketry. I immediately charged with my command and succeeded, under a fierce artillery and musketry fire, in driving back the enemy and reoccupying the line. Fort Mahone was still held by the enemy and I made dispositions to pass to its rear and assault it in reverse. This proposition I communicated in writing to General Griffin, and asked that a brigade might be ordered to support me. At about 4.30 p. m. I received permission in writing from General Griffin to make the assault and was informed that Hamblin's brigade, of the Sixth Corps, was moving up to my support, and that the Two hundred and eighth and Two hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Regiments would also support me.

Having completed my arrangements and being about to move forward I received a communication from General Griffin directing me not to assault, as upon consultation it was deemed imprudent at present, but to strengthen my left and hold fast to what I had. I immediately countermanded the orders for assault and occupied my time during the remainder of the day in throwing up an intrenched line on my left flank, from Fort Mahone towards Fort Sedgwick. This work was performed by the Sixty-first Massachusetts (Colonel Walcott), under a severe fire from the sharpshooters in Fort Mahone.

At 2 a. m. on 3d instant the enemy's fire having ceased and a staff officer from General Hartranft's headquarters (I believe) having informed me that deserters gave information of the evacuation of the line, I assaulted Fort Mahone, but found it deserted. I at once moved forward toward Petersburg in line of battle, the Zouaves being deployed as skirmishers, and notified General Parke of my movements, requesting that the troops on my right and left be directed not to fire upon my troops. At 4 a. m. I received an order from General Parke not to be too hasty, as a general advance was ordered for 5 a. m. I then halted until daylight, at which time I found that troops on my right and left were pressing forward. My skirmishers were then thrown forward at double-quick, and I resumed my forward movement, arriving at Petersburg shortly after 5 a. m., my skirmishers being the first troops in the city from the west end.

The One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers found in the hands of the enemy a U. S. national flag belonging to some regiment unknown, which flag I now have in my possession. Arriving at Petersburg and hearing that Campbell's bridge across the Appomattox River was on fire I pushed forward at double-quick with the Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and although we succeeded in extinguishing the flames the bridge fell in about fifteen minutes after our arrival.

At 10 a. m. I received orders from General Parke to return to City Point with my command, at the same time receiving his warm congratulations and thanks for the gallant behavior of my brigade.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the admirable conduct of my officers and men, and when it is taken into consideration that they marched from City Point to Fort Sedgwick without a halt, and were then thrown against the enemy during a retrograde movement of some of our own troops, I congratulate myself upon being a participant in the work.

The First Massachusetts Cavalry, of my brigade, was on picket duty at Prince George Court-House.

I attach hereto a list of casualties.*

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

Col. GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT BRIGADE,
April 21, 1865.

Col. G. D. RUGGLES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In reply to your letter of the 18th instant asking that I "present at the earliest moment practicable the names of officers of my command who, in my judgment, have by meritorious services in the recent campaign rendered themselves worthy of promotion to the rank of major-general and brigadier-general, as well as of those of all grades who for the same reasons are held by me as deserving of promotions by brevet," I have the honor to transmit the following recommendations:

1. Col. Charles F. Walcott, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be promoted to brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious services rendered on the 2d of April in the assault on the enemy's works west of the Jerusalem plank road.

2. Lieut. Col. E. W. Stone, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to the rank of colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services rendered upon the same occasion, and for his energy and perseverance in constructing a covered way near Fort Mahone under a severe fire of the enemy.

3. Maj. James G. C. Dodge, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in leading his regiment on the 2d instant against the enemy's works (the regiment being left in front). This officer has been twice wounded in action and, although a cripple, has insisted upon remaining in the service, notwithstanding advice to the contrary from his physicians. His character upon the occasion referred to was of the most conspicuous character. The conduct of the three officers above-mentioned came under my immediate observation and I can safely say had great influence upon our success.

4. Capt. Benjamin C. Shermer, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for meritorious conduct in taking charge of his regiment during the absence of his superior officers,

* Embodied in table, p. 590.

reorganizing it and turning the works of the enemy so as to adapt them to our own defense.

5. Capt. Alfred S. Newlin, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant services rendered the brevet brigadier-general commanding as acting aide-de-camp. This officer after the brigade had occupied the enemy's main line organized and brought up to its support the fragments of several regiments of the Ninth Corps. He has in previous engagements been distinguished for his gallantry.

6. First Lieut. and Quartermaster James Hartley, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on the rebel works in front of Petersburg on Sunday, April 2. Though by reason of his position as quartermaster not called upon to take an active part in the operations nor to participate in the assault, he yet did both, and by his coolness and bravery rendered essential services to the commanding officer of his regiment and myself. So marked were his services that they were made the subject of a general order from these headquarters.

7. First. Lieut. Benjamin Vaughan, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant conduct in refusing to leave the field after receiving a severe wound through the right shoulder early in the action, and remaining with his command for several hours thereafter and until the enemy's fire had ceased.

8. First. Lieut. Edward H. Morrill, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant conduct in promptly leading his command into a very dangerous position near Fort Mahone, which the regiment was ordered to occupy and hold at all hazards.

9. First. Lieut. Henry W. Howard, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant conduct in superintending the construction under fire of a line of works to cover the left flank of the line captured from the enemy and for his fearless conduct in very rapidly leading a line of skirmishers along the enemy's works to feel their position on the night of the 2d and 3d of April, at a time when it was unknown whether or not the line was still held by the enemy.

10. First Lieut. Henry T. Johns, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for taking the regimental colors from the color-sergeant, who had fallen from exhaustion, and gallantly keeping them in their proper position.

11. Second Lieut. Frank T. Palmer, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be first lieutenant by brevet for meritorious conduct in relieving Lieutenant Morrill from the dangerous position which was held by the left of the regiment when Lieutenant Morrill had exhausted his ammunition, and for the remarkable bravery and energy which he displayed in holding the position.

12. First. Lieut. Isaac P. Gragg, Sixty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to be captain by brevet for gallant conduct in carrying orders along the line.

13. Capt. Michael Fulmer, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be major by brevet for gallant services in leading his command in an assault until severely wounded in the head near the ditch of the enemy's works.

14. Capt. M. Snyder, Twentieth New York State Militia, to be major by brevet for gallantly leading his regiment during the temporary absence of his colonel in the assault on the enemy's works on the Jerusalem plank road on 2d instant.

I have the honor to recommend that all these appointments, if approved by the major-general commanding, take effect from April 2, 1865.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

No. 194.

Report of Col. Charles F. Walcott, Sixty-first Massachusetts Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-FIRST REGT. MASSACHUSETTS VOL. INFTY.,
City Point, Va., April 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Sixty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in obedience to orders received from Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham, commanding defenses of City Point, Va., moved to the outer defenses and took position in rear of Battery No. 3 at 8.15 a. m., April 2, 1865, where they remained until twenty minutes of 10 a. m., when, in obedience to orders received from Colonel Tippin, of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, temporarily commanding Independent Brigade, they moved to Meade's Station, arriving there at five minutes to 1 p. m. The regiment was immediately moved to Fort Sedgwick by the order of General C. H. T. Collis, commanding brigade, where they remained until 2 p. m., when, in obedience to orders from General Collis, they charged up the Jerusalem plank road, and, turning to the left, gallantly carried a line of rebel breast-works, the outer works of the rebel Fort Mahone, which had previously been carried by a brigade of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, but lost again just before the charge of the regiment. A slow fire was kept up from the rebel second line of works and from behind the works on our left, which was replied to by us till about midnight. At 3.30 p. m. orders were received by me from General Collis to be in readiness to participate with the brigade in an assault on the rebel line to the left, which orders were subsequently countermanded by General Collis at about 4.30 p. m. At 2.30 a. m. on the 3d of April General Collis ordered me to feel the rebel line upon the left by skirmishers supported by the regiment. First Lieut. Henry W. Howard was placed by me in charge of twenty-five skirmishers and advanced along the rebel line for about 1,500 yards, meeting with no opposition. On the evacuation of the rebel line having been reported to General Collis he immediately took steps toward moving on Petersburg, and soon after 4 a. m. the brigade was in motion; the town was entered at daylight and the regimental colors planted on the court-house; the regiment moved through the city at the double-quick, under the direction of General Collis, in pursuit of the enemy, whose rear guard was leaving as we entered. On reaching Campbell's bridge it was found to be burning very furiously, evidently having been covered with inflammable materials. In spite of every exertion on the part of General Collis and my officers and men to extinguish the flames, in which attempt some of the men were seriously burned, the bridge fell in about ten minutes after reaching it; a few of my men had passed over. Fortunately, though several of my men were on the bridge at the time of its fall, no lives were lost. At 10.30 a. m., by command of General Collis, the brigade moved to its former station at City Point, arriving there about 3 p. m.

During the charge on the rebel line the regiment suffered a heavy loss in the death of Second Lieut. Thomas B. Hart, a most excellent officer. First Lieut. Benjamin Vaughan was severely wounded in the right shoulder, but refused to leave the field.

The loss of the regiment in enlisted men was 4 killed and 29 wounded.

I have the honor to inclose a corrected list of the casualties in the regiment.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. WALCOTT,
Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-first Massachusetts Vol. Infty.

Capt. J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Independent Brigade.

No. 195.

Report of Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh, Eightieth New York Infantry (Twentieth Militia).

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILITIA,
City Point, Va., April 5, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of my command on the 2d and 3d instant:

In obedience to orders received from Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham I moved, at 8 a. m. on the 2d instant, to the outer line of defenses to this place, and was placed in that part of the works just to the left of City Point and Petersburg Railroad. Remaining there about one hour I received an order from General H. W. Benham to move immediately to Meade's Station and await further instructions. Arriving at Meade's Station about 1 p. m., General H. W. Benham directed that the command move to the Avery house, just to the right and rear of Fort Sedgwick, commonly known as Fort Hell, where an officer would be found who would designate what position in the works we should occupy. This was the last order of any kind received from Brig. Gen. H. W. Benham. Before arriving at the Avery house an order was received from Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. T. Collis to move the command to Fort Sedgwick. Upon arriving there General Collis directed the command to report to Brigadier-General Griffin, whose headquarters were in Fort Sedgwick. Upon reporting General Griffin immediately directed that the command move to a work captured from the enemy in the morning and known as Battery No. 27, or Fort Damnation. In order to do this an open field had to be passed over which would subject the command to a very heavy fire from the enemy, as it was entirely commanded by his guns. The movement was promptly and admirably executed, with the loss of but three men wounded. Directly after the work designated by General Griffin was occupied by us we assisted in repelling a very desperate assault made upon it by the enemy. Almost an unceasing musketry fire was kept up with the enemy until quite late in the evening, when it died away as if by mutual consent, and we rested on our arms until about 4.45 a. m. the next morning, when orders were received from General Collis directing this command to support the skirmish line about to move in the city of Petersburg. We

*Embodied in table, p. 590.

arrived in the city about half an hour afterward, and immediately the regimental colors were hoisted upon the house of William Cameron. I think I can safely say that this was the first American flag that floated over the city after the foul rebel rag ceased to wave there. The command remained in the city until about 12 m., when orders from General Collis were received to move to City Point. Our camp was reached about 4 p. m.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of my officers and men. No instance of misbehavior occurred, and each seemed to vie with the other in doing his whole duty.

This is gratifying, especially on account of the fact that there were only four line officers present, and a very few of the old men. Most of the officers and a majority of the old men had been detailed on other duties.

The greater part of the men present were new men who were never before under fire.

The officers present with the regiment were Captains Snyder, Hoysradt, France, and Woodworth, and Adjutant Masten, all of whom behaved with much gallantry. Captain Snyder, during a temporary absence on my part, the first day was in command of the regiment.

It is but justice to the men to state that the order to march to Meade's Station came very unexpectedly, and they were unprovided with haversacks, canteens, and overcoats; that they marched twelve or fourteen miles on a dusty road, a portion of the way on a double-quick, and endured fatigue, hunger, and cold without a murmur.

The following is a list of the casualties:*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HARDENBERGH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 196.

Report of Col. Andrew H. Tippin, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-EIGHTH REGT., PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
City Point, April 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: On the morning of the 2d instant I received an order from brigade headquarters to move my command to the outer defenses of this post and take a position which would be assigned me in the works. Subsequent to moving I received a verbal order from General Patrick, through one of his staff, to take command of the brigade (Independent) and report with it to General Benham, who had command of the works. I immediately did so, and positions were assigned the different regiments of the brigade in the fortifications. In a very short time after I was ordered by General Benham to proceed forward with the brigade and report with it to him at Meade's Station, on the railroad, each regiment to take the nearest route to that point from its then position in the works. I did so, and again reported to General Benham at the station with the regiments which accompanied me on the route I took. I was then ordered on to Fort Sedgwick, where I met Brevet Brigadier-General Collis, the immediate commander of the

* Embodied in table, p. 590.

brigade, he having preceded the command to that point. I immediately reported to him, and he assumed command, conducting the operations thenceforward.

Returning to my regiment and taking charge of it I shortly afterward received an order from General Collis to advance my command in the direction of the enemy's works. I immediately did so. In crossing the field in front of the enemy's line of works I fell in endeavoring to cross a deep ditch, seriously injuring myself, and was completely disabled for the balance of the day. I lay there until some time in the night, suffering severely.

Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow succeeded me in the command of the regiment, and his report will fully detail its further operations.

During the night I again went forward to the works and remained until morning, but did not take command, owing to my feeble condition.

Respectfully submitted.

A. H. TIPPIN,
Colonel, Commanding Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 197.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert E. Winslow, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,
April 6, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the recent operations before Petersburg:

Early on the morning of the 2d instant the command was ordered by Brigadier-General Benham to occupy the line of works constituting the outer defenses of City Point, the position assigned us being between Fort Craig and Fort Abbott, north of the telegraph road. About 10 a. m. of the same date we were ordered by Brigadier-General Benham to march to Meade's Station. That point reached we were placed in Fort Sedgwick, from which we were ordered by Brigadier-General Collis, who had then assumed the command, to charge the enemy's works immediately in our front. The charge was made in connection with the rest of the brigade. This regiment was forced a little to the left of the line in consequence of obstructions and deep ditches, but we carried the works a little to the left of Fort Mahone, capturing two pieces of artillery in the works. There we lay the remainder of the day and the night, receiving no further orders. During the night six rebel deserters came into my line whom I sent under guard to the rear. At daylight of the 3d, seeing the right of the brigade advancing in the direction of Petersburg, and receiving no orders, I immediately ordered an advance also and followed. With the rest of the brigade we returned to camp, which we reached about 6 p. m.

A list of casualties has been forwarded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. WINSLOW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Embodied in table, p. 590.

No. 198.

Report of Capt. John R. Waterhouse, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. COMPANY F, 114TH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
April 6, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that the regiment, under command of Capt. H. M. Eddy, was ordered to report to General Benham, commanding outer fortifications, City Point, Va., about 8 a. m., the 2d instant. About 11 a. m., the 2d instant, the regiment was ordered to Meade's Station and reported to General Collis. The regiment stacked arms near the Avery house, awaiting orders, and was ordered about 2 o'clock to Fort Sedgwick by General Collis, and deployed in line of battle on the left of Fort Sedgwick. We were subsequently ordered to advance over the line of breast-works by Brevet Brigadier-General Collis to reach Battery Gregg, which the rebels threatened to retake. In doing this we charged over the line of breast-works immediately in front of Fort Sedgwick, the field being enfiladed by the defenses of Fort Mahone, in possession of the rebels, who kept a murderous fire upon our line, killing and wounding thirty officers and men, among whom was Captain Eddy, commanding the regiment. At the same time many of our troops belonging to the Ninth Corps fled to the rear at the advance of the rebels, the greater part of the regiment with the colors having safely reached the inside of Fort Gregg, compelling the rebels to run back under cover of Fort Mahone, and kept a continual fire upon the rebel fortifications upon our front and left flank. I took position with my company on the outer and left of Fort Gregg behind a traverse and remained until about 10.30 p. m., when I rejoined the rest of the regiment inside of the fort. Then finding myself the superior officer present I assumed command of the regiment. The firing of the enemy ceased soon after, which led to the impression that some movement on the part of the enemy was on foot. The sky began to be illuminated by fires in the direction of the city. About 4 o'clock General Collis ordered me to have the regiment ready to move at a moment's notice and suspend all firing while a reconnaissance was made on Fort Mahone, which was found deserted at 4.30 a. m. I then deployed the regiment as skirmishers, by order of General Collis, who informed us that an advance was to be made on the enemy's line and to direct the advance in the direction of the fires and to retreat firing if we should meet with too strong opposition. General Collis at the same time ordered the colors of the regiment to remain with the rest of the troops. At 4.45 a. m., precisely, we advanced and reached the outskirts of the city before daylight, without meeting with any opposition. We could not raise our colors over the city, having left them with the rest of the troops by order of General Collis.

The regiment behaved splendidly during these operations. A national color of a regiment was found deserted by its regiment in Fort Gregg and sent to General Collis by the regiment.

Captain Crawford remained in the rear and did not rejoin the regiment until its return to City Point. Lieutenant Watson remained in the rear with several men of the regiment and returned to Fort Sedgwick to see after some rations, without authority, and rejoined the regiment at 4.30 a. m. 3d instant, on the skirmish line. Captain Richardson was absent in the evening of the 2d instant, but rejoined the regiment

about 3 a. m. 3d instant. The regiment remained in Petersburg about two hours, having had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours on its march to City Point, where we arrived about 5 p. m. 3d instant.

The list of killed and wounded are as follows:*

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN R. WATERHOUSE,
Capt., Comdg. Company F, 114th Pa. Vols., City Point, Va.

Lieut. AUGUSTUS W. FIX,
Acting Adjutant, 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

No. 199.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
Five Forks, White Oak Road, April 2, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of our operations of yesterday:

At daylight yesterday morning I moved out with all the cavalry against the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie Court-House. On our advance they fell back rapidly in line of battle. This sudden withdrawal was in part due to the advance of Ayres' division of the Fifth Corps from the Boydton plank road. General Ayres was unable to get into the enemy's rear in time to attack as expected owing to the darkness and bad roads, but his movement was sufficient to turn the enemy from the Five Forks road and force him to cross Chamberlain's Bed. Custer's and Devin's divisions of cavalry, under General Merritt, followed up the enemy with a gallantry that I have never seen exceeded, charging their infantry and driving them from two lines of works, capturing prisoners from Pickett's and Johnson's infantry divisions as well as from the enemy's cavalry. The enemy made a last stand at the Five Forks behind a strong line of earth-works along the White Oak road. After forcing them to this position I directed General Merritt to push his dismounted cavalry well up to the enemy's works and drive in their skirmishers and make the enemy believe that our main attack would be made on their right flank. In the meanwhile I had ordered up the Fifth Corps to within a mile of the Five Forks on the Dinwiddie Court-House road, for the purpose of attacking the enemy's left flank and rear. Between 4 and 5 o'clock, in accordance with these dispositions, the Fifth Corps moved out across the White Oak road, swinging round to the left as they advanced, and struck the enemy in flank and rear. Simultaneously with this attack the cavalry assaulted the enemy's works in front in compliance with my orders to General Merritt, and the result of this combined movement was the complete rout of the enemy with the loss of 5 pieces of artillery and caissons, a number of their wagons and ambulances, and I think at least 5,000 prisoners and several battle-flags. Gregg's brigade, of General Crook's cavalry division, operated upon our extreme left, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. The two other brigades of this division remained in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House guarding the trains and the crossings of Stony Creek. I ordered General Mackenzie's division of cavalry, which

* Embodied in table, p. 590.

reported to me in the morning, to the White Oak road by the way of J. Boisseau's house, with instructions to advance in the direction of Five Forks. When the Fifth Corps reached the White Oak road General Mackenzie joined their right and in the attack swept round over the Ford's Church road, cutting off this avenue of retreat to the enemy. After the enemy broke our cavalry pursued them for six miles down the White Oak road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
May 16, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following narrative of the operations of my command during the recent campaign in front of Petersburg and Richmond, terminating with the surrender of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-House, Va., on April 9, 1865:

On March 26 my command, consisting of the First and Third Cavalry Divisions, under the immediate command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, crossed the James River by the bridge at Jones' Landing, having marched from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, via White House, on the Pamunkey River.

On March 27 this command went into camp near Hancock's Station, on the military railroad, in front of Petersburg, and on the same day the Second Cavalry Division, which had been serving with the Army of the Potomac, reported to me, under the command of Maj. Gen. George Crook.

The effective force of these three divisions of cavalry was as follows: General Merritt's command, First and Third Divisions, 5,700; General Crook's command, Second Division, 3,300; total effective force, 9,000.

With this force I moved out on the 29th of March, in conjunction with the armies operating against Richmond, and in the subsequent operations I was under the immediate orders of the lieutenant-general commanding. I moved by the way of Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, and Malone's Crossing, on the Rowanty Creek, where we were obliged to construct a bridge. At this point our advance encountered a small picket of the rebel cavalry, and drove it to the left across Stony Creek, capturing a few prisoners, from whom and from my scouts I learned that the enemy's cavalry was at or near Stony Creek Depot, on the Weldon railroad, on our left flank and rear. Believing that it would not attack me, and that by pushing on to Dinwiddie Court-House I could force it to make a wide detour, we continued the march, reaching the Court-House about 5 p. m., encountering only a small picket of the enemy, which was driven away by our advance.

It was found necessary to order General Custer's division, which was marching in rear, to remain near Malone's Crossing, on the Rowanty Creek, to assist and protect our trains, which were greatly retarded by the almost impassable roads of that miry section.

The First and Second Divisions went into camp, covering the Vaughan, Flat Foot, Boydton plank, and Five Forks roads, which all intersect at Dinwiddie Court-House, rendering this an important point,

and from which I was expected to make a cavalry raid on the South Side Railroad, and thence join General Sherman or return to Petersburg, as circumstances might dictate. However, during the night the lieutenant-general sent me instructions to abandon the contemplated raid and act in concert with the infantry, under his immediate command, and turn the right flank of Lee's army if possible.

Early on the morning of the 30th of March I directed General Merritt to send the First Division, Brigadier-General Devin commanding, to gain possession of the Five Forks, on the White Oak road, and directed General Crook to send General Davies' brigade of his division to the support of General Devin. Gregg's brigade, of Crook's division, was held on the Boydton plank road, and guarded the crossing of Stony Creek, forcing the enemy's cavalry, that was moving from Stony Creek Depot to form a connection with the right of their army, to make a wide detour, as I had anticipated, on the roads south of Stony Creek and west of Chamberlain's Bed—a very fatiguing march in the bad condition of the roads. A very heavy rain fell during this day, aggravating the swampy nature of the ground, and rendering the movements of troops almost impossible. General Merritt's reconnaissance developed the enemy in strong force on the White Oak road, in the vicinity of the Five Forks, and there was some heavy skirmishing throughout the day.

Next morning, March 31, General Merritt advanced toward the Five Forks with the First Division, and, meeting with considerable opposition, General Davies' brigade, of Crook's division, was ordered to join him, while General Crook, advancing on the left with the two other brigades of his division, encountered the enemy's cavalry at Chamberlain's Creek, at a point a little north and west of Dinwiddie, making demonstrations to cross. Smith's brigade was ordered to hold them in check, and Gregg's brigade to a position on his right. The advance of the First Division got possession of the Five Forks, but in the meantime the Fifth Army Corps, which had advanced toward the White Oak road from the Vaughan road, was attacked and driven back, and withdrawing from that point, this force of the enemy marched rapidly from the front of the Fifth Corps to the Five Forks, driving in our cavalry advance, and moving down on roads west of Chamberlain's Creek, attacked General Smith's brigade, but were unable to force his position. Abandoning the attempt to cross in his front, this force of the enemy's infantry succeeded in effecting a crossing higher up the creek, striking General Davies' brigade, of the Second Division, which, after a gallant fight, was forced back upon the left flank of the First Division, thus partially isolating all this force from my main line covering Dinwiddie Court-House. Orders were at once given to General Merritt to cross this detached force over to the Boydton plank road and march down to Dinwiddie Court-House and come into the line of battle. The enemy, deceived by this movement, followed it up rapidly, making a left wheel and presenting his rear to my line of battle. When his line was nearly parallel to mine, General Gibbs' brigade, of the First Division, and General Irvin Gregg's brigade, of the Second Division, were ordered to attack at once, and General Custer was directed to bring up two of his brigades rapidly, leaving one brigade of his division with the trains, that had not yet reached Dinwiddie Court-House. In the gallant attack made by Gibbs and Gregg the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and he was forced to face by the rear rank and give up his movement, which, if continued, would have taken in flank and rear the infantry line of the Army of the Potomac. When the enemy had faced to meet

this attack, a very obstinate and handsomely contested battle ensued, in which, with all his cavalry and two divisions of infantry, the enemy was unable to drive five brigades of our cavalry, dismounted, from an open plain in front of Dinwiddie Court-House. The brunt of their cavalry attack was borne by General Smith's brigade, which had so gallantly held the crossing of Chamberlain's Creek in the morning. His command again held the enemy in check with determined bravery, but the heavy force brought against his right flank finally compelled him to abandon his position on the creek and fall back to the main line immediately in front of Dinwiddie Court-House. As the enemy's infantry advanced to the attack, our cavalry threw up slight breast-works of rails at some points along our lines, and when the enemy attempted to force this position, they were handsomely repulsed and gave up the attempt to gain possession of the Court-House. It was after dark when the firing ceased, and the enemy lay on their arms that night not more than 100 yards in front of our lines.

The commands of Generals Devin and Davies reached Dinwiddie Court-House without opposition by way of the Boydton plank road, but did not participate in the final action of the day.

In this well-contested battle the most obstinate gallantry was displayed by my entire command. The brigades commanded by General Gibbs and Colonels Stagg and Fitzhugh, in the First Division, Generals Davies, Gregg, and Smith, in the Second Division, Colonels Pennington and Capehart, in the Third Division, vied with each other in their determined efforts to hold in check the superior force of the enemy, and the skillful management of their troops in this peculiarly difficult country entitles the brigade commanders to the highest commendation.

Generals Crook, Merritt, Custer, and Devin, by their courage and ability, sustained their commands and executed the rapid movements of the day with promptness and without confusion.

During the night of the 31st of March my headquarters were at Dinwiddie Court-House, and the lieutenant-general notified me that the Fifth Corps would report to me and should reach me by midnight. This corps had been offered to me on the 30th instant, but very much desiring the Sixth Corps, which had been with me in the Shenandoah Valley, I asked for it, but on account of the delay which would occur in moving that corps from its position in the lines in front of Petersburg it could not be sent me. I respectfully submit herewith my brief account of the operations of the day, the response to which was the ordering of the Fifth Corps to my support and my command, as also the dispatch of the lieutenant-general notifying me of his action. I understood that the Fifth Corps, when ordered to report to me, was in position near S. Dabney's house, in the angle between the Boydton road and the Five Forks road. Had General Warren moved according to the expectations of the lieutenant-general, there would appear to have been but little chance for the escape of the enemy's infantry in front of Dinwiddie Court-House. Ayres' division moved down the Boydton plank road during the night, and in the morning moved west by R. Boisseau's house, striking the Five Forks road about two miles and a half north of Dinwiddie Court-House. General Warren, with Griffin's and Crawford's divisions, moved down the road by Crump's house, coming into the Five Forks road near J. Boisseau's house between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April. Meantime I moved my cavalry force at daylight against the enemy's lines in my front, which gave way rapidly, moving off by the right flank, and

crossing Chamberlain's Creek. This hasty movement was accelerated by the discovery that two divisions of the Fifth Corps were in their rear, and that one division was moving toward their left and rear.

The following were the instructions sent to General Warren:

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
Dinwiddie Court-House, April 1, 1865—5 a. m.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps:

I am holding in front of Dinwiddie Court-House, on the road leading to Five Forks, for three-quarters of a mile, with General Custer's division. The enemy are in his immediate front, lying so as to cover the road just this side of A. Adams' house, which leads out across Chamberlain's bed or run. I understand you have a division at J. Boisseau's; if so, you are in rear of the enemy's line and almost on his flanks. I will hold on here. Possibly they may attack Custer at daylight; if so, attack instantly and in full force. Attack at daylight anyhow, and I will make an effort to get the road this side of Adams' house, and if I do you can capture the whole of them. Any force moving down the road I am holding, or on the White Oak road, will be in the enemy's rear, and in all probability get any force that may escape you by a flank attack. Do not fear my leaving here. If the enemy remains I shall fight at daylight.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

As they fell back the enemy was rapidly followed by General Merritt's two divisions—General Devin on the right and General Custer on the left; General Crook in rear. During the remainder of the day General Crook's division held the extreme left and rear and was not seriously engaged.

I then determined that I would drive the enemy with the cavalry to the Five Forks, press them inside of their works, and make a feint to turn their right flank, and meanwhile quietly move up the Fifth Corps with a view to attacking their left flank, crush the whole force, if possible, and drive westward those who might escape, thus isolating them from their army at Petersburg. Happily, this conception was successfully executed. About this time General Mackenzie's division of cavalry, from the Army of the James, reported to me, and consisted of about 1,000 effective men. I directed General Warren to hold fast at J. Boisseau's house, refresh his men, and be ready to move to the front when required; and General Mackenzie was ordered to rest in front of Dinwiddie Court-House until further orders. Meantime General Merritt's command continued to press the enemy, and by impetuous charges drove them from two lines of temporary works, General Custer guiding his advance on the Widow Gilliam's house and General Devin on the main Five Forks road. The courage displayed by the cavalry officers and men was superb, and about 2 o'clock the enemy was behind his works on the White Oak road, and his skirmish line drawn in. I then ordered up the Fifth Corps on the main road, and sent Brevet Major Gillespie, of the Engineers, to turn the head of the column off on the Gravelly Church road, and put the corps in position on this road obliquely to and at a point but a short distance from the White Oak road and about one mile from the Five Forks. Two divisions of the corps were to form the front line, and one division was to be held in reserve, in column of regiments, opposite the center. I then directed General Merritt to demonstrate as though he was attempting to turn the enemy's right flank, and notified him that the Fifth Corps would strike the enemy's left flank, and ordered that the cavalry should assault the enemy's works as soon as the Fifth Corps became engaged, and that would be determined by the volleys of musketry. I then rode over to

where the Fifth Corps was going into position, and found them coming up very slowly. I was exceedingly anxious to attack at once, for the sun was getting low, and we had to fight or go back. It was no place to intrench, and it would have been shameful to have gone back with no results to compensate for the loss of the brave men who had fallen during the day.

In this connection I will say that General Warren did not exert himself to get up his corps as rapidly as he might have done, and his manner gave me the impression that he wished the sun to go down before dispositions for the attack could be completed. As soon as the corps was in position I ordered an advance in the following formation: Ayres' division on the left, in double lines; Crawford's division on the right, in double lines; and Griffin's division in reserve, behind Crawford; and the White Oak road was reached without opposition.

While General Warren was getting into position I learned that the left of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, on my right, had been swung around from the direction of its line of battle until it fronted on the Boydton road and parallel to it, which afforded an opportunity to the enemy to march down the White Oak road and attack me in right and rear. General Mackenzie was therefore sent up the Crump road with directions to gain the White Oak road if possible, but to attack at all hazards any enemy found, and if successful then march down that road and join me. General Mackenzie executed this with courage and skill, attacking a force of the enemy on the White Oak road and driving it toward Petersburg. He then countermarched and joined me on the White Oak road just as the Fifth Corps advanced to the attack, and I directed him to swing round with the right of the infantry and gain possession of the Ford road at the crossing of Hatcher's Run. The Fifth Corps on reaching the White Oak road made a left wheel and burst on the enemy's left flank and rear like a tornado, and pushed rapidly on, orders having been given that if the enemy was routed there should be no halt to reform broken lines. As stated before, the firing of the Fifth Corps was the signal to General Merritt to assault, which was promptly responded to, and the works of the enemy were soon carried at several points by our brave cavalrymen. The enemy were driven from their strong line of works and completely routed, the Fifth Corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and the cavalry of General Merritt dashing on to the White Oak road, capturing their artillery, and turning it upon them and riding into their broken ranks so demoralized them that they made no serious stand after their line was carried, but took to flight in disorder. Between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners fell into our hands, and the fugitives were driven westward, and were pursued until long after dark by Merritt's and Mackenzie's cavalry for a distance of six miles.

During this attack I again became dissatisfied with General Warren. During the engagement portions of his line gave way when not exposed to a heavy fire, and simply from want of confidence on the part of the troops, which General Warren did not exert himself to inspire. I therefore relieved him from the command of the Fifth Corps, authority for this action having been sent to me before the battle, unsolicited.

When the pursuit was given up I directed General Griffin, who had been ordered to assume command of the Fifth Corps, to collect his corps at once, march two divisions back to Gravelly Church, and put them into position at right angles to the White Oak road, facing toward Petersburg, while Bartlett's division (Griffin's old) covered the Ford road to Hatcher's Run. General Merritt's cavalry went into camp on

the Widow Gilliam's plantation, and General Mackenzie took position on the Ford road at the crossing of Hatcher's Run.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops in this battle and of the gallantry of their commanding officers, who appeared to realize that the success of the campaign and fate of Lee's army depended upon it. They merit the thanks of the country and reward of the Government. To Generals Griffin, Ayres, Bartlett, and Crawford, of the Fifth Corps, and to Generals Merritt, Custer, Devin, and Mackenzie, of the cavalry, great credit is due, and to their subordinate commanders they will undoubtedly award the praise which is due to them for the hearty co-operation, bravery, and ability which were everywhere displayed.

At daylight on the morning of April 2 General Miles' division, of the Second Corps, reported to me, coming over from the Boydton plank road. I ordered it to move up the White Oak road toward Petersburg and attack the enemy at the intersection of that road with the Claiborne road, where he was in position in heavy force, and I followed General Miles immediately with two divisions of the Fifth Corps. Miles forced the enemy from this position and pursued with great zeal, pushing him across Hatcher's Run and following him up on the road to Sutherland's Depot. On the north side of the run I overtook Miles, who was anxious to attack, and had a very fine and spirited division. I gave him permission, but about this time General Humphreys came up, and receiving notice from General Meade that General Humphreys would take command of Miles' division, I relinquished it at once, and facing the Fifth Corps by the rear (I afterward regretted giving up this division, as I believe the enemy could at that time have been crushed at Sutherland's Depot) I returned to Five Forks and marched out the Ford road toward Hatcher's Run.

The cavalry had in the meantime been sent westward to cross Hatcher's Run and break up the enemy's cavalry, which had collected in considerable force north of that stream, but they would not stand to fight, and our cavalry pursued them in a direction due north to the Namozine road.

Crossing Hatcher's Run with the Fifth Corps, the South Side Railroad was struck at Ford's Depot, meeting no opposition, and the Fifth Corps marched rapidly toward Sutherland's Depot, in flank and rear of the enemy opposing Miles as he approached that point. The force of the enemy fled before the Fifth Corps could reach them, retreating along the main road by the Appomattox River, the cavalry and Crawford's division, of the Fifth Corps, engaging them slightly about dusk.

On the morning of the 3d our cavalry took up the pursuit, routing the enemy's cavalry and capturing many prisoners. The enemy's infantry was encountered at Deep Creek, where a severe fight took place. The Fifth Corps followed up the cavalry rapidly, picking up many prisoners and five pieces of abandoned artillery, and a number of wagons. The Fifth Corps, with Crook's division of cavalry, encamped that night (the 4th) at Deep Creek, on the Namozine road, neither of these commands having been engaged during the day.

On the morning of the 4th General Crook was ordered to strike the Danville railroad between Jetersville and Burke's Station, and then move up toward Jetersville. The Fifth Corps moved rapidly to that point, as I had learned from my scouts that the enemy was at Amelia Court-House, and everything indicated that they were collecting at that point. On arriving at Jetersville, about 5 p. m., I learned without doubt that Lee and his army were at Amelia Court-House.

The Fifth Corps was at once ordered to intrench, with a view to holding Jetersville until the main army could come up.

It seems to me that this was the only chance the Army of Northern Virginia had to save itself, which might have been done had General Lee promptly attacked and driven back the comparatively small force opposed to him and pursued his march to Burkeville Junction. A dispatch from General Lee's chief commissary to the commissary at Danville and Lynchburg, requiring 200,000 rations to be sent to meet the army at Burkeville, was here intercepted.

So soon as I found that the entire army of the enemy was concentrated at Amelia Court-House, I forwarded promptly all the information I obtained to General Meade and the lieutenant-general.

On the morning of April 5 General Crook was directed to send General Davies' brigade to make a reconnaissance to Paine's Cross-Roads on our left and front, and ascertain if the enemy was making any movement toward that flank to escape. General Davies struck a train of 180 wagons, escorted by a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry, which he defeated, capturing five pieces of artillery. He destroyed the wagons and brought in a large number of prisoners. Gregg's and Smith's brigades, of the Second Division, were sent out to support Davies, and some heavy fighting ensued, the enemy having sent a strong force of infantry to attack and cut off Davies' brigade, which attempt was unsuccessful.

During the afternoon, and after the arrival of the Second Corps at Jetersville (which General Meade requested me to put in position, he being ill), the enemy demonstrated strongly in front of Jetersville against Smith's and Gregg's brigades, of Crook's division of cavalry, but no serious attack was made.

Early on the morning of April 6 General Crook was ordered to move to the left to Deatonsville, followed by Custer's and Devin's divisions, of General Merritt's command. The Fifth Corps had been returned to the command of General Meade at his request. I afterward regretted giving up the corps.

When near Deatonsville the enemy's trains were discovered moving in the direction of Burkeville or Farmville, escorted by heavy masses of infantry and cavalry, and it soon became evident that the whole of Lee's army was attempting to make its escape. Crook was at once ordered to attack the trains, and if the enemy was too strong one of the divisions would pass him, while he held fast and pressed the enemy and attack at a point farther on, and this division was ordered to do the same, and so on, alternating, and this system of attack would enable us finally to strike some weak point. This result was obtained just south of Sailor's Creek and on the high ground over that stream. Custer took the road, and Crook and Devin coming up to his support, 16 pieces of artillery were captured and about 400 wagons destroyed and many prisoners taken, and three divisions of the enemy's infantry were cut off from the line of retreat.

Meantime Colonel Stagg, commanding the Michigan brigade, of the First Division, was held at a point about two and a half miles south of Deatonsville, and with this force and a section of Miller's battery, which shelled the trains with excellent effect while Colonel Stagg demonstrated to attack them, thus keeping a large force of the enemy from moving against the rest of the cavalry and holding them until the arrival of the Sixth Corps, which was marching to report to me. I felt so strongly the necessity of holding this large force of the enemy that I gave permission to General Merritt to order Colonel Stagg's brigade

to make a mounted charge against their lines, which was most gallantly done, the men leaving many of their horses dead almost up to the enemy's works.

On the arrival of the head of the Sixth Corps the enemy commenced withdrawing. Major-General Wright was ordered to put Seymour's division into position at once, and advance and carry the road, which was done at a point about two miles or two miles and a half from Deatonsville. As soon as the road was in our possession Wright was directed to push General Seymour on, the enemy falling back, skirmishing briskly. Their resistance growing stubborn a halt was called to get up Wheaton's division, of the Sixth Corps, which went into position on the left of the road, Seymour being on the right. Wheaton was ordered to guide right, with his right connecting with Seymour's left and resting on the road. I still felt the great importance of pushing the enemy, and was unwilling to wait for Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, to get up. I therefore ordered an advance, sending word to General Humphreys, who was on the road to our right, requesting him to push on, as I felt confident we could break up the enemy. It was apparent, from the absence of artillery fire and the manner in which they gave way when pressed, that the force of the enemy opposed to us was a heavy rear guard. The enemy was driven until our lines reached Sailor's Creek, and from the north bank I could see our cavalry on the high ground above the creek and south of it, and the long line of smoke from the burning wagons. A cavalryman, who in a charge cleared the enemy's works and came through their lines, reported to me what was in front. I regret that I have forgotten the name of this gallant young soldier.

As soon as General Wright could get his artillery into position I ordered the attack to be made on the left, and sent Colonel Stagg's brigade of cavalry to strike and flank the extreme right of the enemy's line. The attack by the infantry was not executed exactly as I had directed, and a portion of our line in the open ground was broken by the terrible fire of the enemy, who were in position on commanding ground south of the creek. This attack by Wheaton's and Seymour's divisions was splendid, but no more than I had reason to expect from the gallant Sixth Corps. The cavalry in rear of the enemy attacked simultaneously, and the enemy, after a gallant resistance, were completely surrounded and nearly all threw down their arms and surrendered. General Ewell, commanding the enemy's forces, and a number of other general officers fell into our hands, and a very large number of prisoners. I have never ascertained exactly how many prisoners were taken in this battle. Most of them fell into the hands of the cavalry, but they are no more entitled to claim them than the Sixth Corps, to which command equal credit is due for the good results of this engagement.

Both the cavalry and the Sixth Corps encamped south of Sailor's Creek that night, having followed up the small remnant of the enemy's forces for several miles.

In reference to the participation of the Sixth Corps in this action, I desire to add that the lieutenant-general had notified me that this corps would report to me. Major McClellan and Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin, of General Wright's staff, had successively been sent forward to report the progress of the corps in coming up; and on the arrival of Major-General Wright he reported his corps to me, and from that time until after the battle received my orders and obeyed them; but after the engagement was over, and General Meade had communicated with General Wright, the latter declined to make his report to me until directed to do so by the lieutenant-general.

On the 7th instant the pursuit was continued early in the morning by the cavalry, General Crook in the advance. It was discovered that the enemy had not been cut off by the Army of the James, and, under the belief that he would attempt to escape on the Danville road through Prince Edward Court-House, General Merritt was ordered to move his two divisions to that point, passing around the left of the Army of the James. General Crook continued the direct pursuit, encountering the main body of the enemy at Farmville and again on the north side of the Appomattox, where the enemy's trains were attacked by General Gregg, and a sharp fight with the enemy's infantry ensued, in which General Gregg was unfortunately captured. On arriving at Prince Edward Court-House I found General Mackenzie, with his division of cavalry from the Army of the James, and ordered him to cross the bridge on the Buffalo River, and make a reconnaissance to Prospect Station, on the Lynchburg railroad, and ascertain if the enemy were moving past that point. Meantime I heard from General Crook that the enemy had crossed to the north side of the Appomattox, and General Merritt was then moved on and encamped at Buffalo Creek, and General Crook was ordered to recross the Appomattox and encamp at Prospect Station.

On the morning of the 8th Merritt and Mackenzie continued the march to Prospect Station, and Merritt's and Crook's commands then moved on to Appomattox Depot, a point on the Lynchburg railroad, five miles south of Appomattox Court-House. Shortly after the march commenced, Sergeant White, one of my scouts, notified me that there were four trains of cars at Appomattox Depot loaded with supplies for General Lee's army. Generals Merritt and Crook were at once notified, and the command pushed on briskly for twenty-eight miles. General Custer had the advance, and, on nearing the depot, skillfully threw a force in rear of the trains and captured them. Without halting a moment he pushed on, driving the enemy (who had reached the depot about the same time as our cavalry) in the direction of Appomattox Court-House, capturing many prisoners and twenty-five pieces of artillery, a hospital train, and a large park of wagons. General Devin coming up went in on the right of Custer. The fighting continued till after dark, and the enemy being driven to Appomattox Court-House I at once notified the lieutenant-general, and sent word to Generals Ord and Gibbon, of the Army of the James, and General Griffin, commanding the Fifth Corps, who were in rear, that if they pressed on, there was now no means of escape for the enemy, who had reached "the last ditch."

During the night, although we knew that the remnant of Lee's army was in our front, we held fast with the cavalry to what we had gained, and ran the captured trains back along the railroad to a point where they would be protected by our infantry that was coming up.

The Twenty-fourth and Fifth Corps and one division of the Twenty-fifth Corps arrived about daylight on the 9th at Appomattox Depot. After consulting with General Ord, who was in command of these corps, I rode to the front, near Appomattox Court-House, and just as the enemy in heavy force was attacking the cavalry with the intention of breaking through our lines, I directed the cavalry, which was dismounted, to fall back gradually, resisting the enemy, so as to give time for the infantry to form its lines and march to the attack, and when this was done to move off to the right flank and mount. This was done, and the enemy discontinued his attack as soon as he caught sight of our infantry. I moved briskly around the left of the enemy's line of battle, which was falling back rapidly, heavily pressed by the advance of the

infantry, and was about to charge the trains and the confused mass of the enemy, when a white flag was presented to General Custer, who had the advance, and who sent the information to me at once that the enemy desired to surrender.

Riding over to the left at Appomattox Court-House I met Major-General Gordon, of the rebel service, and Major-General Wilcox. General Gordon requested a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for a surrender then being held between Lieutenant-General Grant and General Lee. I notified him that I desired to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, but as there was nothing definitely settled in the correspondence, and as an attack had been made on my lines with the view to escape, under the impression our force was only cavalry, I must have some assurance of an intended surrender. This General Gordon gave, by saying that there was no doubt of the surrender of General Lee's army. I then separated from him, with an agreement to meet these officers again in half an hour, at Appomattox Court-House. At the specified time, in company with General Ord, who commanded the infantry, I again met this officer, also Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and received from them the same assurance, and hostilities ceased until the arrival of Lieutenant-General Grant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Chief of Staff.*

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Dinwiddie Court-House, March 31, 1865.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *Comdg. Armies of the United States:*

The enemy's cavalry attacked me about 10 o'clock to-day, on the road coming in from the west and a little north of Dinwiddie Court-House. This attack was very handsomely repulsed by General Smith's brigade, of Crook's division, and the enemy was driven across Chamberlain's Creek. Shortly afterward the enemy's infantry attacked on the same creek in heavy force, and drove in General Davies' brigade, and, advancing rapidly, gained the forks of the road at J. Boisseau's. This forced Devin, who was in advance, and Davies to cross to the Boydton road. General Gregg's brigade and General Gibbs' brigade, who had been toward Dinwiddie, then attacked the enemy in the rear very handsomely. This stopped the march toward the left of our infantry, and finally caused them to turn toward Dinwiddie and attack us in heavy force. The enemy then again attacked at Chamberlain's Creek, and forced Smith's position. At this time Capehart's and Pennington's brigades, of Custer's division, came up, and a very handsome fight occurred. The enemy have gained some ground, but we still hold in front of Dinwiddie, and Davies and Devin are coming down the Boydton road to join us. The opposing force was Pickett's division, Wise's independent brigade of infantry, and Fitzhugh Lee's, Rosser's, and W. H. F. Lee's cavalry commands. The men have behaved splendidly. Our loss in killed and wounded will probably number 450 men. Very few were lost as prisoners. We have of the enemy a number of prisoners. This force is too strong for us. I will hold out to Dinwiddie Court-House until I am compelled to leave. Our fighting to-day was all dismounted.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DABNEY'S MILLS, *March 31, 1865—10.05 p. m.*

Major-General SHERIDAN:

The Fifth Corps has been ordered to your support. Two divisions will go by J. Boisseau's and one down the Boydton road. In addition to this I have sent Mackenzie's cavalry, which will reach you by the Vaughan road. All these forces, except the cavalry, should reach you by 12 to-night. You will assume command of the whole force sent to operate with you, and use it to the best of your ability to destroy the force which your command has fought so gallantly to-day.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Numerical list of casualties in the First, Second, and Third Divisions of Cavalry, commanded by Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, from the 28th day of March to the 9th day of April, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Division	5	23	32	166	5	55	42	244
Second Division	9	91	46	438	12	231	67	760
Third Division	6	56	28	251	1	35	35	342
Total*	20	170	106	855	18	321	144	1,346

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, Va., April 20, 1865.

ADDENDA.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
Petersburg, Va., April 19, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to bring to the notice of the War Department the gallant conduct of the following-named officers, and respectfully request that they be promoted or brevetted an additional grade: Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, for distinguished service as chief of cavalry on the cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River from February 27 to March 27, 1865, and for meritorious and gallant services at the cavalry engagements at Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, the battle of Five Forks April 1, 1865, the pursuit of the enemy to Bevill's Bridge, including the cavalry engagement at Tabernacle Church, April 5, 1865, the battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and the cavalry engagements at Appomattox Depot and Appomattox Court-House April 8 and 9, 1865, and for the energy and skill displayed throughout the entire campaign, to be major-general of volunteers.

*But see revised table, pp. 591, 592.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, commanding Third Cavalry Division, to be promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers for distinguished services and gallant conduct at the battle of Waynesborough March 2, 1865, and untiring skill and energy displayed in the cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River; for the personal gallantry and high ability exhibited in fighting and maneuvering his command at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, Five Forks, Va., April 1, cavalry engagement at Tabernacle Church April 5, battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, Appomattox Depot and Appomattox Court-House April 8 and 9, 1865, and in the pursuit of the forces of the rebel army from Five Forks to Bevill's Bridge, on the Appomattox River, and from Jetersville to Appomattox Court-House.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. I. Gregg, colonel Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, to be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services at the cavalry engagements at Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, the cavalry pursuit from Five Forks to Burkeville and Jetersville, and for the cavalry engagement at that point April 5, 1865, and at the battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, at the cavalry engagement on the north side of the Appomattox River near Farmville, Va., during which he was captured whilst gallantly fighting his brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Smith, colonel First Maine Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, to be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers for highly distinguished services at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, the cavalry pursuit from Five Forks to Burkeville, to Jetersville, the cavalry engagement near Jetersville April 5, 1865, the battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and at Appomattox Court-House April 9, 1865.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general Cavalry Corps, my chief of staff, to be brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the cavalry campaign from Winchester, Va., to the James River, at the cavalry engagement March 31, 1865, at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Five Forks April 1, 1865, and at Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and during the engagements at Appomattox Depot and Court-House on the 8th and 9th instant, and for industry, energy, and ability displayed throughout the entire campaign.

Col. H. Capehart, First West Virginia Cavalry, commanding brigade, Third Cavalry Division, to be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers for the zeal and energy displayed by him in the cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River, for gallantry at the cavalry engagement at Waynesborough, and for distinguished services at the cavalry engagements at Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, battles of Five Forks April 1, and Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, the cavalry engagements at Appomattox Depot and Appomattox Court-House April 8 and 9, 1865, and during the pursuit of the rebel army from Five Forks to Appomattox Court-House.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Wells, colonel First Vermont Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, to be brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the cavalry expedition from Winchester to the James River, and at the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's Creek April 5 and 6, 1865, and Appomattox Depot and Court-House April 8 and 9, 1865, and for the energy displayed in the pursuit of the rebel army from Five Forks to Appomattox Court-House.

Col. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, First Cavalry Division, to be brigadier-general of volunteers for the gallantry, energy, and ability displayed by him during the cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River, and at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and Appomattox Court-House April 9, 1865, and during the pursuit of the rebel army from Five Forks to Appomattox Court-House.

Col. P. Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, First Cavalry Division, to be brigadier-general of volunteers for zealously and gallantly leading and fighting his brigade during the cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River, and at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, Five Forks April 1, 1865, Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and Appomattox Court-House April 9, 1865, and for his unwearied exertions during the pursuit of the rebel army from Five Forks to Appomattox Court-House, Va.

Bvt. Col. George A. Forsyth (major Eighth Illinois Cavalry), acting aide-de-camp on my staff, to be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers for highly distinguished services on the cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River, and for untiring energy and conspicuous gallantry at the cavalry engagements of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, and at the battle of Five Forks April 1, 1865, the battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and cavalry engagements at Appomattox Depot and Court-House April 8 and 9, 1865. Colonel Forsyth is one of the finest young officers in the service, and has fairly won the promotion asked for him.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Whitaker, First Connecticut Cavalry, [acting] assistant inspector-general Third Cavalry Division, to be brevet brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry and skill displayed in turning the enemy's left flank at Waynesborough March 2, 1865, and for gallantry and uniform good conduct at the battles of Five Forks April 1 and Appomattox Station April 8, 1865, and throughout the entire campaign.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. W. Redwood Price, special inspector of cavalry, to be colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, Five Forks April 1, 1865, Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and during the cavalry engagements at Appomattox Station and Court-House on the 8th and 9th of April, 1865. Lieutenant-Colonel Price acted throughout the entire campaign from Dinwiddie Court-House to the final capture of the rebel army with remarkable energy and ability.

I desire to make special mention of the valuable services of Maj. H. H. Young, Second Rhode Island Infantry, chief of my scouts, during the cavalry expedition from Winchester, Va., to the James River. His personal gallantry and numerous conflicts with the enemy won the admiration of the whole command. In the late campaign from Petersburg to Appomattox Court-House he kept me constantly informed of the movements of the enemy and brought in prisoners from brigadier-generals down. The information gained through him was invaluable. I earnestly request that he be made a lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour, commanding Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, to be major-general of volunteers by brevet for the ability and energy which he displayed in handling his division at the battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865. His gallantry and valuable services in this engagement fully entitle him to promotion.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Oliver Edwards (colonel Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry), commanding brigade, Sixth Army Corps, behaved with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and is justly entitled to his promotion to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. General Edwards fought his command at this battle with an ability and persistency that fairly entitles him to this reward.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Hamblin (colonel Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers), commanding brigade, Sixth Army Corps, First Division. This officer fought his command with such rare ability at the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, that he is justly entitled to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers.

Capt. Andrew J. McGonnigle, assistant quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, and acting chief quartermaster on my staff, behaved with the greatest gallantry during the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, particularly at Cedar Creek, in which battle he was severely wounded whilst leading a brigade of infantry. It was owing to his personal exertions during the morning of the 19th of October, 1864, that I am mostly indebted for the saving of the transportation of the army. Captain McGonnigle accompanied me from Winchester, Va., to the James River on the cavalry expedition from February 27 to March 27, 1865, and took part in the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, Five Forks April 1, 1865, Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and in the engagements at Appomattox Station and Court-House April 8 and 9, 1865. For his industry and zeal in the discharge of his duties as quartermaster and meritorious services in the field, I have to request that he be made captain and assistant quartermaster in the U. S. Army. Captain McGonnigle was wounded a second time at the battle of Five Forks April 1, 1865.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D. C., May 16, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to bring to the notice of the War Department the gallant conduct of the following-named officers, and to recommend them for promotion as hereinafter stated:

Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs to be major-general of volunteers by brevet for gallant and meritorious services while commanding the regular cavalry brigade at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, Five Forks April 1, Sailor's Creek April 6, and at Appomattox Depot and Court-House April 8 and 9, 1865, as well as for his services on the James River raid.

Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, to be brigadier general of volunteers by brevet for meritorious and distinguished services at the battles of the Opequon, Cedar Creek, and the cavalry engagement at Tom's Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley, and for services in the Department of Washington during the past winter.

Col. Francis T. Sherman, Eighty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general upon my staff, to be brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet [*sic*] during the cavalry expedition from Winchester to the James River from February 27 to March 27, 1865, and

for distinguished services at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, Five Forks April 1, Sailor's Creek April 6, and Appomattox Court-House April 9, 1865.

Col. J. L. Thompson, First New Hampshire Cavalry, to be brigadier-general of volunteers by brevet for distinguished and meritorious services at the battle of Waynesborough, March 2, 1865, and for taking all the prisoners through safely from that point to Winchester, and while performing this duty repelling an attack from and finally defeating the rebel General Rosser with a force quite equal to his own, reaching his destination with more prisoners than he started with.

Lieut. Col. W. P. Robeson, Third New Jersey Cavalry, to be colonel by brevet for gallantry at the battles of Five Forks April 1, Sailor's Creek April 6, and Appomattox Depot April 8, 1865.

Capt. L. W. Barnhart [Sixth] Michigan Cavalry, to be major by brevet for meritorious and distinguished services throughout the entire campaign in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and for especial gallantry at the battle of Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865.

Maj. Joseph O'Keefe, Second New York Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for distinguished and meritorious services on the raid from Winchester to the James River, and for great gallantry at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, and at the battle of Five Forks April 1, 1865, at which place he was very severely wounded while leading his regiment in a dismounted charge upon the enemy's works.

Capt. Mason A. Stone, First Vermont Cavalry, to be major of volunteers by brevet for distinguished services at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, Five Forks April 1, and Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and throughout the pursuit and final capture of the rebel army from Five Forks to Appomattox Court-House.

First Lieut. Vanderbilt Allen, U. S. Engineers, to be major, U. S. Army, by brevet for distinguished services on the raid from Winchester to the James River from February 27 to March 27, 1865, and for meritorious conduct at the battle of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, and great gallantry at the battle of Five Forks April 1, as well as for general good conduct and energy displayed throughout the entire campaign from Petersburg to the final surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-House April 9, 1865.

First Lieut. Carle A. Woodruff, Second U. S. Artillery, to be major, U. S. Army, by brevet for distinguished services on the James River raid and at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, Five Forks April 1, Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, and throughout the pursuit of the rebel army from Five Forks to Appomattox Court-House.

Asst. Surg. Henry A. Du Bois, U. S. Army, to be major, U. S. Army, by brevet for distinguished services throughout the campaign from Petersburg to the final surrender of the rebel army at Appomattox Court-House, and also for his services during the James River raid and during last summer's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Custer, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, to be major of volunteers by brevet for distinguished conduct at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, Five Forks April 1, Sailor's Creek April 6, 1865, at which latter place he leaped his horse over the enemy's works, being one of the first to enter them, and captured two stand of colors, having his horse shot under him and received a severe wound.

Capt. G. A. Gordon, Second U. S. Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army, by brevet for distinguished services during the cavalry expedition to the James River during the month of May, 1864; at the

cavalry engagements of Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, also at Trevilian, Danbury Cross-Roads, and throughout the cavalry campaign of last year with the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. E. M. Baker, First U. S. Cavalry, to be major, U. S. Army, by brevet for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865, Five Forks April 1, 1865, Sailor's Creek April 6, Appomattox Depot and Appomattox Court-House April 8 and 9, and for energy and zeal displayed in the James River raid from February 27 to March 27, 1865.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General, U. S. Army.

No. 200.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry, Army of the Shenandoah.

HDQRS. CAVALRY OF THE ARMY OF THE SHENANDOAH,
April 20, 1865.

GENERAL: During the day of March 28 the command remained at Hancock's Station, in front of Petersburg, being supplied with rations and forage. It marched on the morning of the 29th in the rear of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac to within a mile of Dinwiddie Court-House, the men, as usual, carrying on their horses five days' rations, thirty pounds of forage, and forty rounds of ammunition. The roads were in a horrible condition, and it was found impossible for the wagon train to reach the point made by the cavalry during the day; in fact, the wagon train did not get up until the third day, it being necessary to corduroy almost the entire road over which the march was made. The Third Division, General Custer, was ordered to remain with the train and guard it, as the enemy's cavalry was known to be on its flank in the neighborhood of Stony Creek Depot.

March 30, the First Division, General Devin, was moved toward the Five Forks from Dinwiddie Court-House, to a point about two miles from the town, near Boisseau's house, where the roads fork. From this point a reconnaissance was sent out on each road. The force on the road to the White Oak road (Colonel Leiper, Sixth Pennsylvania, commanding) met the enemy's pickets a short distance out, and drove them in on the reserves. The force under Major Morris, Sixth United States, which went on the road to the Five Forks, had not proceeded more than three miles before it accomplished a like work. Both reconnaissances developed the enemy's infantry, and each in the lively skirmishing which took place was conducted with great spirit, the officers and men giving an earnest, in the manner in which they fought, of the good work that might be expected of them in the future. The division encamped near Boisseau's house, picketing the advanced positions gained during the day.

March 31 at 9 a. m. the pickets were re-enforced and an advance was made. The enemy resisted strongly, and, in his turn, advanced. His force consisted of Pickett's and Johnson's divisions of infantry, since ascertained to have been over 14,000 strong, and all the enemy's cavalry. The First Division was pressed back slowly but steadily, the men and officers behaving magnificently, contesting every inch of

ground and inflicting a very severe loss upon the enemy. General Davies' brigade, of Crook's division, having reported for temporary duty was ordered to act upon the flanks of the enemy, who at the same time that he attacked in Davies' front also attempted to force a passage of the ford on the Chamberlain Bed, in Crook's front, near Dinwiddie Court-House. General Davies was, however, pushed rapidly in toward the forks of the road, which it soon became apparent the enemy in overwhelming force was trying to gain and that all the resistance the cavalry could offer could not prevent. As part of the First Division was well advanced on the White Oak fork of the road, it was impossible to withdraw it toward Dinwiddie Court-House, and Generals Devin and Davies were ordered to retire fighting toward the Boydton plank road, while General Gibbs was withdrawn toward Dinwiddie Court-House, forming connection with Crook's left. All this was done without confusion, and with a loss to the enemy, as has been ascertained, of at least four to our one. General Devin was ordered to form his command after retiring toward the Boydton plank road, and instructed to attack the enemy in flank and rear if he continued to push toward Dinwiddie Court-House. General Davies, however, assumed command of the entire force, and marched it by the Boydton plank road to Dinwiddie Court-House, forming a junction with the rest of the cavalry at dark. In the meantime the Third Division, which had been sent for, arrived, and, in conjunction with the Reserve Brigade and General Crook's command, formed line of battle in splendid style, ready to receive the enemy, who appeared in great force in our front. Some very spirited fighting occurred, but night coming on the enemy did not press his advance.

The fighting this day on the part of the cavalry was excellent. The enemy was very severely punished, and though by superior numbers he succeeded in forcing us, the movement to the rear was conducted without confusion. The ground on which the fighting took place was very heavy, and for the most part densely wooded; when it was open, it was impossible for a single horseman to cross, owing to the nature of the soil and the heavy rains which had just fallen.

General Custer was charged with the duty of holding the lines during the night, while General Devin was camped in easy supporting distance.

April 1, early in the morning an advance of the Third Division showed that the enemy had withdrawn a short distance from our front during the night. The Third Division was ordered to dismount, the country being impracticable for mounted operations, and move with its left resting on Chamberlain's Bed, toward the Five Forks. The First Division was ordered to move, mounted, to its old position near Boisseau's house and form connection with the Third Division, press the enemy in the same direction (toward the Five Forks). The infantry (Fifth Corps), which had formed a junction and was under the orders of the major-general commanding, was to move up on our right flank toward the White Oak road. The cavalry pressed the enemy back to his intrenchments at the Five Forks, which intrenchments run parallel to the White Oak road. It was a great source of satisfaction to our gallant men to drive the enemy, outnumbering us as he did, over the same ground from which he had forced us the day before. Every man fought with a will, and not until the enemy's breast-heighths, glistening with bayonets, were within fifty yards of our front, did the brave cavalrymen, baptized with the blood of fifty battles, cease the advance, and then only for a moment. The time was occupied in supplying the commands with ammunition and resting the men, who had

marched and fought on foot for miles. Word was received from the major-general commanding that the infantry would attack the enemy's works on our right in a very short time, and that the cavalry must co-operate. In anticipation of this orders had been issued for the division and brigade commanders to charge the works in our front so soon as the infantry fire was heard. It could not have been earlier than 3 o'clock when the infantry fire opened. The cavalry, without a moment's hesitation, rushed into close quarters with the enemy, who, having fought the cavalry all day, evidently had concentrated their strength on the works immediately opposed to us. The enemy's artillery in the works commenced firing rapidly, but owing to the woods obscuring the view where the cavalry line was operating, this fire was necessarily inaccurate and not very destructive. A hotter musketry fire than on this day has seldom been experienced during the war. Fortunately for us the enemy, firing from breast-works, aimed high, else the casualties in the command must have been very much greater. General Custer was directed to keep one brigade mounted, in order to make the most of a pursuit when the enemy was dislodged from his works. Every thing worked well. The right of Pennington's brigade, which was thrown into some confusion on account of a deficiency in ammunition, was soon restored, and, the desired ammunition supplied, the attack was prosecuted and soon crowned with success, Fitzhugh's brigade, of the First Division, mounting the works in the face of the enemy, tearing down their colors and planting the brigade standard over two pieces of artillery, which, together with nearly 1,000 prisoners, remained substantial indication of the prowess of this gallant brigade and its accomplished commander. Never did men obey the behests of a commander better, and never were orders given with more judgment or their gallant execution indicated by a better example. Colonel Fitzhugh is entitled to the greatest praise for this day's work. In thus speaking of this brigade it must not be imagined that all did not do well. These headquarters, situated at the connection between the two divisions, saw more of the two brigades (Fitzhugh's and Pennington's) mentioned above than of the others, but in passing along the lines during the battle it was observed that all were doing nobly. No shirking, no straggling, comparatively, was noticed. The reports of division commanders will, it is thought, do justice to all. The results of the day—two of the enemy's best and strongest infantry divisions, together with all his boasted cavalry broken, captured, or routed—are just cause for congratulations, and the cavalry, already famous in the history of the war for the brilliancy of its success, feels proud to share with the infantry of the Army of the Potomac the glory of striking the blow that decided the fate of the Army of Northern Virginia—a blow that made the great heart of the Northern people pulsate with a holy satisfaction.

April 2, the command marched from its camp near the battle-field by the Little White Oak road to a point on the South Side Railroad midway between Ford's and Sutherland's Depots. Here a force of rebel cavalry was met, but retired without offering any resistance to the tearing up of the track. As the occupation of the railroad was secure the advance brigades were ordered to move forward across the road toward Scott's Forks, some five miles north of the railway. An order was received from the major-general commanding directing this march soon after it commenced. During the march to this point General Mackenzie's division reported to the command and was assigned its place in the column. The cavalry in our front (W. H. F. Lee's) opposed the column from time to time at points favorable for resistance, build-

ing barricades of rails and logs, but he was easily dislodged and driven by the advance back to the fork of the road where the road we marched on intersected the one pursued by the enemy's infantry and trains. Here a spirited fight took place, in which the First Division was engaged with the enemy's infantry. The enemy used his artillery freely. Night fell before the entire command could be got up and in position to attack the enemy, who was strongly posted behind barricades, which, as was found the following morning, extended for miles. General Gregg's brigade, which reported to the command temporarily, together with the rest of the command, was put in camps for the night, during which a connection was formed with the infantry of the Fifth Corps, which had marched up from Sutherland's Depot.

April 3, the command moved forward at daylight and occupied the forks which the enemy had abandoned during the night. The Third Division was ordered to take the advance on the Namozine road in pursuit of the enemy. It was soon after followed by the First Division. General Mackenzie's command was ordered toward the point from which the enemy marched, to pick up the stragglers and others cut off by our movement. In the pursuit numbers of prisoners were captured, together with five guns, by the Third Division. Wells' brigade had a spirited fight with Barringer's brigade of rebel cavalry, routing, dispersing, or capturing the entire command, including the rebel general himself. After marching and fighting over twenty miles the enemy's infantry was found in strong position on Deep Creek, where he had destroyed all the bridges and obstructed the fords, which naturally were very bad and deep. The command encamped for the night at this point. It here became apparent that the enemy were moving to Amelia Court-House with a view to concentrating at that point. In addition to the column which had been pursued during the day on the south side of the Appomattox, large bodies of infantry and trains could be plainly seen on the north side of the river moving toward Bevill's and Goode's Bridges over the Appomattox, where the crossing was effected and the junction of the two wings of the rebel army made.

April 4, the march was resumed at 6 a. m., the enemy as usual having made a night's march and disappeared from the front. General Mackenzie's command, which rejoined the column, immediately busied itself with clearing the obstructions from the best ford on Deep Creek, the energetic commander superintending the work. It was intended to cross the entire command at this ford, but after General Mackenzie had crossed it was found that the ford, which was very deep and muddy, was impassable for wheels and impracticable for mounted men. The other two divisions, with all the wagons, were therefore marched to the south side, thus flanking the main stream and crossing its headwaters. The advance reached Beaver Dam Creek at sunset. Here the enemy's infantry was found, his main body being at Amelia Court-House. Some skirmishing ensued, in which the enemy, intrenched as usual, used his artillery. The command was ordered in camp at dark, having determined the position of the enemy's army. In the meantime General Mackenzie, who, after crossing Deep Creek, was ordered to march on Amelia Court-House, reached a point within less than two miles of Amelia Court-House, on a different road from that pursued by the First and Third Divisions. He also found the enemy in force and engaged them with success. At 10 p. m. of this day orders were received from the major-general commanding for the command to move to Jetersville. In less than half an hour the column was on the road, and at daylight on the 5th the head of it had arrived at the point designated. During the 5th of April the command remained at Jetersville, taking position on

the right of the infantry with a view to repel a threatened attack of the enemy. General Mackenzie, remaining at his position near Amelia Court-House, reported being engaged more or less during the entire day.

April 6, moved the command at 6 a. m. in the direction of Deatonsville. It was soon discovered that the enemy, with his trains, was pushing toward Farmville. The cavalry pressed forward on the flanks of the enemy's route, attacking the column and wagon train at different points, in conjunction with General Crook's command. An attack of the First Brigade, First Division, on the train, which was right gallantly made, having exhibited the enemy to be in great force on the road near Sailor's Creek, Generals Custer and Devin were ordered to move parallel to the enemy's line of march and attack the train and impede the march of the column wherever practicable. This order was obeyed with alacrity by both divisions. General Crook's command was in the meantime operating in the same manner. The First Brigade (Stagg's) of the First Division remained with Miller's battery at the point where the train was first attacked. The battery did excellent service in shelling the enemy's train, practicing on it with wonderful accuracy. Stagg's brigade operated with the Sixth Corps at Sailor's Creek, performing most important service, capturing over 300 prisoners. General [illegible] succeeded in striking the enemy's train at a point less strongly guarded than at others where it had been attacked and in surprising a [illegible] batteries of the enemy's artillery. The enemy, concentrating attacked the Third Division in force, when the First moved rapidly to its assistance, both divisions holding the enemy in check. This movement on the part of these two divisions, assisted on the left by Crook's division of cavalry, cut off three divisions of the enemy's infantry, the entire rear guard of his army, and finally, in conjunction with the movement of the Sixth Corps in the enemy's rear, resulted in the capture of the entire force, including eight general officers and many stand of colors and arms. To continue the operations of the day the First Division was again moved to the left and advanced rapidly in the direction of the firing of the Twenty-fourth (Gibbon's) Army Corps. It soon came up with the rear of the retreating rebel infantry, which made a front in the direction of the advance. It soon became apparent that the Army of the James was not operating with vigor against the enemy, and as darkness came on the command was ordered into camp.

April 7, marched at 6 a. m. on the flank of the infantry, directing the movement to Prince Edward Court-House. Encamped at Spring Creek, four miles toward Prospect Station.

April 8, marched at 6 a. m. through Prospect Station toward Appomattox Court-House. The Third Division, in advance, met with no opposition until it arrived near Appomattox Station. Here the enemy's advance column was struck, moving on the Lynchburg road toward Lynchville. The enemy's army was in force at Appomattox Court-House. Artillery, prisoners, and wagons were here captured by the Third Division, which rushed into the enemy's lines, carrying all before them. Three trains of cars were also taken by this division, loaded with subsistence stores for Lee's army. The First Division was brought up rapidly, and, deploying dismounted on the right of the Third Division, assisted materially in the captures. This division was advanced [illegible] short distance of Appomattox Court-House, being posted [illegible] road on which the enemy was attempting to move, and [illegible] destroying his chance of making a night's march in retreat, [illegible]d to do as on former occasions.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this day's work. The enemy's supplies were taken, as it were, out of their mouths. A strong force, they knew not how strong, was posted along their line of retreat at a point where they did not expect opposition. Night was upon them; tired, dispirited, and starving they lay at our feet. Their bravest soldiers, their hardiest men, gave way when they heard the noise of battle far in the rear, and the night of despair fell with the night of the 8th of April darkly and terribly on the Army of Northern Virginia.

April 9, at daylight the command was in readiness to move. General Crook relieved the First Division in the position which it had occupied during the night. This division was ordered to move to the right. The enemy advanced against General Crook's front in heavy force. The cavalry was forced back by overwhelming numbers. General Custer was immediately ordered to move up with his division. The cavalry retired slowly, but of necessity. Soon the Twenty-fourth Corps took up Crook's line on the left of the First Division, and the Fifth Corps deployed in rear of General Devin. So soon as the heavy columns of the enemy discovered we had infantry in position he abandoned his evidently formed idea of forcing the road of his retreat, and retired precipitately toward the valley, where his wagon train was parked. The cavalry, now disengaged, was thrown rapidly to the right, taking possession of the high ground on the enemy's left within a short half mile of his camp. There every disposition was made for an attack. The rebel army was at our mercy. The artillery played rapidly for a few moments, when a flag of truce sent from the enemy's lines silenced forever the noise of battle between the Union and rebel armies of Virginia.

April 10, the command marched at 8 a. m. for Burke's Station, under the immediate command of General Custer. The undersigned, having been appointed one of the Union commissioners to arrange the details of surrender, remained at Appomattox Court-House until the 12th instant.

Thus were concluded the labors of the campaign—a campaign, so far as cavalry is concerned, which has scarcely a parallel in history. Never did men behave better; never endure more uncomplainingly the severest of hardships. No task was too severe; no danger too imminent for the cavalry to encounter or overcome. The gallant, daring, and rapid execution of the brave commander of the Third Division, united with the sure, steady, and unchangeable courage and bearing of the commander of the First Division, have accomplished a work which must shed glory on the Union cavalry for all time to come.

In making up this record it was impossible to enter into details with reference to the different commands or officers without extending it to a very great length. The attention of the major-general commanding is respectfully invited to the reports of division commanders transmitted herewith; they will necessarily enter more largely into particulars. The exceptions to those throughout the command who have given the most complete satisfaction are very few. It is enough glory to be associated with such men—a double glory to have commanded them.

To my staff I owe especial thanks; one and all, they performed their duties at all times with judgment, energy, and indefatigable zeal. I commend them to the attention of the major-general commanding.

W. MERRITT,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

Brigadier-General FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Cavalry.

No. 201.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Devin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
April —, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from March 29 to April 9, 1865, inclusive:

The division—consisting of First Brigade, Col. Peter Stagg, First Michigan Cavalry, commanding; Second Brigade, Col. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Sixth New York Cavalry, commanding, and Reserve Brigade, Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs, commanding—marched from camp in front of Petersburg on the morning of March 29, encamping the same night near Dinwiddie Court-House.

On the morning of March 30 the division advanced to feel the enemy's position, and was disposed as follows: The Second Brigade was massed two miles in front of the Court-House, at the intersection of the Brooks road with that to Five Forks, one regiment of this brigade in advance to the Boydton plank road; the First Brigade massed at Boisseau's house, with a regiment advanced across Gravelly Run toward the White Oak road; two regiments of the Reserve Brigade were advanced upon the direct road to the Five Forks, while the two remaining regiments were thrown out upon the right flank to communicate with the advance of the First Brigade. The whole line formed nearly a semicircle, radiating from the position occupied by Second Brigade. During the day demonstrations were made upon different points of the front, and it was ascertained that the enemy in force occupied the White Oak road and the Five Forks. About 3 p. m. Major Morris, with 150 men of Fifth and Sixth U. S. Cavalry, had pushed the enemy to within three-fourths of a mile of the Five Forks, when he was suddenly surrounded by overwhelming numbers and was forced to cut his way out, losing three officers and a number of men. The First U. S. Cavalry and two regiments of the Second Brigade were at once ordered to his support, and another attempt made to carry the position; but the enemy advancing a strong line of infantry, the command was ordered to retire and encamp a short distance in rear. The position at Five Forks was difficult of approach for cavalry, the front being covered by a swamp and heavy woods.

On the morning of March 31 the First Brigade was advanced, as on the previous day, and the enemy in force were found occupying the White Oak road. The Reserve Brigade was massed at the intersection of the Brooks road, and the Second Brigade was dismounted and advanced toward the Five Forks. It was now ascertained from prisoners captured that the Forks were occupied by Pickett's division of infantry and at least a division of cavalry, and Colonel Fitzhugh was ordered to hold his position and communicate on his left with Davies' brigade, of Second Division. At this time the Second Brigade occupied the apex of a triangle, the left of which was held by Davies' brigade and the right by Stagg's brigade, of First Division. One mile in front of the Second Brigade and across Chamberlain's Swamp were the Five Forks, the direct road to which was held by the Second Brigade. It will thus be seen that Colonel Fitzhugh's position was far in advance of the other lines, necessarily retired by the conformation of the ground. About 2 p. m. heavy firing was heard upon the left of Second Brigade, and immediately after I received a pressing request for support from Colonel Janeway, of Davies' brigade. I at once ordered a regiment of First

Brigade to his relief, and on proceeding to that part of the line found the troops retiring precipitately. Finding it impossible to rally them, Major Dana, of the division staff, was sent to order Colonel Fitzhugh to move his brigade by the left flank and take up General Davies' position, leaving a regiment to hold the Five Forks road. This disposition was promptly effected and the enemy's advance checked. At this time a heavy line of infantry moved down the direct road from Five Forks and drove in the Sixth New York, which had been left to hold that front; part of a regiment of First Brigade was pushed in in support of the Sixth, and the enemy was checked, but only for a moment. At the same time the left of the Second Brigade was outflanked, and a heavy line emerged from the woods on its front. In a few minutes the brigade would have been surrounded. I ordered Colonel Fitzhugh to retire and connect with First Brigade. While this was being effected the rebel cavalry charged down the road through their infantry lines, but the stubborn valor and well-directed fire of our men repulsed them on each occasion. Twice the brigade was obliged to halt and charge the enemy while retiring. On reaching the point where I had left the First Brigade I found it had been forced back by the rapid advance of the enemy on our left, who then occupied its position and had cut us off from the cross-roads. Colonels Fitzhugh and Stagg were at once ordered to fall back across the country in the direction of the Brooks road, in accordance with orders from General Merritt, should we be unable to connect with the left. The men retired in order, showing such a front as prevented the rebel cavalry (which now hovered in force upon their right flank) from charging them. A line was now formed in front of the plank road and the led horses (which had been sent toward the left of our infantry) were brought up. I was about to push down the Brooks road and endeavor to connect with the Reserve Brigade, when General Davies (who had joined the division with a portion of his brigade) assumed command, and directed me to march to Dinwiddie Court-House by the plank road. On reporting at Dinwiddie Court-House I was ordered to march to Crump's farm, where the division encamped.

At the time that the First and Second Brigades were forced to retire on the right, the Reserve Brigade (which was massed at the intersection of the Brooks road), with Miller's section of battery, became hotly engaged with the advancing enemy. The brigade was dismounted, and in a brilliant charge drove the exulting foe for nearly half a mile; but, as on the right, the heavy masses of the enemy soon pressed back the gallant handful of men. At dark the brigade was relieved by the Third Division. While engaged the section of battery rendered most valuable service in checking the enemy's advance.

On the morning of April 1 the division, nothing daunted by the repulse of the two previous days, again moved toward the stubbornly contested battle-ground of the Five Forks. Colonel Stagg, with the First Brigade, met the enemy as usual at Chamberlain's Swamp, and an infantry line was immediately developed, showing that the position was not to be taken without a hard fight. The whole of the Second Brigade was now dismounted, and Colonel Fitzhugh was ordered to cross the swamp, gain a position on the opposite side, and cover the crossing of the First Brigade mounted. The movement was gallantly effected under a heavy fire, and the First U. S. Cavalry and First and Sixth Michigan Cavalry were crossed on the left of the brigade, while the Fifth Michigan was crossed upon the right to cover that flank. The Reserve Brigade was thrown out upon the right and rear in the direction of the White Oak road. A charge was now ordered to gain the wood in

front of the Forks. The Second Brigade, flanked by the cavalry, gallantly advanced at the charging step, and, driving the enemy clear through the woods, developed a strong line of breast-works, covering the Forks and filled with masses of infantry. In this advance the cavalry charged up to within twenty yards of the works, and the dismounted men of the Second Brigade captured and dragged off prisoners from the breast-works. Captain Ham, of Seventeenth Pennsylvania, was mortally wounded at this point. But the work was too strongly held for our line to carry, and the brigade was forced to retire to the wood. The line was thus held until 4.30 p. m., when a brigade of Third Cavalry Division having connected upon our left, and the Fifth Corps advancing to attack the enemy's right flank, the whole division was dismounted and ordered to advance and again charge the enemy's works. Captain Lord, First U. S. Cavalry, was ordered to keep his regiment mounted and in readiness to charge should the enemy's line be broken. The whole line advanced under a terrible fire from the enemy's works; but the regiment on the right of Third Division giving way, the Third Division was halted and reformed. On the second charge the troops on our left again fell back; but notwithstanding this defection, the division pressed forward, the enemy's works were carried after an obstinate struggle, the right was connected with the left of Fifth Corps, the front of the division changed to the left, and the enemy pursued for two miles. As the works were carried Captain Lord was ordered to charge with his regiment, and gallantly responded, clearing the breast-works at a bound, and charging far in advance of the division. In carrying the position we captured on our own front 1,000 prisoners, 2 battle-flags, and 2 guns. Thanks to the friendly cover of the woods, which extended to within less than forty yards of the enemy's works, our loss was comparatively light, except in officers. In some regiments every squadron commander was killed or wounded.

With regard to the conduct of officers and men it is sufficient to state that under the hottest fire not a straggler could be seen along the whole line—every man was in his place and at his work. The division encamped upon the battle-field.

On the morning of April 2 the division marched on the White Oak road, and turning to the right struck the South Side Railroad midway between Ford's and Sutherland's Stations. General W. H. F. Lee's division of rebel cavalry was found in position at this point. Skirmishers were advanced and the division placed in readiness for a fight, but a few rounds from Miller's section of battery were sufficient to induce the enemy to retire with precipitation. The railroad was then torn up, ties burnt, and rails heated and bent. The division then advanced, and turning to the left at Cox's road again came up with Lee's cavalry. Fitzhugh's (Second) brigade, in advance, dismounted and rapidly drove the enemy from one position to another, until, at 5 p. m., we met the rebel infantry in heavy force at Scott's Cross-Roads. A heavy fire of musketry and artillery was at once opened upon the Second Brigade. The First Brigade was dismounted and deployed in support of the Second. Miller's section was placed in position on the road, and by its rapid and effective fire materially assisted in repulsing several attempted charges of the enemy's infantry line on our position. The Reserve Brigade was disposed (mounted) on the flank and in support of the battery. The enemy was finally driven to the shelter of the barricades he had erected covering the cross-roads, from which it was impossible to dislodge him with our limited force. The force opposed to us con

sisted of Pickett's and Johnson's divisions of infantry and Lee's division of cavalry. At night-fall the command was retired half a mile and encamped, the front being held by the Reserve Brigade and one regiment of First Brigade. During the night the enemy made several attempts to feel our line. Capt. J. H. Bell, of the Second Brigade staff, rendered meritorious service at this point by opening communication with General Sheridan, at Sutherland's Station. Communication was also opened with Crawford's division, of Fifth Corps, which had advanced upon the Namozine road within a mile of our position. At daybreak the lines were advanced, but the enemy had retired.

On the morning of April 3 the division marched in rear of the Third Division by the Namozine road to Deep Creek, and encamped.

On the morning of April 4 the division crossed Deep Creek, between the Fifth and Second Corps, and, turning to the right, marched to Drummond's Mill, on Beaver Pond Creek. At this point the First Michigan Cavalry was ordered to reconnoiter toward Bevill's Bridge. The division then crossed the creek and immediately met the enemy's infantry (Pickett's and Johnson's divisions) in heavy force, covering the road to Amelia Court-House. The First and part of the Second Brigade was at once dismounted, and led horses sent over the creek. Heavy skirmishing ensued and the position was held until 10 p. m., when the division was ordered to march to Jetersville, on the Danville railroad. After a long and exhausting night march the command reached Jetersville about noon of the 5th, and was placed in position on the left of the Third Division. On being relieved by the Second Corps the division was marched to the rear of the army and encamped.

On the morning of April 6 the division marched in the direction of Deatonsville, following Third Division; soon after the enemy's train was reported to be moving upon the road to Rice's Station, on the South Side Railroad, and the division was ordered to cross the country and attack. The country was broken, intersected with ravines and ditches, but in a very few minutes the division struck the flank of the train, only to find it covered by a heavy force of infantry and artillery in position; moving still farther to the left the same result was obtained. Learning that the Third Division had pushed in on the left of the Second, I moved rapidly toward the left of the Third, hoping to strike the train at a vulnerable point. As I was passing to the rear of Third Division I received an urgent message from General Custer, stating that he had struck and captured part of the train and was hard pressed. On joining him I found it necessary to bring up the division on a gallop, and form on his right, in order to hold the ground across Sailor's Creek and secure his captures. The division succeeded in checking the enemy's advance, and was soon after ordered to the extreme left. The division had scarcely reached its new position when it was found necessary to return to the support of the Third Division, which had been forced back. The enemy being checked, the division was again ordered to the extreme left, and succeeded in reaching the road within two miles of Rice's Station. It was now dark, but the command pushed on and soon struck the enemy's rear guard. They were pushed rapidly forward, until, at the crossing of (upper) Sailor's Creek, we found Mahone's division of infantry in position, with artillery covering the crossing. On attempting to force a crossing the enemy opened a heavy fire of musketry, shell, and canister at short range, and, in accordance with instructions, the division was retired one mile, and encamped at 12 p. m.

I had omitted to state that on first moving to the left the First Brigade and section of battery had remained upon the extreme right and rendered efficient service. Colonel Stagg, in a brilliant charge on the flank of Sixth Corps, captured 300 prisoners. Miller, with Fuger's section, made great havoc in the train by his splendid practice.

At daybreak on the morning of the 7th the division marched on in pursuit of the enemy. It was now ascertained that he had turned to the right in the direction of Farmville, and the command advanced upon that road. I soon after was ordered to countermarch and move in the direction of Prince Edward Court-House, from whence, after a short halt, the division marched to Buffalo Creek and encamped.

On the morning of April 8 the division marched in rear of Third Division to Prospect Station, thence by Walker's Church to Appomattox Station. While en route Lieutenant Trimble, of the division staff, with a regiment of the First Brigade, was ordered to make a reconnaissance to Cut Bank Ford, on the Appomattox, and ascertain whether the enemy were crossing. The reconnaissance was a success, establishing the fact that the enemy's column was marching along the north bank of the Appomattox. On arriving near the station, General Custer was found to be engaged with the enemy's advance, and the First and Second Brigades of the division were dismounted and pushed in on his right. The enemy fell back rapidly to Appomattox Court-House where, being heavily re-enforced, they again advanced and occupied the woods in front of Clover Hill.

At daybreak on the morning of 9th instant Colonel Fitzhugh, with Second Brigade, was about to advance upon the direct road to Appomattox Court-House, when he was relieved by Smith's brigade, of Second Division. On the previous night I had reconnoitered a road on the enemy's left flank leading in the direction of the Court-House. Colonel Fitzhugh was now ordered to advance upon this road and the whole division ordered to mass upon the enemy's left. Heavy firing had at this time commenced on front of Second Division. The command was now moved to the right and well to the front of Second Division, when the enemy was discovered advancing in two heavy lines of battle. Fuger's section of Miller's battery was at once placed in position, and opened a rapid and effective fire; the First Brigade was dismounted and advanced through the woods on the enemy's left; Fitzhugh (who was by this time two miles in advance upon the right) was recalled, and ordered to connect upon the right; and every exertion was made to effect a diversion in favor of General Crook and hold the position until the arrival of our infantry. The heavy masses of the enemy soon forced back the Second Division, and a strong line was now advanced upon the First Division. We were shortly forced back, and, after a hard fight, pushed across the road, Fuger's section remaining in position until the enemy's line was within 100 yards. The Third Brigade having come in the whole line was now dismounted and horses retired; barricades were being erected, and every preparation made to hold the crest in rear, when the Fifth Corps arrived and advanced in line of battle. The division was now ordered to mount and move to the extreme right. As it was requisite to lead the horses far to the right, in order not to retard the advancing line of Fifth Corps, a slight delay occurred in mounting, but the division was ready to take up its position (the Reserve Brigade being already engaged) at the time hostilities were ordered to cease. On that night the command encamped on the field, and on the next day marched to Prospect Station.

Throughout the series of engagements preceding the surrender of the Confederate army the conduct of officers and men was admirable. When at times forced back and overwhelmed by largely superior numbers the command retired in order, and a line could be reformed at any moment. From the nature of the country most of the fighting was dismounted—a most fatiguing and arduous duty for cavalry.

The brigade commanders were prompt. Brigadier-General Gibbs, with his decimated command, rendered on several occasions valuable service. The gallant and determined stand of his brigade while holding an important position near Dinwiddie Court-House (March 31) is fast in the memory of all. Colonels Stagg and Fitzhugh fought their brigades with coolness, judgment, and gallantry, and, though at times hotly pressed by heavy masses of the enemy, brought off their commands with slight loss.

The division staff—Major Dana, assistant adjutant-general, Captains Bean and Halberstadt and Lieutenants Trimble, Hill, and Brown—rendered me valuable assistance on all occasions. Lieutenant Wiggins, signal office, volunteered his services on all occasions, and at Five Forks rendered gallant and efficient service as aide-de-camp. I would respectfully recommend him to the department for promotion. Major King, quartermaster, Captain Hale, commissary, Captain Malone, ordnance officer, and Doctor Clarke, surgeon-in-chief of division, performed their duties with zeal and efficiency.

Among officers of the division conspicuous for gallant services in the late engagements, Lieut. Cols. G. R. Maxwell, First Michigan; Briggs, of Seventh Michigan; Vinton, Sixth Michigan; Hastings, Fifth Michigan, and Captain Crooks, First Michigan—all of First Brigade; Major Morris, and Captains Lord, Dean, and Leib, of Reserve Brigade; and Colonel Durland, Majors White, Smith, and Captains Blunt, Cating, and Bell, of Second Brigade, deserve special mention.

The division captured during the several engagements, from March 30 to April 8, inclusive, 1,434 prisoners of war, 112 of whom were officers; of those about 1,000 were captured in the battle of Five Forks; 2 guns and 4 battle-flags were also captured.

Reports of casualties have already been forwarded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. DEVIN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding Division.

Capt. E. M. BAKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry.

No. 202.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Gibbs, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY RESERVE BRIGADE,
Camp near Nottoway Station, April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Cavalry Division, Cavalry Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this brigade from the time of leaving Petersburg, March 29, to the 9th of April, inclusive:

The brigade—consisting of the First, Fifth, and Sixth United States and Second Massachusetts Cavalry, in all 437 enlisted men, with 20

* Embodied in table, p. 591.

officers—left camp in front of Petersburg March 29 at 8 a. m. Marched via Reams' Station, and camped near Dinwiddie Court-House. On the 30th moved early, brigade being in advance, skirmishing all day with enemy in vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House. The Fifth and Sixth U. S. Cavalry, under Maj. R. Murray Morris, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, commanding, were sent up the road toward the Five Corners to feel and find the enemy. The Second Massachusetts, Col. C. Crowninshield, were sent up plank road to the right, while Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Leiper, were sent up toward White Oak road and midway between the two before mentioned, with orders to communicate with columns on their respective flanks. All the columns soon felt the enemy, driving their vedettes in upon their supports, and these, in turn, upon their reserves. Major Morris gallantly drove in the large force opposed to him and held his position within a short distance of Five Forks until overpowered by numbers he fell back, losing 3 officers and 20 men. The Second Massachusetts and Sixth Pennsylvania also met the enemy whom they were unable to drive, but firmly held their position. They were relieved by First Brigade and First U. S. Cavalry and two regiments of the Second Brigade, under Colonel Fitzhugh, and again occupied position near Five Forks. At sunset the whole force was withdrawn and camped near the junction of roads before mentioned.

On the morning of the 31st moved toward Dinwiddie Court-House, and about 1 p. m. took position in the woods at another fork of plank road, the left connecting with Brigadier-General Gregg, and right being directed to connect with the other brigades of the division; this, however, was never effected. Dense masses of enemy's infantry pressed down the road and entirely cut off these two brigades from us; although few in numbers the brigade desperately held its ground for over two hours, disputing every inch of ground until finally doggedly yielding, when the whole line was driven back by Pickett's division of infantry, losing 5 officers killed and captured and 15 men. Captain Miller's battery, Fourth Artillery, did good service on hill in front of the town. Lieutenant Thompson, aide-de-camp on my staff, was severely wounded, and Major Morris, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, also with me, had his horse killed by my side. Brigade camped that night near Crump's house.

April 1, moved forward through Dinwiddie Court-House and participated in attack on enemy's works near Five Forks. About 2 p. m. the whole line moved gallantly forward upon the enemy's breast-works, the whole brigade being on foot except First U. S. Cavalry, which, under Capt. R. S. C. Lord, gallantly charged the flying masses of the enemy with reckless fury far beyond the advance of rest of brigade. At 5 p. m. the whole line was ours, with large number of prisoners, arms, and other material. In this most desperate conflict I have again to record the loss of 2 officers killed and wounded and 14 men. On the 2d of April the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, detailed for temporary duty at the headquarters cavalry brigade, moved toward South Side Railroad, of which it destroyed half a mile of track, and moved west, overtaking enemy's infantry near Exeter Mills. Skirmished with enemy until dark; bivouacked on the skirmish line. On the 3d moved in rear of Third Division to near Deep Creek, but did not meet enemy that day. April 4, overtook enemy's infantry and relieved the other brigades on picket; moved out again at 10 p. m. and marched all night, via Dennisville, and reached Jeffersonville [Jetersville?], on the Danville railroad, at 2 p. m.; formed on left of division and remained in line of battle until dark, when brigade was moved over to right and camped in rear of infantry.

On the 6th moved out and attacked enemy's train at Sailor's Creek; after a stubborn fight, slowly advancing, the brigade was withdrawn and moved to left, and about 10 p. m. drove in the pickets of rear of Mahone's division of infantry. While watching enemy were attacked and sharply shelled, losing four men, and bivouacked in the woods half a mile in rear. On 7th moved through Prince Edward Court-House, the advance being at Prospect Station, on Virginia South Side Railroad. No engagement during the day. On the 8th marched through Prospect Station and Walker's Church to near Appomattox Station; met Third Cavalry Division, engaged with enemy, and went on its right; skirmished till 10 p. m., and picketed with whole brigade on the right front and across Appomattox Court-House road.

On the memorable 9th of April attacked enemy dismounted, on the Appomattox Court-House road. The Fifth U. S. Cavalry were sent in mounted and down a road (on the left) in their front, but were met by a brigade of enemy's infantry, and retired with a loss of four men. The brigade was then mounted and ordered to charge on the right of General Custer's command, which was done in rapid style; but on arriving on the extreme right I was informed that a flag of truce of surrender had passed within our lines, and hostilities were ordered to be suspended. The brigade camped for the night at a wood near Martin's house, one mile in rear of Appomattox Court-House.

I have the honor herewith to inclose a nominal list of the officers killed, wounded, and captured, and a numerical list of enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing.*

To the officers of my staff, the commanders of battery and regiments, and to the officers and men of the command generally, my most hearty thanks are due for the unwavering gallantry, fortitude, courage, and pertinacity with which they sustained the fatigues and hardships of this memorable campaign, the exercise of which only could have enabled them to take the distinguished part that they have done. It will always be a source of pride to them to feel that they, too, were in Sheridan's army in the campaign of 1865.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

ALFRED GIBBS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. A. E. DANA,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Cavalry Division.

No. 203.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 15, 1865.

SIR: The following is a brief summary of the operations of my command since the 29th of March last:

My division left its camp near Petersburg on the morning of the 29th of March. From this date until our arrival within four miles of Dinwiddie Court-House, on the evening of the 31st, we were employed as escort for the trains of the entire command. On the afternoon of the 31st a

* Embodied in table, p. 591.

staff officer from the major-general commanding the cavalry conveyed me an order to move two of my brigades rapidly forward to Dinwiddie Court-House, leaving one brigade as escort for the trains. The two brigades designated moved forward at the trot. Upon reaching Dinwiddie Court-House the head of the column was halted, and I reported for orders to the major-general commanding, who directed me to place my command in position to support and relieve the Second Cavalry Division, then engaged and being driven back. Most of my command were dismounted and placed behind a hastily constructed barricade. Lord's battery of horse artillery, which had been ordered to report to me, was also placed in position. The attacking force of the enemy proved to be infantry. Several vigorous efforts were made to displace us from our position. A strong line of the enemy's infantry, formed across the road leading to Five Forks, was charged by portions of the First and Third Brigades, and driven handsomely until their supports were reached and they were enabled to make a stand. No further demonstration was made upon either side. My command bivouacked within short range of the enemy's line of battle. In anticipation of an early attack the next morning my command slept upon their arms, but daylight disclosed to us the retreat during the night of the enemy. The march was resumed early next day in the direction of Five Forks, connection being made with the Fifth Corps at a point about two miles distant from Dinwiddie Court-House. My command then left the road leading direct to Five Forks and moved across the country parallel to the White Oak Creek. No opposition from the enemy was encountered until the advance had nearly reached the road leading from Five Forks across White Oak Creek. A brief skirmish ensued for the possession of this road, which resulted in the enemy being driven back in the direction of Five Forks, we pursuing until communication was restored upon our right with the left of the First Division. The enemy had evidently resolved to oppose our farther advance with the greatest determination. Heavy lines of earth-works were discovered, extending for miles in either direction along our front. In advance of these were strong barricades of rails, logs, and other obstructions. Every point seemed to be strongly manned with infantry and artillery. Repeated charges by portions of my command at various points showed the enemy to be in heavy force. At one time my entire command was dismounted and fighting as infantry in the woods skirting along the enemy's front. Nothing was accomplished in this manner. About one hour and a half before dark a staff officer informed me that the major-general commanding had placed the Fifth Corps in position to assault the enemy's left. The First Cavalry Division had been dismounted and were to attack in the center, while my command was to engage the enemy on his right, keeping up the connection with the First Cavalry Division. An examination of the ground in front and on the enemy's right seemed to favor a movement by a mounted force against the enemy's right and rear. With this object in view I deployed the First Brigade dismounted, Colonel Pennington commanding, along the entire line held by my division. The Second and Third Brigades, commanded, respectively, by Colonels Wells and Capehart, were mounted and moved opposite the extreme right of the enemy, and waited the opening of the general assault before advancing to turn the enemy's right flank. As soon as the firing on the line held by the Fifth Corps indicated the inauguration of the attack the Second and Third Brigades were moved at a gallop against the right of the enemy's line of battle. To cover the movement and to draw the fire of the enemy's batteries in front

Lieutenant-Colonel Bliss, of the Eighth New York Cavalry, was directed to charge with his regiment upon the enemy's batteries. Without a hope of successfully carrying the enemy's position Lieutenant-Colonel Bliss gallantly led his regiment up to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, at the same moment exposed to a terrible cross-fire from the enemy's infantry posted in rifle-pits and behind barricades within easy range. Although suffering a heavy loss in men and horses and compelled to retire the object of the charge was accomplished. Before the enemy could shift the position of his batteries my columns had pushed past the extreme right of his line and were moving rapidly to place themselves directly in rear of his position. Although this movement was almost entirely under the view of the enemy it was so rapid he was unable to prevent it. W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry was discovered to be moving upon us. Portions of each command moved simultaneously to the attack. For some time success was varied and uncertain. My line was then facing in the same direction toward which that of the enemy had faced two hours before, the enemy being between my command and the line of battle of the Fifth Corps and First Cavalry Division. The gradual nearing of the firing indicated that the enemy's left was being forced back. This fact had its influence on the position of the enemy with whom we were engaged and aided us in effecting a total rout of the entire force of the enemy. The retreat of over 5,000 of the rebels was then cut off, and this number was secured as prisoners of war. Besides these the loss in killed and wounded was very heavy. The First Connecticut Cavalry, belonging to the First Brigade, was the first regiment to gain the enemy's works, and succeeded in capturing two pieces of artillery, which were at once turned upon the retreating foe. The pursuit was maintained over a distance of six miles and only ended on account of the darkness. Returning from the pursuit at a late hour my command encamped on the battle-field.

Soon after daylight the following morning the pursuit was taken up, the command moving toward the South Side Railroad—one brigade crossing the latter at Ford's Station, the other two brigades crossing at a point between Ford's and Sutherland's Stations. But little skirmishing was had with the enemy during the day. The entire command encamped that night near the intersection of the Sutherland Station road and the Namozine road. On the morning of the 3d moved on the road leading to Amelia Court-House. The enemy was found posted at the crossing of Namozine Creek, having destroyed the bridge and erected strong breast-works on the opposite bank. Under a heavy canister fire from one of our guns a force of dismounted men were thrown across the creek some distance and flanked the enemy from his position. After removing the felled trees and other obstructions from the ford my entire command crossed and began a vigorous pursuit of the enemy. He was not permitted to make any decided stand until near Namozine Church, when about one brigade of his cavalry charged my advance and endeavored to break it. Colonel Wells, commanding the advance brigade, repulsed the charge with the Eighth New York Cavalry alone. At Namozine Church the enemy divided his forces—Fitzhugh Lee's division moving toward Amelia Court-House, W. H. F. Lee's division taking the road leading to Bevill's Bridge, across the Appomattox. I directed Colonel Wells, with his brigade, to pursue the former, while Colonel Capehart, commanding Third Brigade, was ordered to pursue the latter. Colonel Pennington, commanding First Brigade, was directed to send one regiment in support of each brigade, holding the remainder of his brigade in reserve at the cross-roads. A

running fight then ensued on both roads, the enemy being driven at the gallop before a vastly inferior force. Prisoners, guns, and battle-flags were captured all along the line of retreat. After crossing Sweat House Creek the enemy were re-enforced by six brigades of infantry. Here a desperate struggle took place, which gave a temporary check to our farther advance. As soon as the brigade in rear had reached the ground another advance was ordered, but the enemy had not waited to receive it. It was found impossible to again overtake him that day. The command encamped on Sweat House Creek. From this point we marched to Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, reaching the latter point at 7 a. m. of the 5th. Leaving Jetersville at 6 a. m. of the 6th we marched to Harper's farm, on Sailor's Creek, where we charged and routed the forces guarding the enemy's wagon train, capturing over 300 wagons. While engaged in securing and destroying this train two divisions of rebel infantry, commanded by Generals Kershaw and Custis Lee, the whole under command of Lieutenant-General Ewell, attacked my command with a view to recapturing their train. After a severe engagement, during which my command was several times driven back, the enemy's line of battle was broken by a charge of the Third Brigade, supported by a portion of the First. The enemy was driven from his breast-works in great confusion. Thousands of his men were captured on the spot, others surrendered after a short pursuit. Besides these advantages already gained we secured a strong position in rear of that of the enemy's force engaging the Sixth Corps, which eventually compelled the surrender of the entire force of the enemy engaged on that part of the field. Lieutenant-General Ewell and six other general officers were captured at this point by my command. In addition, we captured 15 pieces of artillery and 31 battle-flags. After the pursuit had ended my division encamped upon the battle-field.

From Sailor's Creek we moved, on the 7th and 8th, without opposition until we reached Appomattox Station, where we surprised the enemy and captured three large trains of cars loaded with rations for the rebel army. The locomotives being in good running order the trains, with their contents, were run back to a point of safety, in the direction of Farmville. Learning that the enemy was moving a large train upon the road from Appomattox Court-House across the Lynchburg railroad I ordered the entire division forward to attack. The train was found to be guarded by about two divisions of infantry, in addition to over thirty pieces of artillery, all under command of Major-General Walker. Most of the enemy's guard were placed in position and their fire concentrated upon the road over which it was necessary for me to advance. The enemy succeeded in repulsing nearly all our attacks, until nearly 9 o'clock at night, when by a general advance along my line he was forced from his position and compelled to abandon to our hands twenty-four pieces of artillery, all his trains, several battle-flags, and a large number of prisoners. Our loss was slight. Our advance reached Appomattox Court-House that night and charged into the camp of the rebel army.

The following morning my command was moved toward Appomattox Court-House, about which point the entire rebel army was massed. Moving at a rapid gait and under a heavy artillery fire I placed my command upon the extreme right of our army, which was then moving to the attack of the enemy's position. Driving back his skirmishers, we had almost gained possession of his trains, when a staff officer of General Longstreet came galloping into our lines under

a flag of truce, requesting a suspension of hostilities. After making a proper disposition of my force either to repel or make an attack the truce was agreed to until instructions could be received from the proper authority. The result is already known.

The rapidity with which battle followed battle in the late campaign, each time resulting in a glorious victory for our arms, has prevented me from going into detail. A mere reference to each important engagement is all that has been attempted in this report.

During the brief period of ten days my command captured in open battle 46 pieces of artillery and 37 battle-flags. This of itself is the best evidence I could wish to offer of the gallantry and heroism displayed by this division.

Respectfully submitted.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General, Comdg. Third Cavalry Division.

Brevet Major-General MERRITT,
Acting Chief of Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
May 20, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded.

In justice to the Second Brigade of the First Division, Colonel Fitzhugh commanding, it is stated that the two pieces of artillery captured at the Five Forks by the cavalry are claimed as captured by his brigade. The infantry, I hear, also claims to have captured these guns. They were, I think, without doubt, captured by Colonel Fitzhugh's command, which conducted itself with pre-eminent gallantry on this most important occasion. The undersigned was there and saw it.

W. MERRITT,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 9, 1865.

SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION:

With profound gratitude toward the God of battles, by whose blessings our enemies have been humbled and our arms rendered triumphant, your commanding general avails himself of this his first opportunity to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner in which you have passed through the series of battles which to-day resulted in the surrender of the enemy's entire army. The record established by your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the annals of war. Your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy in open battle 111 pieces of field artillery, 65 battle-flags, and upward of 10,000 prisoners of war, including 7 general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured 46 pieces of field artillery and 37 battle-flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and have never been defeated, and notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you. The

near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigues of the toilsome march, or the exposure of the battle-field, but should the assistance of keen blades, wielded by your sturdy arms, be required to hasten the coming of that glorious peace for which we have been so long contending, the general commanding is proudly confident that in the future, as in the past, every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response. Let us hope that our work is done, and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may soon be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends.

For our comrades who have fallen, let us ever cherish a grateful remembrance. To the wounded and to those who languish in Southern prisons, let our heartfelt sympathies be tendered.

And now, speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended and the task of the historian begins; when those deeds of daring which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry Division imperishable, are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the commander of the Third Cavalry Division.

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General.

No. 204.

Report of Col. Alexander C. M. Pennington, Third New Jersey Cavalry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
Nottoway Court-House, Va., April 15, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade since the 29th of March last, when the command started upon the recent campaign:

Left camp on the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad on the morning of March 29, in company with the division, and camped that night, or rather bivouacked, west of Rowanty Creek. Moved forward the next day about noon with my brigade, by order of General Custer, and halted and camped about four miles from Dinwiddie Court-House. Being some distance in advance of the camps of the other portions of the division, I threw out pickets for my own protection, and sent back details to corduroy the road for the passage of the wagon train, which was causing considerable delay to the column. Took my place in the column the following day, marching in rear of Colonel Capehart's brigade, which had the advance. On reaching Dinwiddie Court-House I received instructions from General Custer to move up rapidly to the front at a trot and to support General Smith's brigade, which was falling back on the left of the road. When about forming my command on the left of the road, I received an order from General Sheridan, through a staff officer, to put my men in on the right of the road; this I did, advancing the Second Ohio and Third New Jersey Cavalry. The First Connecticut had not yet reached the ground, and the Second New York, which had been sent forward with dispatches the night before, was guarding the Boydton plank road at its crossing with Stony Creek. The Second Ohio Cavalry and Third New Jersey advanced at a charge, dismounted, across the field, but the enemy developed a

vastly superior force of infantry, and after a sharp skirmish, in which they lost 3 officers and 18 men wounded, these regiments were obliged to fall back. I reformed the line upon a crest on the right of the main road, connecting on my left with the Third Brigade, Colonel Capehart commanding, threw up breast-works, and remained till following morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy had left our immediate front.

About 9 a. m. April 1 I formed my brigade in line of battle, holding the Second Ohio in reserve and connecting on my left with the Third Brigade; moved toward Five Forks, following the course of Chamberlain's Bed. Very few of the enemy were met until we reached the vicinity of Five Forks, when the enemy were discovered in force with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. I had formed near this point a connection on my right with First Michigan Cavalry, of First Brigade, First Division, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell commanding, but it was not until I had engaged the enemy that I found, on consulting with Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, the First Michigan did not connect with any regiment on its right, and that he, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, intended to draw off his regiment and endeavor to form connection with First Division. He withdrew his regiment and I withdrew my line from the view of the enemy, not deeming it prudent to advance with my right flank so much exposed. Moving my brigade by the right flank, I succeeded in connecting with the left of Colonel Fitzhugh's brigade, of First Division, which brigade was also dismounted. I omitted to state that my own as well as Colonel Capehart's brigade were dismounted from the time the advance was ordered. On making connection my right rested on a wood road leading to Five Forks, and the left of Colonel Fitzhugh's brigade rested on the same road. Both commands were formed in a very thick piece of woods, almost impenetrable for horsemen, and which extended to the enemy's line of works at Five Forks. My line was about 600 yards from that of the enemy. I ordered the command to throw up log breast-works and awaited orders. I had previously been informed that the Fifth Army Corps was to make an attack at Five Forks by the way of White Oak road, and while awaiting this attack one of General Custer's staff officers rode up and told me the general desired to see me. I found him on a road which made an acute angle with that upon which my right rested, the angle being at Five Forks; the left of my line rested on or near this road. The general directed me to send for my led horses, which were some distance in our rear, and upon their arrival to mount my brigade and follow the other two brigades of the division, with which he was about moving to attack the enemy's right. I had already sent two staff officers for my led horses, and I now sent another. While still conversing with the general, a heavy fire of musketry indicated that the infantry attack had commenced. I expressed my opinion to the general that there appeared to be heavy firing on the front of my line; he assured me that the firing was not on my line, and a moment after rode away. He had scarcely gone when one of my staff officers, who had been left on the other road, rode up at a gallop and informed me that General Merritt had ordered the line forward and that the brigade was engaged. I mounted my horse and with all haste repaired to the spot and arrived just as my line had fallen back, the causes assigned being that the First Division had failed to keep up proper connection; that everything had disappeared from the left of the line, there being no connection, and that the men were nearly out of ammunition. I again advanced the line, and through the kindness of Major Dana, assistant adjutant-

general, First Cavalry Division, who furnished me with a mounted detail, I succeeded in procuring a supply of ammunition, which was delivered and distributed to the men on the line of battle, while heavily engaged, by Capt. A. C. Houghton, Second Ohio Cavalry, and acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. James Moffitt, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, both of my staff. They both deserve credit for the zeal and energy displayed by them in the performance of this duty. I desire in this connection to mention Private Alexander Gibbs, of Company H, Second Ohio Cavalry, and orderly for Capt. A. C. Houghton, who was untiring in his efforts to supply the men with ammunition, and displayed considerable gallantry in riding along the line of battle distributing it. After repeated charges the brigade carried the breast-works in its front, the First Connecticut Cavalry taking two pieces of field artillery (3-inch rifles); one of the pieces was captured by Major Goodwin, and the other by Lieutenant Lanfare.*

The following are the casualties in the brigade in this engagement, viz: 2 officers killed, 9 officers wounded; 47 enlisted men wounded, 7 enlisted men killed.

Marched with the division across the South Side Railroad next day and camped near Namozine Creek. The following day, April 3, marched in rear of the division, the Second and Third Brigades being engaged all day in a running fight with the enemy. From Namozine Church I sent forward to the support of the Third Brigade the Third New Jersey and the Second New York Cavalry, by order of General Custer. These regiments were engaged near Sweat House Creek at the last stand made by them during the day, and sustained the following casualties, viz: 4 enlisted men killed, 3 officers and 21 enlisted men wounded. I reached the point where the command was engaged with the remaining regiments of the brigade just as the enemy were pressing one regiment, already engaged, back with considerable vigor. I formed line to cover their falling back, but did not become engaged, the enemy not seeming inclined to advance any farther. Made a reconnaissance toward Deep Creek bridge to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy after dark, but received orders to return to camp after having advanced about three miles. Marched with the division to Jetersville on the night of 4th of April, reaching it about 7 a. m. on the 5th, crossed Danville railroad and formed line with the division on left of infantry, and about 3 p. m. moved to the right and encamped.

Broke camp at 6 a. m. on April 6, and marching in advance of the division to Harper's farm, on Sailor's Creek, charged the enemy's wagon train with the entire brigade, encountering only a line of skirmishers, all of which was captured, together with about 300 wagons, about 800 mules and horses, and 10 pieces of artillery. The wagons were destroyed or rendered unserviceable subsequently, when the enemy in strong force under General Ewell advanced to relieve their train, my command participating in the affair which resulted in the capture of General Ewell and his command. The following are the captures made by my brigade during the day, viz: 190 commissioned officers (including Generals Kershaw, Du Bose, and Hunter [Hunton]), 1,834 enlisted men, 11 battle-flags, 10 pieces of artillery, 2 caissons, 1 limber, and 800 mules and horses; about 300 wagons were captured and destroyed or rendered unserviceable.

The brigade marched with the division on the 7th and 8th, and on evening of 8th, being in advance, captured three trains of cars, with locomotives attached, loaded with supplies, at Appomattox Station, and

* Awarded a Medal of Honor.

participated in the engagement which took place subsequently, capturing 6 pieces of artillery, 100 prisoners, and 50 mules. Formed my brigade on road leading from Appomattox Court-House to Appomattox Station, and remained until all the captured wagons and artillery had been removed, and then moved to near the railroad and encamped.

On the morning of April 9 moved with the division, and remained all day formed on the right of the army, while the flag of truce was pending, which resulted in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Marched on the 10th to Prospect, and thence to Nottoway Court-House, via Burkeville, reaching it April 13.

During the time embraced in this report my brigade has captured 18 pieces of artillery, 11 battle-flags, about 2,500 prisoners, including 3 generals and 190 commissioned officers, 2 caissons, 1 limber, about 300 wagons, with their teams, 3 trains of cars, with their locomotives, loaded with supplies. The Second Ohio Cavalry destroyed about 2,000 stand of arms. The casualties since leaving Petersburg are as follows, viz: 2 officers killed, 23 officers wounded; 21 enlisted men killed, 97 enlisted men wounded.*

Both men and officers have behaved with great gallantry throughout the campaign. The regimental commanders—Col. A. M. Randol, commanding Second New York; Col. Brayton Ives, commanding First Connecticut Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William P. Robeson, commanding Third New Jersey Cavalry; and Albert Barnitz, commanding Second Ohio Cavalry—deserve especial commendation for marked gallantry in action and for the energy and skill with which they handled their regiments.

My thanks are due to my staff officers for the promptness and zeal displayed by them in delivering orders. Those who were under fire acted uniformly with marked bravery.

The following are the names of those composing my staff: Capt. Charles H. Miller, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. R. E. Lawder, Second Ohio Cavalry, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. A. C. Houghton, Second Ohio Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Ray T. Gordon, Second New York Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. E. B. Voege, Third New Jersey Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. S. N. Hinman, First Connecticut Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp; Surg. G. A. Hurlbut, First Connecticut Cavalry, surgeon-in-chief.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. M. PENNINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Captain BARNHART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.]

No. 205.

Report of Maj. James Bliss, Eighth New York Cavalry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
April 17, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment since March 27:

On the 27th and 28th ultimo were encamped at Hancock's Station. 29th ultimo moved out in morning to Rowanty Creek and remained in

* But see revised table, p. 591.

line of battle, saddled, all night. 30th, toward evening moved about three miles and camped for night. Remained until evening of 31st, when ordered to assist wagon train in getting to the front, which occupied all night. Got train through on morning 1st [instant] and went to front, and in afternoon became engaged with Pickett's rebel division of infantry, and lost several men killed and wounded; about twenty horses were killed. Camped about 11 p. m. Morning 2d instant moved out and crossed South Side Railroad; about six miles came upon the enemy near Namozine Creek and camped for night. 3d instant, marched at 6 a. m.; after crossing the creek took the advance and met the enemy at Namozine Church passing several caissons wagons, &c., on road abandoned by enemy; had severe fight; drove the enemy in great confusion; our loss quite severe; came up to Johnson's rebel division infantry, when we were obliged to halt; moved on road to right and joined the division at Doctor Taylor's farm and encamped. April 4, moved at 8 o'clock about eighteen miles; went into camp at 5 p. m.; ordered out 11 p. m., and marched all night to join General Sheridan's forces; halted at 8 a. m., and formed line of battle on left of Fifth Corps; at 2 o'clock were relieved by Second Corps and moved two miles to right and encamped for night. April 6, went on reconnaissance to Amelia Court-House, regiment in advance, picking up numerous stragglers on way; found the enemy had left, burning 98 caissons and abandoning large quantities of ammunition; joined the division at Harper's farm 9 p. m. and camped. April 7, moved through Prince Edward Court-House to four miles beyond and camped. April 8, moved at 6 a. m. and marched until evening, when came upon enemy near railroad; had severe fight, drove the enemy, and took part in capturing trains of cars, wagons, guns, &c.; moved back three miles and went into camp about 12 o'clock. April 9, moved out at 8 a. m.; regiment deployed as skirmishers on left of division; skirmished about an hour, when flag of truce was received and operations ceased; collected regiment, and encamped on right of Appomattox Court-House. April 10, moved to Prospect Station and camped. April 11, moved to Rice's Station and encamped. April 12, moved to near Burkeville and encamped. April 13, moved to Nottoway Court-House and encamped. April 14, 15, and 16, remained at Nottoway Court-House.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAS. BLISS,
Major Eighth New York Cavalry, Commanding.

[Capt. J. J. McVEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 206.

Report of Col. John J. Coppinger, Fifteenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Near Nottoway Station Court-House, Va., April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters Second Brigade, I have the honor to report the operations of this regiment since March 27, 1865, as follows:

The command reached camp near Petersburg, Va., on the 27th day of March, 1865; remained there for two days. Proceeded on the morning of the 30th of March, 1865, to Stony Creek Cross-Roads, and performed

picket duty until the night of the 31st of March, 1865, when part of the regiment was detailed to lay corduroy and assist in lifting out wagons that were stuck in the mud.

April 1, at about 11 a. m. reached Dinwiddie Court-House, Va.; rested in vicinity of Court-House until 1 p. m.; proceeded then to the front (Five Crossings), on the left of our line, under command of colonel Second Brigade. Our regiment being in advance, was ordered to take down the fences in front of the enemy's works (consisting of log and rail fortifications, with batteries behind them) and to throw out skirmishers, after which the regiment was ordered to charge the works. We were twice repulsed with some loss; rallied and charged the third time, under a heavy cross fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery, in a different direction, more to the left, being more successful; we drove the enemy in disorder, thereby capturing a number of prisoners; proceeded about two miles to the front, and after dispersing the enemy returned and encamped upon the battle-ground.

Our casualties were as follows: 5 killed, 27 wounded, 5 missing.

April 2, marched in the direction toward Appomattox River, distance about twelve miles; went into camp about 7 p. m.; heavy firing during the evening and night. The next morning the enemy disputed our advance at Namozine Church; we charged and captured a number of prisoners and horses. First Sergt. John McGough, Company A, was killed here.

April 3, at night went on picket at Five Cross-Roads, distance about twenty miles from Namozine Church, and by aid of Major Young, chief of scouts, captured and brought into our lines General Barringer and part of his staff, the regiment being detached from the brigade at the time. April 4, marched thirty-one miles; encamped near Amelia Court-House; broke camp about 11 p. m., and reached Jetersville next day, making fifteen miles.

The following day the regiment went with the brigade on a reconnaissance to Amelia Court-House, and joined the division near Harper's farm same night.

April 7, reached neighborhood of Prospect Station and went on picket until morning of April 8; marched by Prospect Station and Prince Edward Court-House in direction toward Appomattox Court-House; struck railroad about 6 p. m.; heard heavy skirmishing and artillery firing, and were ordered to charge the enemy through the woods, the first and part of the second battalions being deployed as skirmishers in an open field to our right. The enemy continued to throw shell and canister. We then were ordered to advance, driving the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners, guns, caissons, wagons, and ambulances. A portion of the regiment charged up as far as Appomattox Court-House, where the enemy was found in force, thus rendering necessary for our troops to return to camp near railroad.

Casualties on the night of the 8th: 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 1 missing. Among the killed was Lieut. Col. Augustus I. Root, who was shot about fifteen rods from [the] Appomattox court-house while gallantly performing his duty in the extreme advance.

April 9, at about 8 a. m. struck camp near railroad and moved with the Third Cavalry Division upon a line almost parallel with the enemy's line for a distance of about one mile and a half, part of this time under fire of the enemy's artillery, to a point opposite and near Appomattox Court-House, when a flag of truce of the enemy made its appearance in front of our column, which soon returned to the enemy's lines after

having a conference with Major-General Custer. A skirmish with Hampton's cavalry on the right now took place; we drove the enemy. Our loss on the morning of the 9th was 1 killed and 3 wounded.

Total loss of Fifteenth New York Cavalry since March 27, 1865: Killed, 9; wounded, 35; missing, 6.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. COPPINGER,

Colonel Fifteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. J. McVEAN,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade, Third Division.

No. 207.

Report of Lieut. Col. Josiah Hall, First Vermont Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST VERMONT CAVALRY,
April 16, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the regiment since the 27th ultimo:

On the 27th and 28th remained in camp in front of Petersburg. The 29th we moved out from before Petersburg, marched all day toward the left, and encamped near Hatcher's Run. The 30th, it being a very rainy day, we marched but a short distance, assisting, however, during the entire day, the wagon trains by repairing the road, &c. The 31st remained in camp until 12 m., while we again repaired the roads. At 12 m. moved out, repairing and building roads, and encamped late on the Vaughan road.

On the 1st of April left the train to rejoin, with the brigade, the division; participated in the fight near the Five Points; captured several prisoners, losing 5 men wounded, and several horses killed; followed up the enemy until a late hour, when we went on picket for the balance of the night. April 2, moved out at 9 a. m. toward the railroad. We held the advance, met the enemy, and drove them; remained on picket and skirmish line while the rest of the division was destroying the railroad. At 1 p. m. moved again; crossed the railroad at Poplar Station and encamped for the night. April 3, moved out early toward George's Creek, where the enemy was found disputing the crossing. We drove him by flanking him, and kept up a lively march until we reached Namozine Church. Here we were strongly engaged with the enemy; charged and drove him eight miles, capturing 100 prisoners, 100 horses, 1 gun, several ambulances, &c., losing 2 men killed and 6 wounded. Encamped this night near Deep Creek. April 4, crossed Deep Creek, marched all day and encamped ten miles from Amelia Court-House; moved out from this place at 12 the same night and reached Jeter's Station at 9 a. m. the following day. April 5, moved to the left of the Fifth Corps; remained in line of battle all day; at 5 p. m. moved back about two miles and encamped for the night. April 6, moved to the right, marched all day and encamped near Sailor's Creek. April 7, moved out early, passed through Prince Edward Court-House and encamped near Chickentown. April 8, marched hard all day; reached Appomattox Station at 6 p. m.; had a severe fight with the enemy; captured 6 guns, 12 wagons, 7 ambulances,

* But see revised table, p. 591.

and many prisoners, losing 1 man killed, 9 wounded, and several horses killed. April 9, we moved out early toward the enemy; charged the left of the enemy's line, capturing several prisoners and horses, losing 2 men wounded, and several horses killed; were charging the enemy when the order came to stop firing, as they had given indication of a surrender; remained in line of battle all day on Clover Hill, where we encamped for the night. April 10, moved back, marching all day, and encamped near Prospect Station. The 11th marched all day, and encamped near Rice's Station. The 12th marched all day; reached Burke's Station and encamped for the night. April 13, marched all day; reached within one mile of Nottoway Court-House and encamped. On the 14th, 15th, and 16th remained in the same camp.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

J. HALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. M. A. STONE,
Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 208.

Report of Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
April 18, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, during the campaign which ended with the capitulation of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia on the 9th instant.

On the 29th ultimo the Second Cavalry Division—composed of three brigades, commanded, respectively, by Brig. Gen. H. E. Davies, Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. I. Gregg, and Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Smith—left its old encampment in front of Petersburg and marched to Dinwiddie Court-House. Gregg's brigade being in the advance skirmished with small bands of the enemy's cavalry after he crossed the Rowanty Creek until he reached the Court-House. The next day he lay in camp, Davies' brigade going to support General Merritt in the vicinity of Five Forks. The next morning the enemy made a demonstration in Merritt's front, when Smith's brigade was posted at Chamberlain's crossing of Stony Creek, and Davies' brigade at another crossing of the same creek, about one mile above, while Gregg's brigade was held in reserve. At 11 a. m. the enemy made quite a fierce attack on Smith, who repulsed them very handsomely with severe loss. I might here state that the country in the vicinity of the creek was covered with a dense pine thicket, so that cavalry could only fight to advantage on foot. At about 1 p. m. the enemy anticipated our attack on them by their infantry forcing a passage both above and below Davies, cutting him off from Smith. Gregg was now ordered to attack the enemy, which he did very gallantly, causing his temporary falling back up the creek. Davies being compelled to fall back by overwhelming numbers fought his way back stubbornly, eventually working his way around to our right, and joining the division just after night-fall on the Vaughan road. Shortly after the attack on Davies' brigade the enemy made

another furious attack on Smith with artillery and cavalry. He very gallantly repelled all their attacks until evening, when his ammunition was exhausted; he was compelled to fall back. Gregg's ammunition being about exhausted was also compelled to fall back in front of their infantry, who were now advancing down the road toward the Court-House. The enemy not advancing farther than the junction of the two roads, the division went into camp for the night on the Vaughan road, some three miles from Dinwiddie. Nothing but occasional skirmishing occurred on the march from Dinwiddie Court-House to Jetersville. We arrived at the latter place on the 4th instant.

The next morning Davies was ordered to make a reconnaissance to the left. He made a handsome capture of guns, prisoners, &c. (for particulars see his report). I went with the other two brigades to assist in reaching camp with his captives. The enemy attacked his rear guard just beyond Amelia Springs, but was repulsed. Gregg's brigade coming up at this juncture both brigades fell back as soon as the road became clear, Davies' brigade in the advance. Soon it was reported the enemy had attacked the advance guard guarding the captures, when Smith's and Davies' were sent at once to repel this attack, which was done very handsomely, allowing the captures to reach camp safely. The fighting continued all along my front until near night-fall, when the enemy desisted. The division then went into camp for the night at Jetersville, picketing the country in our front.

On the morning of the 6th the division moved on the Pride's Church road for Deatonsville. Ascertained that the enemy were moving through the latter place on the Jamestown road. Attempted to cut their train from the road crossing the Genito road at Atkinson's, but found this road strongly guarded by both infantry and cavalry. Moved across the country and struck the road on which the enemy were moving still farther to the left, and to the left of General Merritt's command. Found the enemy strongly posted on a high eminence, behind temporary breastworks. I sent Gregg's brigade to the left dismounted, who took possession of and held the road. Smith's brigade was also dismounted and on Gregg's right, while Davies' brigade, mounted, was on the field in front of their works. After these arrangements were completed a general assault was made, the dismounted men on the left turning and going over their works, while Davies made one of the finest charges of the war, riding over and capturing their works and its defenders. The enemy on the right, who were thus cut off from retreat, surrendered and were taken by different parties.

On the 7th moved on the Farmville road; skirmished with enemy's cavalry at different points [on] the road; came in sight of the enemy's rear guard just across the river at Farmville. I crossed the river at this point. General Gregg's brigade, being in the advance, made an attack on the enemy, was repulsed, and General Gregg taken prisoner; the command of this brigade devolved upon Col. S. B. M. Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. By instructions we recrossed the river and marched to Prospect Station, where we encamped for the night.

On the 8th marched to Appomattox Station. General Mackenzie's division was assigned to my command to-day. After dark I was ordered to send a brigade to hold the road leading from Appomattox Court-House to Lynchburg. Smith's brigade was sent; he selected a good position near the Court-House. The enemy made no demonstration during the night, but the next morning, at a very early hour, he moved a very heavy line against him, which he held in check until General Mackenzie got up and went in on Smith's left. Davies was

sent on a reconnaissance to the left, while Colonel Young's brigade was held in reserve. (See accompanying reports of operations during the day.) At about 9 a. m. the enemy made a strong attack on my front and flanks with a large force of infantry, while their cavalry attacked my rear. Mackenzie and Smith were forced to retire by overwhelming numbers until relieved by the infantry. When we reorganized and were getting ready to go to the front an order for cessation of hostilities reached me. For particulars of the operations of my brigades when acting separately from the division I respectfully refer you to accompanying brigade reports.

I regret to report the loss of many gallant officers and men. Included in this number, and who came under my personal observation, were Col. H. H. Janeway, First New Jersey Cavalry, who lost his life while heroically rallying his men; also Maj. H. S. Thomas, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, who lost his leg while gallantly leading his regiment in a charge at the battle of Jetersville, on the 5th instant. In them the service lost two of its brightest ornaments. For the many acts of gallantry performed that did not come under my personal observation, I would cheerfully indorse the special notices and recommendations of my subordinate commanders.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the marked good conduct of the command during the whole campaign, and my special indebtedness to my brigade commanders—Brig. Gens. H. E. Davies, Mackenzie, Gregg, and Smith—and to my battery commanders—Lieuts. J. H. Lord and S. H. Kinney—for their gallantry, cordial support, and the skillful manner in which they handled their commands. Also to the members of my staff for their gallantry and valuable assistance, and the cheerful alacrity with which they performed their duties, viz: Majs. H. C. Weir, assistant adjutant-general, Charles Treichel, assistant commissary of musters, H. E. Tremain, aide-de-camp, C. Taylor, acting assistant inspector-general; Captains Moore, aide-de-camp, William Harper, provost-marshal, A. H. Bibber, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. C. S. Roberts; and Dr. E. J. Marsh, surgeon-in-chief.

Accompanying please find numerical list of casualties of the division.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding Second Division.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. J. W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Cavalry.

No. 209.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Nottoway Court-House, April 14, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of my command from the 28th of March to date:

On the morning of the 29th of March the brigade broke camp near Petersburg and marched, via Malone's Bridge, to Dinwiddie Court-House, and there camped for the night on the Boydton plank road.

* Embodied in table, p. 592.

On the following day, in the morning, a reconnaissance went out under Major Snyder, Tenth New York Cavalry; communicated with the left of the infantry force. In the afternoon of the 30th the brigade moved out on the road leading to Five Forks, and reported to Brevet Major-General Merritt, whose forces were engaged at that point. The brigade did not go into action, but stood until dark ready to act, though not called on. That night I encamped near the house of J. Boisseau, on the left of the road, picketing out on my left flank.

On the morning of the 31st of March a reconnaissance, sent out under Captain Craig, First New Jersey, discerned the presence of Johnson's division of the enemy's infantry and W. H. F. Lee's division of cavalry on my left and front. Later in the day I was ordered to move my brigade to the rear and left flank to support General Smith's brigade, heavily engaged with the enemy on the road crossing Chamberlain's Creek. I at once moved in that direction, and the road being impassable for mounted troops, took my men down, dismounted. I rode on in advance, and on reaching General Smith's learned that he had succeeded in repulsing the enemy and was not at that time in need of assistance. I immediately returned toward my former position, countermarching my command as I met it in the road, and hearing the sounds of heavy firing on my own picket-line directed them to return to their former position at the double-quick. I found that my pickets at a bridge over Chamberlain's Creek were attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy and driven back, and that the enemy had succeeded in crossing a large body of troops, consisting of nearly the whole of Pickett's division of infantry. My brigade coming up at once engaged the enemy, but after a severe struggle were driven back, having, however, saved their led horses, which at one time were almost within the enemy's grasp. I fell back to the road leading from Dinwiddie Court-House to Five Forks, where I reformed my line, connecting my right with the First Division, and endeavoring to open communication on my left with rest of Second Division. My men fought bravely, but the overwhelming superiority in numbers of the enemy enabled him to turn my left flank and cut me off entirely from our cavalry on that flank. I then fell back across the country to the Boydton plank road, skirmishing as we retired, followed for some distance by the infantry and subsequently by the cavalry. On reaching the Boydton plank road I found there one mounted regiment of the First Division (Sixth Michigan), the commanding officer of which made a vigorous demonstration and checked farther pursuit. On the plank road I reformed my brigade, and night coming on, and the road being securely picketed by the First Division, which had also fallen back to that point, I moved to Dinwiddie Court-House, where my led horses had been sent when the engagement became heavy, and went into camp for the night near that point.

In this action I met with a severe loss in killed and wounded and lost a few prisoners. In view of the large force the enemy brought into the field I fully believe all that was practicable was done, and that my brigade accomplished all that could have been expected from it.

On the 1st and 2d of April the brigade remained in camp near Dinwiddie Court-House, guarding the trains of the corps. On the night of the 2d I moved from Dinwiddie Court-House, in rear of the train, to the point where the Claiborne road crosses Hatcher's Run, and there went into camp. On the 3d of April the brigade moved, via Sutherland's Station, across Namozine Creek, to Wilson's plantation; here the

command camped for the night. On the 4th of April the brigade moved to Jetersville and there took up a position, expecting an engagement, and camped for the night at that point.

On the morning of the 5th I moved out from camp under instructions to make a reconnaissance on the enemy's rear and ascertain the position of his trains. Passing through Amelia Springs I moved to Paineville and there learned that General Lee's wagon train was passing a point about four miles from that town. I immediately moved down at the trot, sending the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, my advance, ahead at the gallop, and they succeeded in striking the train just as a piece of artillery had been placed in position to repel my advance. Before the piece could be loaded my men, charging through a deep swamp, were upon them and at once captured the artillery and men belonging to the battery and scattered the train guard at that point, of about 400 men, in all directions. I sent two regiments (First Pennsylvania and Twenty-fourth New York) at once to the right, along the length of the train, directing them to capture all animals and prisoners and destroy all wagons, as owing to the condition of the road and the exhausted state of the teams I did not deem it practicable to bring off the wagons. The First New Jersey I kept near the point where the train was first attacked, to act as a reserve and support and to reconnoiter to the left, and to the Tenth New York I gave the charge of the prisoners, guns, &c., captured, with directions to return with them to Jetersville as soon as they were collected. The commanding officers of these regiments each executed the orders given them with fidelity and zeal, and in a short time I was on my return to Jetersville with 5 guns, 11 flags, 320 white prisoners, an equal number of colored teamsters, and over 400 animals, captured from the enemy, leaving behind me 200 blazing ammunition and headquarters wagons, caissons, and ambulances. Shortly after leaving Paineville, on my return, Gary's brigade of rebel cavalry, acting as escort to the train, attacked my rear guard and kept up a running fight with my command as far as Amelia Springs, where I formed my brigade and held the enemy in check until relieved by the Second Brigade of the division. I then rode to the head of my column and found that halted, and that the enemy had obtained possession of the cross-roads in my front, where the road from Amelia Springs to Jetersville intersects that from Amelia Court-House. A regiment of the Third Brigade at that point, with the First Pennsylvania and a portion of the Tenth New York, handsomely repulsed the enemy and drove him from the cross-roads, and I had the satisfaction of bringing safely into camp the whole of the captured property, not losing one prisoner, animal, or gun, in spite of the desperate efforts made by the enemy to retake them. In the afternoon my brigade again went into action to repel an attempt made by the enemy to reach Jetersville from Amelia Springs, and though much reduced in strength by the large number of men required to guard prisoners and take charge of the captured property successfully resisted every attack made by the enemy, and made several mounted charges with great gallantry.

On the 6th of April the brigade moved out with the division and took part in the attack made on the enemy's infantry and train at Sailor's Creek. A very spirited and dashing reconnaissance of the position was made by the First New Jersey, which was of great assistance in the attack. When the order to attack was given the Twenty-fourth New York, Tenth New York, and First New Jersey charged in line, mounted, and with great gallantry, under a heavy fire, followed by the

First Pennsylvania as support. The charging regiments behaved admirably, keeping their line perfectly, and, leaping the breast-works, drove the enemy in confusion, capturing many prisoners; then charging right on up the hill they came upon the enemy's wagon train, which they followed up for some distance, destroying many wagons and capturing many prisoners. In this engagement 750 prisoners, 2 guns, and 2 flags were captured and turned over to Captain Harper, division provost-marshal. Some 300 prisoners were inadvertently turned over to another command by the officer in charge, and two guns captured by the Twenty-fourth New York, which they were unable to bring off at the time, were taken by some other command.

On the morning of the 7th the brigade moved through Farmville, and crossing the Appomattox in rear of the Second Brigade formed and checked the enemy advancing, after having driven in that command. Night coming on the brigade was withdrawn and marched to Prospect Station on the Lynchburg railroad.

On the 8th the brigade moved to the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House and there camped for the night.

On the 9th the brigade moved out on a reconnaissance around the enemy's right; but while on the road, hearing that the remainder of the division had been attacked in heavy force, I made a demonstration in that direction and repulsed a cavalry force moving toward the left and rear of our army. Afterward, having been joined by the Second Brigade, I attacked the enemy's cavalry in my front, and was driving them rapidly when orders directing a suspension of hostilities was received. From that time there is nothing of interest to report, the command having moved from Appomattox Court-House to the present camp by easy marches and unopposed.

I have to regret the loss of many brave and gallant officers of rank in the brigade. Colonel Janeway, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, fell while gallantly charging at the head of his regiment in the action of April 5, near Jetersville. No better or braver officer has ever fallen on the field of battle. Colonel Newberry, Twenty-fourth New York, fell severely wounded in the thickest of the fight near Dinwiddie Court-House, March 31, while leading his regiment in action, displaying signal courage. Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, Twenty-fourth New York, was mortally wounded while in command near Amelia Springs, April 5. Lieutenant-Colonel Sceva, Tenth New York, was severely wounded in the action at Dinwiddie Court-House, March 31, and fully deserves honorable mention for good conduct. Major Hart, First New Jersey, and Major Doran, Twenty-fourth New York, both fell in the same action—the former killed, the latter mortally wounded. Brave and true soldiers, they did their duty to the last, and fell as they lived, honorably and with distinction. Major Thomas, commanding First Pennsylvania, was severely wounded while leading his command in a charge at Jetersville, April 5, and has lost a leg from the injury he received. Of this officer I cannot speak too highly. Foremost in every fight, brave and daring, yet possessed of most excellent judgment, his loss is irreparable; in every action he was distinguished. The success of the attack on the train at Paineville is greatly due to him, and in the subsequent movements of that day his services were most valuable. I respectfully ask that the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel may be granted to him dating from April 5, as a slight recognition of his merit and deserving.

Of all the officers and men serving with the command I am able to speak in the highest terms. Among so many who have done well it is

difficult to discriminate. The enlisted men distinguished by capturing flags have already received the reward of their valor, and a list has been forwarded of those otherwise particularly remarkable for good conduct.

I desire to mention Colonel Avery, Tenth New York, who has ably commanded his regiment in every action, and rendered most important service in guarding and bringing into camp the prisoners and property captured on the 5th of April; Major Snyder, Tenth New York, temporarily in command of the Twenty-fourth New York, for leading his regiment not only gallantly but in good order in the charge on the enemy's works at Sailor's Creek, April 6; and Captain Craig, First New Jersey, for good conduct in all the actions of the campaign and for valuable service rendered in several reconnaissances he has commanded.

The officers of my staff have rendered most valuable service, and are all deserving of high praise for their courage, zeal, and efficiency.

The reports of casualties have been already rendered.* I annex copy of receipt from Captain Harper, division provost-marshal, of prisoners and property turned over to him from this command:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
April 14, 1865.

Received from the provost-marshal First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps, during the campaign from March 29, 1865, to April 14, 1865:

Date.	Location.	Captures.	
		Character.	Number.
April 5 ..	Farmville	Prisoners of war	320
		Colored teamsters	310
		Battle-flags	11
		Guns and teams	5
		Caisson	1
		Mules	310
April 6 ..	Sailor's Creek	Prisoners of war	750
		Battle-flags	2
		Guns	2

WM. HARPER,
Captain and Acting Provost-Marshal, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Casualties in First Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1st Pennsylvania Cavalry	.....	2	1	6	.....	1	3	7	10
1st New Jersey	2	9	7	36	4	30	13	75	88
24th New York	.....	4	5	30	1	33	6	67	73
10th New York	.....	14	6	38	.....	14	6	66	72
Battery A, Second Artillery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total	2	29	19	111	5	78	28	216	244

Respectfully submitted.

H. E. DAVIES, JR.,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Embodied in table, p. 592.

No. 210.

Report of Maj. Walter R. Robbins, First New Jersey Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY,
Bladensburg, Md., May 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the operations of this regiment from the 28th of March, to date:

On the morning of March 29 the regiment broke camp near Petersburg, and, in connection with the brigade, moved out on the Reams' Station and Dinwiddie Court-House road, crossing Rowanty Creek at Malone's Bridge. The cavalry arrived at and occupied Dinwiddie Court-House that night. Colonel Janeway was ordered to move out on the Flat Foot road and hold it for the night, which he did. On the 30th the brigade moved up on the Five Forks road to the support of General Merritt, but did not become engaged.

On the morning of the 31st Captain Craig, Company A, commanding first squadron, who was picketing on the mill road leading to Chamberlain's Creek, took a portion of his reserve and cleverly passed through the rebel cavalry vedette line, surprised and captured an infantry picket reserve of the enemy and brought them into our lines, without any loss to his command. For this bold and skillful act Captain Craig is deserving of great praise. From these prisoners it was learned that the divisions of the rebel Generals Pickett and Bushrod Johnson were in our front. After receiving this information Colonel Janeway directed Major Hart to strengthen and extend the picket-line. Colonel Janeway then ordered me to move out with my battalion and make a reconnaissance on the left and ascertain if the enemy was moving around in that direction. In doing this I found the old Scott road, leading across Chamberlain's Creek, to be entirely open, thus giving the enemy a splendid opportunity to move his troops between the brigades of Generals Davies and Smith. Feeling the importance of this road, I left Captain Hick with Companies K, L, and M to cover it, while I pushed farther to the left with Company H, Lieutenant Killey commanding, communicated with General Smith, and ascertained from him that the enemy were quiet in his front. I then returned to the old Scott road and moved my battalion down to the ford on Chamberlain's Creek, dismounted, sent my horses to the rear, caused a breast-work of rails to be made, and communicated the importance of the road and what I was doing to Colonel Janeway. The colonel came down and approved of the course I had taken, and ordered me to remain and hold the ford. About this time the enemy made a spirited attack on the lines of Generals Gregg and Smith, and vainly endeavored to drive them from their position. Meanwhile they pushed two brigades of infantry down to the ford and engaged my command, which was holding it. The firing soon became sharp and vigorous. We had great advantage in position, being behind works and on much lower ground than the enemy, who were without any covering and at easy range. Many of the enemy fell before our withering fire; among the number was General Ransom. Seeing that we were not to be forced from our position in this manner, they passed one brigade to our right (which met Major Hart's battalion) and one to our left, enveloped our flanks, and charged the Third Brigade in our front. The battalion, I am proud to say, remained at their post and kept up the firing until the enemy were within fifteen yards of them. Hopes of longer holding the ford could not be entertained. The order was then given to fall back, which was done, first in a broken and con-

fused line, but was quickly formed and placed in position to cover the left flank of the Tenth New York Cavalry, which had been ordered to our support some time before. This regiment, after delivering two or three volleys, went rapidly to the rear, leaving my battalion to cover their shameful retreat. The enemy were in strong force and moved rapidly against us, and my men could do nothing but keep up a running fight until we passed through Colonel Janeway's lines, who, with the first and second battalions and a Michigan regiment, was gallantly holding the enemy in check. Major Hart, with the first battalion, had been sent out to my support, but meeting the brigade of the enemy which had moved on my right was unable to get to me. Hart fought his command, as he always did, with signal courage, great skill, and telling effect upon the enemy. It was his last fight. He was shot dead in his saddle; the bullet entered his right cheek and passed through the spinal column. Colonel Janeway, with his own and a Michigan regiment, with detachments from other regiments, slowly retired before the overwhelming force of the enemy to the road leading from Dinwiddie to Five Forks, where he connected his left with the remainder of the brigade. The enemy here changed his direction and operated wholly on the left, forcing the whole Cavalry Corps back to Dinwiddie Court-House. Here we remained for the night, the enemy in pistol-shot distance.

The casualties this day were as follows: Maj. James H. Hart, killed; First Lieut. J. Killey, captured; First Lieut. and Acting Commissary of Subsistence C. W. Camp, captured; 3 enlisted men killed, 6 enlisted men wounded, and 4 captured.

Early the next morning the enemy was pushed back, his forces routed, and many prisoners taken. On the 1st and 2d of April our brigade remained in camp near Dinwiddie Court-House, guarding the trains of the corps. On the night of the 2d we moved from Dinwiddie Court-House, in the rear of the trains, to the Claiborne road, in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, bivouacked for a few hours, and then (the morning of the 3d) pushed on, crossing the South Side Railroad at Sutherland's Station. We marched that day to Wilson's plantation on the Namozine road, where we encamped for the night. The line of march was resumed early the next morning, the 4th, on a road running parallel to the one Lee was retreating on. We arrived at Jetersville, on the South Side Railroad, about 4 p. m. It was expected that the enemy would be found in force at this place; nothing, however, was found, and the cavalry was ordered to bivouac for the night. Pursuant to orders received from the brigade headquarters, Captain Craig, with Companies A and B, reported to General Davies, who instructed him to push down the Amelia Springs road and ascertain if any force of the enemy was there. Captain Craig obeyed his instructions to the letter, returned, and reported having captured 22 infantry soldiers, 38 horses, and a number of mules, all of which he brought into camp. From these prisoners it was learned that Lee with his army was at Amelia Court-House. At 3 o'clock on the following morning our brigade was moving toward that place. Arriving at Paine's Cross-Roads General Davies learned that the enemy's wagon train was but a short distance off. Pushing rapidly on we soon struck the advance guard, consisting of one brigade of cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and a battery of artillery. General Davies at once charged and routed this force, captured a large number of prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 180 wagons, 340 horses and mules. The wagons were all burned; the prisoners, artillery, and animals were all brought off. In this charge five battle-flags were captured by the following-named

officers and men of this regiment: Capt. Samuel Craig, Company A; First Sergt. George W. Stewart, Company E; Private Lewis Locke, Company A; Private Christian Streile, Company I. After the capture of the wagon train, &c., General Davies directed Colonel Janeway to move up on a road to the left, and hold it until he got well to the rear all captured property, prisoners, &c. Through some mistake no orders were received by Colonel Janeway to retire. Ascertaining that everything had recrossed the stream he wisely withdrew, but on arriving at the bridge he found it in possession of the enemy. Captain Brooks, with Companies H and K, made an elegant charge and drove the enemy from the bridge, and held the road leading to it while the remainder of the regiment crossed. Captain Hick, with Companies L and M, now formed the rear guard. Arriving at Paineville the regiment was ordered to remain there half an hour and hold the roads while the captured property was being taken off. The enemy now began to show himself in large numbers in our front and on both flanks. I was directed by Colonel Janeway to take Company H, strengthen and assume command of the rear guard. The enemy pressed us vigorously, making several charges, which were, with one exception (the last one), handsomely repulsed. The enemy routed us in their last charge and drove us back to a detachment of the regiment which had been formed for our support. This detachment made a splendid charge and checked the enemy, which enabled us to withdraw to where the remainder of the brigade was formed. In this charge the gallant Brooks, captain of Company K, was taken prisoner and sabered by General Gary after he had surrendered. A number of the men were also wounded. The enemy here displayed a much larger force than our own—they lapped both our flanks and engaged us sharply in our front; but the regiment, with brave, skillful Janeway in command, unflinchingly stood their ground and used their Spencer carbines with telling effect upon the enemy.

It would be useless for me to particularize the actions of any officer or man—they all performed their duty in their usual manner as soldiers; but the conduct of Surgeon Willis was so different from medical officers generally that I can not pass it by without notice. He was in the thickest of the fight, and was of great service to Colonel Janeway in conveying orders and rallying men from the different regiments, taking them to the skirmish line, remaining there himself, and encouraging them on. We were relieved by the Second Brigade of our division, when we retired to a point near Amelia Springs, and we remained at this place till 2 p. m., when we were again ordered into action.

Colonel Janeway was ordered by General Davies to support two other regiments in a charge; these regiments were repulsed in the charge and driven back to their support. Colonel Janeway immediately ordered a charge, in leading which our brave gallant colonel was shot through the head and died almost instantly. This cast a gloom over the whole regiment. His superior we never knew; a brave skillful officer, a courteous gentleman, a true, earnest patriot, qualities which have endeared him to every officer and man of the regiment. We held the line until after dark, when we were relieved and ordered back to Jetersville.

The casualties of the day were as follows: Col. Hugh H. Janeway, killed; Capt. Joseph Brooks, Company K, wounded, and prisoner; First Lieut. and Adjt. James T. Clancy, wounded; Second Lieut. James S. Metler, Company D, prisoner; Second Lieut. William Wilson, Company G, prisoner; 1 enlisted man killed, 8 wounded and 21 prisoners.

We bivouacked at Jetersville that night, and moved out at 10 a. m. the following day. Generals Merritt and Custer had captured and

burned a large number of wagons near Sailor's Creek. They were heavily engaged with the enemy when we came up. The Cavalry Corps was formed to charge the enemy; this regiment formed the connection on the extreme right of the Second Division with General Custer's division (Third). In front of our regiment was a plain open field where the enemy had a good line of rifle-pits. I received orders from General Davies to charge this line of works. I expected the whole line would charge at the same time. I moved on their line of works at once; the troops on my right, instead of charging the ememy, were being pushed back. The regiment acted splendidly, but it was impossible for us to make any impression on the enemy's line. General Custer's division, on my right, and a portion of our brigade, on my left, was giving way. The fire from the enemy was terrible. Lieutenants Ford and Metler and many of the men were wounded; horses were dropping fast. I was forced to retire, which I did by moving the regiment to the right, in order to place them under cover of a rising piece of ground. Major-General Crook and others complimented the regiment very highly for the gallant manner in which they conducted themselves. I received orders from General Davies to form the regiment in its original place in line. I understood afterward that the order given for the regiment to charge was rather premature. Some two hours later a simultaneous charge was made by the Sixth Corps and the cavalry. This was probably the grandest cavalry charge of the war. General Ewell with nearly all his corps was captured, besides a large number of cannon. In this charge I suffered the temporary loss of Captain Hughes, Company C, commanding the second battalion. He fell from his horse wounded through the head. He is a brave, capable officer, and I could illy spare him. In going to the rear he discovered two pieces of artillery, which the enemy unable to move off had secreted in the woods. He collected some dismounted men, and with a team of mules brought them off. First Lieutenants Johnson, commanding Company H, and Carty, commanding Company L, charged and captured two light field pieces from the enemy. Captain Craig, as usual, had his horse shot. We encamped on the battle-field that night.

The casualties of the day were as follows: Capt. William Hughes, Company C, wounded; First Lieut. Thomas H. Ford, Company D, wounded; Second Lieut. James S. Metler, Company D, wounded; with 7 enlisted men wounded and 2 missing.

The line of march was taken up early on the morning of the 7th, and the enemy pushed rapidly to Farmville and across the Appomattox River. Here they made a stand and enticed the Second Brigade of our division into a beautifully-laid trap, which resulted in their complete rout. This brigade came back in great confusion, and but for the timely order of General Davies would have swept a portion of this regiment along with them. The general, seeing the state of affairs, directed me, through Captain Lebo, of his staff, to move rapidly to the left of the road, and there form and check the enemy, which order was executed to his satisfaction. The action of the regiment upon this occasion gave great confidence to the troops in rear, who were following us in the line of march. The brigade was formed in line and the enemy held by us until dark, when we were relieved by the infantry. Lieutenants Watts and Fay were wounded during the day. That night we marched to and encamped at Prospect Station, on the Lynchburg railroad.

The casualties of this day were as follows: Second Lieut. Charles Watts, Company E, wounded; Second Lieut. Lawrence Fay, Company F, wounded; 3 enlisted men killed, 6 wounded, and 4 prisoners.

On the 8th we marched to Appomattox Depot, on the Lynchburg railroad. The regiment was not engaged that day. Four trains of cars loaded with supplies for Lee's army were captured at the depot.

On the morning of the 9th our hearts were gladdened by the intelligence that the enemy were now headed off, we being in possession of the road on which Lee was retreating, and that if we could hold this road until our infantry came up Lee and his army could not possibly escape. The bright, smiling faces which could be seen in the regiment told plainly that for their share of the work we could depend upon them. General Davies was covering a road on the right of Lee's army. The remainder of our division was fighting on our right. The general, learning that the enemy were driving them, ordered me, through his very efficient aide-de-camp, Lieut. Robert Henry, Company A of this regiment, to take the regiment, find and engage the enemy's flank, favoring as much as possible the brigades of Smith and Gregg, who were being so vigorously pushed. Captain Craig, who had the advance in this movement, reported a rebel cavalry brigade moving toward us in an oblique direction, and apparently coming from General Davies' front, and with the intention of cutting us off. I immediately sent Captain Beekman, with the remainder of his battalion, Companies G and I, to strengthen Craig and throw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time, Captain Hick, commanding Third Battalion, was directed to move to the left and rear and remain there as a support. Taking Captain Brower, with his battalion, I maneuvered till I succeeded in getting between the enemy and the remainder of the brigade. Captain Beekman at the same time changed direction to the left, keeping his skirmishers between Brower and the enemy. Hick was then brought down to Brower's position. The ever ready Henry, of General Davies' staff, coming down, I requested him to inform the general what I was doing and what was opposing me; learning it, he sent the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry down to report to me and orders to fall slowly back and connect my skirmish line with that of the infantry on my right and rear. All this was performed with the loss of one man killed—Lemuel O. Smith, private, Company E. The infantry relieving us, we were ordered still farther to the left, when we again engaged the enemy, and, for the last time, Captain Beekman, with the first battalion, was sent out on the skirmish line. An irregular and harmless fire was kept up for some time. Finally the skirmish line of the brigade was ordered to charge the enemy, supported by the regiments. The enemy were quickly driven in confusion from their position. The successful charge had hardly terminated before orders were received for hostilities to cease. The order was immediately followed by a flag of truce from General Crook to the commanding general of the rebel forces in front of our lines, informing him that Generals Grant and Lee were having an interview, and arranging the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant.

In this last engagement I cannot speak in too high terms of Captains Beekman and Canse. Beekman so maneuvered a portion of his command as to destroy the left of the enemy's skirmish line, by driving it pell-mell into the road for Canse to make his last charge, and a gallant and successful one it was.

Second Lieut. R. Darnstaedt, Company I, we claim to be the last officer wounded in the combined armies operating against Lee's forces.

Our cavalry division was the last to receive orders for a cessation of hostilities. The last flag of truce sent out was through our brigade lines. Lieutenant Darnstaedt received a painful but not dangerous wound in the head after the truce had passed our lines.

Hostilities ceased, and the terms of the surrender agreed upon. We bivouacked that night on the battle-field, and our hearts were made glad by the appearance of Captain Brooks, who had just been released from captivity.

On the morning of the 10th we commenced our return march to Petersburg. On the night of the 10th, while we were encamped at Prospect Station, we had the pleasure of receiving back our captured comrades, First Lieuts. Joseph Killey and C. W. Camp. These officers, before the surrender, managed to make their guard prisoners, and escaped with them into our lines. We arrived at Petersburg on the 18th day of April.

In this eventful campaign the regiment in every engagement bore itself with conspicuous gallantry. The conduct of the officers in every instance was such as to elicit the praise of every one. Adjt. James T. Clancy thoughout the whole campaign rendered me most efficient service. His conduct in the action of April 5 called forth the commendation of Major-General Crook and several of his staff officers. On this day, while gallantly charging with a detachment of the regiment, he received a painful saber wound in the hand. He declined to leave the field in this and subsequent battles. Great credit is due to Captain Hughes for our final success in the afternoon engagement of April 5.

On the 6th of April First Lieut. Thomas H. Ford received a wound in the left breast by a glancing shot, prohibiting the use of his bridle arm and the wearing of a saber-belt, but he remained with and took an active part in all the battles of the regiment.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates received medals of honor from the Secretary of War for gallantry in the campaign: First Sergt. George W. Stewart, Company E; Sergt. Aaron B. Tompkins, Company G; Sergt. David Southard, Company C; Charles E. Wilson, color-sergeant, William Porter, sergeant, Company H; Charles Titus, sergeant, Company H; John Wilson, sergeant, Company L; William B. Hooper, corporal, Company L, and private Christian Streile, Company I. In these medals of honor the soldier received a token which is of more value than anything which could be given him. They stamp the recipient a brave, faithful soldier, a man to be honored and revered.

Sergt. Maj. William T. Allen, Sergt. Samuel Walton, Company A; Sergts. Charles Kriselmier and John Tynon, Company B; Sergts. William R. Bransom, Culver Marshall, and Chester Merritt, of Company C; First Sergt. John H. Warner, Company D; Sergts. John Shield, William Russell, and John Fogarty, Company E; Michael Williams and Edward F. Wenner, sergeants of Company G; John Brockbank and William Hudson, sergeants, Company H, and Corpl. Philip Klespies, Company H; Corpls. Joseph Marsh and Francis Brown, of Company K; Sergts. George W. McPeek, Aaron H. White, William S. Booth, and William H. Powell, Company K; Sergt. William R. Stout and Corpls. John McKenna and James Brady, Company L; Sergts. John H. Dane and James M. Tilman, of Company M, and Corpl. John B. Easton, of Company M—are all worthy of mention. They are well known in the regiment for their good conduct in this memorable campaign.

We remained in camp near Petersburg until the morning of the 24th of April, when, in connection with the Cavalry Corps, we took up our line of march to Danville, Va., to operate against the rebel General

Johnston's army. After a march of five days we reached Boston Bridge Station, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, where we learned that Johnston had surrendered his army to General Sherman. We encamped there for the night, and on the following morning commenced our return march for Petersburg, arriving there on the 3d day of May. The regiment was not engaged during this march.

In this, as well as in the previous campaign, we are indebted to Lieut. Robert Henry, Company A of this regiment, and aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Davies, for many good services he rendered the regiment. In all engagements of this regiment, when possible, he was sure to be with us, and with his courage and zeal won the admiration of both officers and men.

On the morning of the 10th of May we broke camp and commenced our march for Alexandria, via Richmond and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We arrived at Alexandria on the morning of the 16th of May. On the 21st we marched to Bladensburg, Md. On the 22d we had the pleasure of receiving our State colors. On the 23d we took part in the grand review. The regiment was complimented by many for the neat uniform dress and soldierly appearance of its officers and men and for its precision in marching. We are now encamped near Bladensburg, Md.

The health of the regiment is good.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER R. ROBBINS,
Major, Commanding First New Jersey Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. R. F. STOCKTON,
Adjutant-General State of New Jersey.

No. 211.

Report of Col. Samuel B. M. Young, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
April 14, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to report that this command left camp near Petersburg, Va., on the morning of 29th of March, 1865, arriving at Dinwiddie Court-House, without opposition, and bivouacked for the night. It rained all night, and next day brigade remained in bivouac.

On the morning of the 31st First Brigade (General Davies) and Third Brigade (General Smith) were attacked by the enemy's cavalry and Pickett's division of infantry on Chamberlain's Bed. First Brigade was driven back by a superior force of the enemy beyond the road leading from Dinwiddie to Five Forks, obtaining possession of said road. At this juncture the Second Brigade, which had been supporting Third Brigade (General Smith), was ordered to attack the enemy (then driving General Davies) in the flank and rear. In order to carry out this order the command was moved across the country about one mile in direction of the firing indicating the point at which General Davies was pressed. The Fourth, Sixteenth, and Eighth Pennsylvania were dismounted, no enemy being in sight, and pushed forward in the direction of the heavy firing; soon they encountered Pickett's division of infantry advancing in line of battle. A hot engagement immediately ensued, in which the

enemy were driven back and held in check until the ammunition was exhausted. A number of prisoners were captured and sent to the rear The position was held until the brigade was ordered to retire; the enemy followed closely in line of battle. A new line was formed and they were checked and held until dark, when the command retired beyond the Boydton plank road and bivouacked for the night.

April 1, the brigade not actively engaged, but watching the flank. April 2, brigade marched from White Oak road via Ford's Depot, on South Side Railroad, and joined General Merritt's command near Namozine road. April 3, drew rations and forage; marched to Namozine Creek. April 4, marched on the flanks of the infantry, and reported to General Sheridan at 2 a. m. on the 5th. At 3 a. m., same date, General Davies moved out and struck the enemy's train on the Paineville road, destroying wagons, capturing artillery, flags, &c., and being heavily attacked this brigade was ordered out to his support. When his command was withdrawn this brigade was attacked by the enemy's cavalry and one division of Anderson's infantry, and lost heavily, the enemy obtaining possession of the field.

On the 6th the brigade, taking the advance, struck the enemy's train near Deatonsville, but were quickly checked by Gordon's corps. We were then withdrawn and participated in the battle at Sailor's Creek. The brigade, being dismounted, was the first to strike and fire the enemy's wagon train, and capturing two pieces of artillery which had been abandoned and thrown into the swamp by the enemy.

On the 7th the brigade, marching in rear, arrived at Farmville, and crossing the Appomattox, took the advance on the Buckingham Court-House road and struck the enemy's train two miles from Farmville, but was driven back by Rosser's division of cavalry and Gordon's infantry. General Davies coming up at this juncture the enemy were checked by him on the right and by the reformation of the Second Brigade on the left. The loss of the Second Brigade was severe; General Gregg and two of his staff were captured; and here that noble officer, Major Mays, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, fell mortally wounded; Lieut. Col. J. K. Robison, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, also was wounded in the charge. At dark the brigade was relieved by General Smith, and, following the Frst Brigade, marched to Prospect Station, and encamped at 2 a. m. on the 8th. At 9 o'clock this brigade took the advance, and marched via Pamplin's Station and formed junction with First and Third Divisions near Appomattox Station, and encamped for the night.

On the 9th was ordered out to the main Lynchburg road to support General Smith and General Mackenzie, who were being forced back by the enemy's infantry. Smith was retiring by the right and Mackenzie by the left oblique, and the enemy, taking advantage, charged one regiment of cavalry through the interval, and came up on my rear, and that instant the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had been ordered to a new position, met and charged them in column, effectually routing them, killing the color-bearer and capturing the colors of Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry. At the same time the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who had been dismounted, were double-quicked around by the rear and drove the enemy out of the woods. At the same time the enemy attacked my left flank, but were held in check by the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry until the infantry, who were close at hand, relieved my command. Not finding the division commander, I reported to General Davies, who was engaging the enemy on the road in the direction of Lynchburg, and was ordered to join him with my command. The brigade was massed on the left of the road and pushed forward at a trot, when orders were

received to halt and cease firing. General Davies sent flag of truce and a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon. The command lay in the order in which it was halted until the morning of the 10th, when it marched to Prospect Station; camped for the night. 11th, marched to Sandy Creek; 12th, to Burkeville; 13th, to Nottoway Court-House, where the brigade is now encamped.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of the command. I forbear mentioning the names of any officers lest I do injustice to others, as all conducted themselves in the most gallant manner. To the members of my staff am I specially indebted for valuable services.

For report of casualties sustained in campaign please see report furnished this date.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Casualties in Second Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
Brigade headquarters	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
21st Pennsylvania	.....	4	1	24	3	69	4	97	101
16th Pennsylvania	.....	9	5	38	.....	4	5	51	56
8th Pennsylvania	.....	9	2	45	1	5	3	59	62
4th Pennsylvania	2	7	4	37	.....	7	6	51	57
Total	2	29	12	144	5	85	19	258	277

No. 212.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Smith, First Maine Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
April 15, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by the Third Brigade since the 29th ultimo:

At that date the brigade broke camp in the morning and moved with the division to Dinwiddie Court-House, where it remained until the morning of the 31st, one regiment being kept on picket. At 10.30 a. m. the 31st, the Second New York Mounted Rifles, on picket, were attacked and the brigade was moved out for support. The Second New York Mounted Rifles and Sixth Ohio Cavalry were ordered to dismount and take position on the left bank of Little Stony Creek at which the enemy seemed to retire. One battalion of the First Maine was ordered to cross the creek and reconnoiter for the enemy. It effected a crossing without opposition, but as soon as it deployed and began to advance it was met by strong lines of the enemy, both mounted and dismounted, and driven back in confusion, the men seeking refuge among the led horses and fording the stream up to their necks. The enemy pursued in hot haste, plunged into the stream in heavy force, both mounted and

dismounted, with such recklessness that some were drowned, drove back the two regiments posted on the bank and effected a lodgment on our side. At this juncture the two remaining battalions of the First Maine and the Thirteenth Ohio were ordered to dismount and deploy, the First Maine on the left of the road in the open field, the Thirteenth Ohio on the right of the road in the woods. As the line advanced the two regiments that had been driven back rallied, and the whole brigade charged, broke the enemy and drove him in confusion and with considerable loss across the stream. In this charge my leg was struck with a bullet, passing through my horse, proving death to the horse but safety to me. The gallant conduct of the First Maine Cavalry in this charge is deserving especial mention.

The entire brigade was then put in position along the bank of the creek dismounted, where it constructed a slight breast-work with rails and such other material as was at its command. At 5.30 p. m. the enemy opened briskly with four pieces of artillery, and the brigade suddenly discovered that it was confronted by Pickett's division of infantry. The brigade maintained its ground under the hottest fire of which the enemy was capable, losing heavily all the while, till nearly dark, when it ran entirely out of ammunition, in consequence of the train being delayed by the bad roads, and was forced to fall back to the main road leading from Dinwiddie Court-House to Five Forks, where it reformed and intimidated the advance of the enemy by presenting a good front, without a cartridge. Had a less determined resistance been made on the bank of the creek, and the strong force of the enemy been allowed to gain possession of the main road above referred to, the result must have proved quite disastrous to our cause that day.

The following is a list of the casualties for the day: Capt. Benjamin F. Metcalf, Thirteenth Ohio; Capt. Eli Morse, Second New York Mounted Rifles; and Lieut. James E. Stayner, First Maine Cavalry, killed. Maj. Paul Chadbourne, Capt. H. C. Hall, Lieut. L. M. Comins, and Lieut. H. D. Fuller, First Maine Cavalry; Lieut. C. W. Flagler and Lieut. W. A. Crapser, Second New York Mounted Rifles; Capt. B. F. Kling, Adjt. H. G. Brown, and Lieut. J. W. Emmick, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry; and Captain Shattuck, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, wounded; 18 enlisted men killed, 123 wounded. The First Maine alone lost in this engagement 88 killed and wounded.

The enemy was severely punished during the engagement. Colonel McNeill, Fifth North Carolina, was killed; Colonel Cheek,* First North Carolina, and Colonel Savage, of the Fifteenth Virginia, were wounded, besides many commissioned officers of lower grades. Many prisoners were captured, including 1 major and 2 captains.

In the evening the brigade was remounted and moved back to Cat-Tail Creek and bivouacked.

April 1, it relieved the Reserve Brigade in guarding the train and picketing the rear of the army. April 2, conducted train to Dinwiddie Court-House and marched to Hatcher's Run in the direction of Sutherland's Station. April 3, moved at daylight, crossed the South Side Railroad at Sutherland's Station, and later in the day resumed the march westward toward the Danville railroad till 1 a. m. the 4th instant. Bivouacked a few hours, and started at 4 a. m. the morning of the 4th instant. Marched rapidly via Dennisville to a point on the Danville railroad, a few miles east of Burkeville Junction. By order of the major-general commanding the division a detachment of the First Maine was sent to tap the railroad. Toward evening marched to Jeter's Station, dismounted, threw up a breast-work of rails and

*Reference is probably to Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Cowles, who was wounded and captured.

awaited till dark to resist an expected attack. Bivouacked for the night. April 5, moved out at the gallop on the Paineville road to the support of the First and Second Brigades. The enemy was maneuvering to recapture some prisoners and artillery from the First Brigade. At one point a strong force was timely repulsed by a gallant charge of the Second New York Mounted Rifles. At another point the Thirteenth Ohio charged and captured a battle-flag. The whole brigade became considerably engaged till dark, when a strong detail was made for picket and the rest withdrawn.

April 6, marched with the division till about 11.30 a. m., parallel to and in sight of Lee's train most of the time. The Second Brigade, having the advance, charged the train guard and were repulsed, amidst considerable confusion. I deployed the First Maine and Sixth Ohio Cavalry on the right of the road, the Thirteenth Ohio on the left of the road, and kept the Second New York Mounted Rifles in the road in column. The First Maine and Sixth Ohio advanced to the support of the Second Brigade, and charging through a thicket, almost impassable to mounted men, two companies of the First Maine succeeded in breaking through the guard and reaching the train, but only to be driven back, with severe loss. The Second Brigade was then withdrawn from the right of the cross-road by which we approached the train, and I caused the Thirteenth Ohio to be removed from the left to the right of the road and the line to be extended by the formation of the First Maine and Sixth Ohio in succession. The line thus formed was about to advance, when I was ordered by the major-general commanding division to fall back. In this affair, Capt. John A. Heald, First Maine Cavalry, was killed, and Capt. J. W. Freese, slightly, and Adjt. T. Little, First Maine Cavalry, severely wounded.

Later in the day the division attacked the enemy at another point. The Second New York Mounted Rifles was detained to guard the rear. The Thirteenth Ohio was sent to destroy a portion of the enemy's train of fifty or seventy-five wagons, which was accomplished effectually. The First Maine and Sixth Ohio were kept dismounted, and charged with the line when it was ordered to advance, thus doing their part in breaking up and thoroughly routing the enemy. The Thirteenth Ohio being mounted, charged on the left, making many captures, among which was Brigadier-General Corse and staff. In this engagement Lieut. J. W. Poor, First Maine Cavalry, was severely wounded.

April 7, the pursuit was resumed in the morning, the Third Brigade in advance. Marching rapidly we soon overtook the rear of the retreating column, and skirmishing commenced. At Briery Creek considerable resistance was offered, but a crossing was soon effected by means of the repeating rifles of the First Maine, when the whole brigade charged across and drove the enemy back, pressing him very closely till we reached Farmville. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, conducted the advance very gallantly. An orderly sent to halt the advance, and seeing an organized body of the enemy just in front of the Thirteenth Ohio mistook it for our advance, and riding up to it presented the compliments of the general commanding, with orders to halt. He was taken prisoner, and did not report the execution of this order till the evening of the 9th instant, after the surrender of General Lee with his army.

When we approached the town of Farmville the enemy were making all haste to get his rear guard across the river. The brigade was ordered to charge, and did so in the most fearless manner. In this charge the First Maine bore the brunt, and dashing through the town

drove out a superior force of the enemy opposing obstinate resistance. In this charge the colonel of the Twenty-fourth Virginia was captured.

In the evening of the same day the command marched to Prospect Station.

April 8, marched, via Pamplin's, to Appomattox Station. At 9 p. m. I received orders from the major-general commanding division to move with my brigade onto the main road leading from Appomattox Court-House to Lynchburg, and hold it against the approach of the enemy. I reached the road by a march of about two miles, and at a point two miles and a half from the Court-House. Feeling the importance of gaining as much ground as possible to enable me, in case of an attack, to make a fight till notice could be given and re-enforcements got up, I advanced down the road cautiously, feeling my way, at midnight, till I encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets within half a mile of the Court-House. There I ordered a section of 3-inch guns—Lieutenant Lord, Battery A, Second U. S. Artillery—into position, dismounted three regiments—the First Maine, Sixth Ohio, and Second New York Mounted Rifles—threw up breast-works of rails, and waited till daylight, without blankets or fires.

At daylight the enemy advanced to attack, and then the advantage of the position that I had obtained by pushing forward during the night became apparent. My command was posted on a ridge or kind of plateau higher than any point at the enemy's command. Consequently, when his first attack was met by a rapid and vigorous firing from the section of artillery and a brisk fire from the skirmish line, being unable to ascertain the strength of our position, except by direct assault, he desisted at the time and delayed about two hours in maneuvering, driving in my mounted men from the flanks, &c., before he attempted to advance in force. I am of opinion that had the position I held been left for the occupation of the enemy he would have discovered my strength and continued his march at daylight, gained full possession of the road and extended his left beyond our right, thus, perhaps, producing a material difference in the results of the day. By the delay of these two hours our forces were got into position, so that when my command retired before the enemy, advancing in force, he was received at "Ready, aim, fire," and the career of the Army of Northern Virginia was brought to an end.

In this last engagement Lieutenant Cooper, Thirteenth Ohio, was killed, and Lieutenant Arnold, Second New York Mounted Rifles, wounded.

I have submitted a special report of prominent meritorious cases.

I here append a numerical list of casualties, and express my satisfaction at the patience, endurance, bravery, and good will of the entire command.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Maine Cavalry	2	21	7	100	.....	12
6th Ohio Cavalry	.....	3	1	16	.....	3
13th Ohio Cavalry	2	4	3	43	1	25
2d New York Mounted Rifles	1	5	3	24	1	28
Total	5	33	14	183	2	68

Total casualties: 21 officers and 284 men, being 25 per cent. of the command.

I desire to make favorable mention of Capt. J. H. Harmony, Capt. Levi H. Dagget, Lieut. George T. Jewett, and Lieut. Orlando N. Ferry, members of my staff, for their strict attention to their duties and efficient service throughout the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. SMITH,
Brevet Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

Maj. H. C. WEIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Cavalry Division.

No. 213.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the James.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 26, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from the lieutenant-general commanding, I took Turner's and Foster's divisions, of Gibbon's corps, Birney's division, Twenty-fifth Corps, and Mackenzie's cavalry division, and placed them on the left front of the Petersburg defenses, by a march of thirty-six miles. This was done secretely, and although my lines were within rifle shot of the rebels and I had to cross two bridges overlooked by them, the movement was not, as I afterward learned from rebel officers, even suspected. As the success of our movement depended in a great measure upon its secrecy I will detail the measures I took to attain that end. Some days before the intended movement I withdrew quietly most of the forces required for it, and, after a demonstration on the right with them, placed them in camps where they could not be seen or heard; the remainder of my command I kept in motion, changing camps frequently. Pickets for several nights previous to the move were detailed only from the regiments to remain behind. On the night of the movement, and for some time afterward, the camps of the troops taken were kept lighted and tents standing, bands playing calls as usual. The bridges across which my troops had to pass were the day before covered with moist straw and compost, and no changes were shown in any part of my lines visible to the enemy. Before leaving the lines near Richmond, anticipating that General Grant would turn the enemy out of Petersburg and that Lee would evacuate Richmond, I gave General Weitzel written instructions how he had best march his men into Richmond so as to avoid the rebel torpedoes, a line of which covered their intrenchments. On reaching the left part of the enemy's works to the west of Petersburg my command was placed on the ground between the Sixth and Second Corps, and by direction of the lieutenant-general we pushed forward, drove in the enemy's outposts and pickets, capturing several hundred men, and established our line within 400 yards of the rebel works; this cost me several hundred men and officers, and took till the night of the 1st of April. Much patience, endurance, and pluck were displayed by the men.

Mackenzie's cavalry was sent on 31st of March to cover the Fifth Corps trains, afterward to report to General Sheridan. On the night of the 1st April having received orders to break through the enemy's line if an opportunity occurred and I could get my batteries under

cover, or to co-operate with the Sixth Corps if they could carry out their orders and get in I did both. On my left we carried the enemy's line with Harris' brigade, and I sent two divisions to General Wright's assistance, who had called on me for aid. My commanders had directions, after the enemy's line near Hatcher's Run and on my front was carried, to form line of battle on their right, facing Petersburg, and to move rapidly up to such other intrenchments as they might find, and take them. This order did not reach all the commanders. Generals Gibbon, Foster, Turner, and Birney, however, all moved toward the enemy, driving them from successive positions toward Petersburg. General Wright's forces were met coming toward Hatcher's; the latter forces were faced about, connected with mine, and moved up to the enemy's second double line, which, being covered with heavily detached and isolated forts, made it necessary that they should be stormed. Forts Gregg and Baldwin in my front were attacked—the former by part of Foster's division, aided by part of Turner's division, and the latter by Harris' brigade, Turner's division. Fort Gregg was defended with desperate courage worthy a better cause, and for nearly half an hour after our troops had gained the parapet the rebels fought hand to hand. The place was not taken until a large part of its garrison were killed or wounded. For the details of gallant deeds here and elsewhere I must refer to Generals Foster's and Turner's reports and those of brigade commanders.

I afterward learned that on this day the enemy moved a portion of their forces from the north side of the James, which forces they had held there until now in the belief that I still remained there with the whole of the Army of the James, and after Petersburg was taken they expressed great suprise at finding my troops in their front. So much for secrecy.

That night the enemy evacuated Petersburg and Richmond and began their retreat toward Danville, and the lieutenant-general put my column in pursuit as the left wing and along the line of the South Side Railroad, and the men marched well. At Blacks and Whites I left Birney's division to guard the railroad. The evening before reaching Burkeville Junction—which we did on the morning of the 6th about 10 o'clock—I learned from General Sheridan that Lee's army had halted near Amelia Court-House; that our cavalry and a corps of infantry were in its front, and if all pushed up it would probably be captured. As Lee appeared to be aiming for either Danville or Lynchburg, Lieutenant-General Grant directed me to cut the bridges in his front, and wait orders at Burkeville, which it was important to hold. To cut the high bridge near Farmington [Farmville] I dispatched two small regiments of infantry and all my headquarters escort, the only cavalry I had, under Colonel Washburn, Fifth [Fourth] Massachusetts Cavalry, before daylight in the morning, with orders to push as rapidly as the exhausted condition of men and horses would permit, for the bridge, make a reconnaissance when near there, and, if not too well guarded, to burn it, returning at once with great caution.

After they had left, on the morning of the 5th [6th], about 9 or 10 a. m., I received a dispatch by courier from General Sheridan that Lee's army had broken away from him and were making, apparently, direct for me, at Burke's Junction. My command was immediately put in position to meet them, but it seems they turned off and took the road toward Farmville. Apprehending that my bridge-burning party might meet a force of Lee's cavalry sent southward to hold this bridge I had, before receiving Sheridan's dispatch, sent General Theodore Read, my chief of

staff, and the most gallant and reliable officer I had at hand, to conduct the party, cautioning him to reconnoiter the country well before he moved up to the Farmville bridge; and after I received General Sheridan's dispatch I sent the next best staff officer I had to caution Read that Lee's army was in his rear, and he must return by pressing on, crossing the Appomattox and going around by Prince Edward Court-House. The last officer was driven back by Lee's cavalry. Read overtook Washburn's small party, took the cavalry into Farmville and examined the country, returned to the infantry, and was pushing for the bridge when the advance cavalry of Lee's whole army overtook them within two miles of the bridge. Here, about noon, the gallant Read drew up his little band of 80 cavalry and 500 infantry, rode along the front of his ranks, inspired them with all his own daring, and began the battle with an army in his front. Charge after charge was made by the handful of cavalry, led by the chivalrous Washburn, who captured more rebels than he had men; but Read fell mortally wounded, then Washburn, and at last not an officer of that cavalry party remained alive or unwounded to lead the men, and not until then did they surrender. But, as I learned afterward, this stubborn fight in his front led General Lee to believe that a heavy force had struck the head of his column; he halted his whole army, began intrenching, issued what was called a stampeding order, so that not long afterward Sheridan's cavalry and the Sixth Corps did overtake and strike him, and swept his lines for some two miles.

I left Burkeville for Farmville with my forces as soon as I found the direction which the rebels were taking, orders to that effect having been sent me, but I had done it when they reached me, with the intention of intercepting them in front or striking them on their flank. Found them heavily intrenched near Rice's Station. My column was developed, skirmishers moving up when night came on. That night they again broke for Lynchburg. Here the colored division overtook the main column, and we pushed after in three columns—Birney's, Foster's, and Turner's—to strike them at Farmville, my command still being the left wing and held ready to cut off all retreat toward Danville. At Farmville the rebels had some seven trains of supplies which had come down from Lynchburg to meet them, but we were upon their flank and rear as they marched into Farmville. The railroad here passed to the south of the Appomattox, the main road to Lynchburg to the north of it, the two roads coming nearly together again at Appomattox Court-House, so that General Lee, not being able to hold Farmville long enough to get the food and clothing off the trains, sent them up to Appomattox by rail, while he took the Lynchburg road around to the north, so as to strike the supplies at Appomattox; but General Grant was too quick for him, dispatching Sheridan with his cavalry to go around and head them at Appomattox at once (the trains of provisions were all captured or driven back), and dispatching my command on the heels of Sheridan, with directions to me to pick up Griffin's corps, then pushing from Prince Edward toward Appomattox, and with both corps to attack Lee on the head and front.

I marched my men from daylight on the 8th until 10 a. m. on the 9th of April, except three hours, and deployed my two corps across the head of the valley just as Lee's advance was pushing out of it, for, in spite of Sheridan's attempts to hold him, our cavalry were falling back in confusion before Lee's infantry. We were barely in time. General Lee would not believe General Gordon when the latter told him Ord's army was in his front, so General Gordon told me after the surrender; but we

soon deployed and went in—Gibbon on the left, at double-quick, with Foster's and Turner's divisions, in beautiful style, and the colored troops also at the double-quick, under those commanders, with the Fifth Corps, under Griffin; thus covering all the valley that led toward Lynchburg and adjacent hill-sides, and our skirmishers were driving in the enemy's, so that, seeing no escape, General Lee sent the white flag forward, which met me at the Fifth Corps front, with a request for cessation of arms until he could meet General Grant and confer on the terms. As I knew that a surrender had been called for, and terms asked for and made known, I knew this second request meant acceptance, and the bugles were sounded to halt. The cheer of final success and of an end to our hardships went up with a will from hill-side to hill-side, and the rebels laid down *our* arms that night—it is to be hoped never to take them up again except in defense of our common country.

I do not think the troops could have behaved better; their hard night marching and their cheerfulness under hard work all the time, their stubborn fighting at Petersburg and every time we struck the retreating rebels, proved that the whole army was inspired with but one determination—to hunt the rebels down and whip them into surrender, and they did.

Respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Volunteers.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND
ARMY OF THE JAMES,
June 1, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I respectfully recommend the following promotions for gallant conduct in the field:

Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, U. S. Volunteers, to be major-general by brevet, from 31st March, 1865.

Brig. Gen. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. Volunteers, to be major-general by brevet, from 31st March, 1865.

Col. Albert M. Barney, One hundred and forty-second New York Infantry Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet, from January 15, 1865; Fort Fisher.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. Peter S. Michie, U. S. Volunteers, to be brigadier-general U. S. Volunteers and brevet major U. S. Army, from March 30, 1865.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. John W. Turner, U. S. Volunteers, to be major-general, from 31st March, 1865.

Maj. H. B. Scott, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Volunteers, from 31st March, 1865.

Lieut. Col. F. L. Manning, [One hundred and forty-eighth New York] Infantry Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Maj. H. G. Brown, aide-de-camp, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, from March 31, 1865.

Maj. J. C. Paine, Signal Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Surg. A. B. Mott, U. S. Volunteers, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Asst. Surg. Morris J. Asch, U. S. Army, to be major by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Asst. Surg. A. A. Woodhull, U. S. Army, to be major by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Asst. Surg. J. W. Hayward, U. S. Volunteers, to be major by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Capt. Charles B. Atchison, Third U. S. Infantry, ——— and aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet, U. S. Army, from 31st March, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Placidus Ord, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet, from 29th October, 1864.

Capt. T. G. Welles, aide-de-camp, to be major by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant Hamberg, Twenty-third Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry, to be captain by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Capt. W. R. King, U. S. Engineers, to be brevet major, from April 9, 1865.

Capt. W. H. Male, to be major by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Capt. Fred. Martin, to be major by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Capt. William H. Walling, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, to be brevet major, from January 15, 1865; gallant conduct at Fort Fisher.

Colonel Donohoe, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, to be brevet brigadier-general, from September 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. John Coughlin, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, to be brevet colonel, from April 9, 1865.

For meritorious and distinguished services:

Brig. Gen. George H. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers, to be major-general by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Col. Joseph Roberts, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Volunteers, to be brigadier-general by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Asst. Surg. Ely McClellan, U. S. Army, to be major by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. S. S. Seward, aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. E. W. Smith, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Col. John B. Howard, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, to be colonel by brevet, from April 9, 1865.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

JUNE 5, 1865.

Approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 214.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Peter S. Michie, U. S. Army, Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
Richmond, Va., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engineering operations of the Army of the James during the campaign commencing March 27 and ending April 9, 1865:

My engineer force consisted of two battalions: First New York Volunteer Engineers, each of four companies, commanded by Bvt. Brig. Gen. James F. Hall, colonel First New York Volunteer Engineers; two companies heavy artillery, acting pontoniers; one company infantry, acting pontoniers, commanded by Capt. James W. Lyon, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, chief pontonier Army of the James. Two companies of engineers and about one-half of the pontoniers were ordered to report to Bvt. Capt. W. R. King, U. S. Engineers, assistant engineer, for duty with General Weitzel's command. Captain King was placed in charge of engineer operations north of the James, who reports operations briefly as follows, viz:

Marched into Richmond with engineer troops on 3d of April and aided in stopping progress of the fire. Began to build a defensive line, until the news of Lee's surrender stopped its progress. Built pontoon bridge across the James River, connecting Richmond and Manchester. The engineer force with the moving column of the army marched generally thus: Two companies, commanded by a field officer, to repair roads in advance, and the remainder following the leading division of infantry. There was a tool train of ten wagons, which followed the reserve engineer force. During the entire march General Hall reports having repaired and built twelve bridges and over twenty miles of road.

Pontoons.—The pontoon trains moved generally with the headquarters trains, and kept well up, causing no delay. The train consisted of fifteen canvas boats and four trestles, or 380 feet of bridge material, comprising in all a train of thirty-two wagons, including eight wagons for forage, one for spare chess, and one forge.

Topography.—My force consisted of Lieutenants Buckland and Brown, First New York Volunteer Engineers, and Lieutenant Hamberg, Twenty-third U. S. Colored Troops, who preceded the column, and obtained information respecting roads and other matters useful to the army.

On the 29th of March we occupied the left of old intrenched line of the Army of the Potomac in front of Hatcher's Run. On the 30th of March a new line was established by the advance of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, the rebel pickets being driven back into their intrenchments. During the night an advance of 400 yards was made, and a strong position secured—Turner's division connected with the Second Corps by a bridge built across Hatcher's Run by my pontoniers; Foster was on his right; and Birney's division, of the Twenty-fifth Army Corps, connected Foster with the left of the Sixth Army Corps, still in their intrenched line. The ground here was difficult to move over, being covered with brush and scrub timber, and so spongy from recent rains that it would not bear a horse. A line of intrenchments was constructed and a position secured for a battery of artillery, which commanded the rebel batteries in front, and which afterward ended in the advance of our troops on the morning of the 2d of April.

On the 2d I went, by your direction, to establish a line of defense, if it became necessary, and reported to General Gibbon. Finding that the success gained by our forces was complete I ordered the engineer troops to move at once, following the infantry. By direction of General

Gibbon I assumed command of two batteries of artillery belonging to the Sixth Corps and left in the old intrenched line, and used them against the enemy, who had thrown strong garrisons into Forts Gregg and Baldwin behind their line of continuous works. This prevented their retreat or re-enforcement, and as occasion offered I pushed them nearer and nearer, using them until the capture of the works by our forces. Capt. Henry A. Vezin, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, assistant engineer, was with me and did excellent service during this part of the engagement. During the afternoon, by order of General Gibbon, I posted the troops of General Birney's division so as to make a connection from General Seymour's (Sixth Army Corps) division, on the right, to Turner's (Twenty-fourth Army Corps), on the left. During the night detachments of engineers were put to work building batteries along the line, according to your order. Nothing of importance occurred as regards this branch of the service during the rapid march which was made after the rebel army. At Farmville we had the honor of having our pontoon trains first up, so that we were enabled to pass over the trains and artillery of the Second and Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, although the pontoon trains of that army were better equipped, lighter loaded, and possessed other advantages over the pontoon trains of our army. The whole engineer command behaved with great credit, and though they were small in numbers they have never been called on in vain. Their duties have been performed quietly, yet effectively and promptly.

I beg leave to mention favorably Brevet Brigadier-General Hall, colonel First New York Volunteer Engineers, who has been untiring in his efforts to carry out my orders and wishes; Lieutenant Franks, Company K, First New York Volunteer Engineers, for zeal and faithful performance of duties; and Lieutenant Buckland, for valuable assistance in the topographical department.

I beg leave to submit to your favorable consideration the following recommendations for promotion, viz: Bvt. Capt. William R. King, U. S. Engineers, to be brevet major, U. S. Army, to date from April 9, 1865, for eminent services as engineer officer during this campaign. To his ability we owe many improvements in our works, which have reflected credit upon the profession. Capt. Henry A. Vezin, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, acting assistant engineer, to be brevet major, U. S. Volunteers, to date from January 1, 1865, and brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Volunteers, to date from April 9, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services as my assistant during this campaign, and for gallant conduct on the 2d of April, 1865. Capt. James W. Lyon, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, chief pontonier Army of the James, to be brevet major, U. S. Volunteers, to date from February 1, 1865, for excessive energy in the organization of his trains for the campaign, and for excellent service with his bridges during the recent freshets of the James River; to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Volunteers, to date from April 3, 1865, for meritorious services in forwarding his trains under difficulties greater than that of all others, so that our army was enabled to aid two corps of the Army of the Potomac to cross the river at Farmville to follow in close pursuit of the enemy. Capt. Charles B. Parsons, First New York Volunteer Engineers, to be brevet major, U. S. Volunteers, to date from April 9, 1865, for meritorious services during the campaign. Second Lieut. Joseph Morris, One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, to be brevet first lieutenant, U. S. Volunteers, to date from April 1, 1865, for meritorious

services and energy displayed as acting assistant quartermaster, engineer department, in the equipment of trains, which enabled us to move so readily.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER S. MICHIE,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers,
Chief Engineer Department Virginia and Army of the James.

Major-General ORD,
Comdg. Department of Virginia and Army of the James.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
June 2, 1865.

The recommendations for promotion to brevet major and first lieutenant of Capt. William R. King, U. S. Engineers; Capt. H. A. Vezin, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. J. W. Lyon, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers; Capt. Parsons, First New York Volunteer Engineers; Second Lieut. Joseph Morris, One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, are approved and cordially recommended.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding.

No. 215.

Reports of Maj. Henry B. Scott, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry (unattached).

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Near Richmond, Va., April 24, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit for the information of Your Excellency a report* of the engagement at High Bridge, Va., on the 6th instant, of a detachment of this regiment with the cavalry of General Lee's army.

This engagement, although disastrous to the regiment in the loss of three excellent and very gallant officers killed and five officers wounded, has redounded greatly to the credit of the regiment and the State. Several rebel officers with whom I conversed after their capture spoke of it as the most gallant fight of the war. The numerous saber wounds given and the great mortality among the officers is good evidence of this, and the fact that Colonel Washburn, with less than seventy men, almost held his own against three brigades of cavalry, with the infantry of Lee's army supporting them, needs no comment. I leave the two regiments of infantry under Colonel Washburn's command out of the consideration, because it is generally conceded that their behavior was not creditable. I think there is no doubt that if the whole regiment had been under Colonel Washburn's command we should have a different result to the engagement, and General Lee's surrender been hastened two days. I am happy to inform Your Excellency that the colors of the regiment were not captured; at the suggestion of Surgeon Garvin they were burned by the color-sergeant, Thomas Hickey.

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* See No. 216, p. 1168.

I would respectfully suggest, if the matter has not already received your attention, that a new set of colors be sent the regiment, and three company guidons for Companies I, L, and M, which, unfortunately, were captured when all the officers and men were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. I shall have the honor to forward nominations for the vacancies caused by the deaths in battle as soon as I am advised by Colonel Washburn, who is now at home.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. B. SCOTT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

His Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor of Massachusetts.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Near Richmond, Va., May 9, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the major-general commanding the department, the inclosed report of the fight at High Bridge, Va., on the 6th ultimo, made by Lieutenant Lathrop, the senior officer of the regiment remaining unhurt.*

I respectfully ask your attention to the fact that of eleven officers engaged but three escaped uninjured, three officers being killed dead on the spot and five severely wounded, one of whom, Colonel Washburn, has since died, and ask that some official notice of their gallantry, as evi denced by their wounds, may be taken. I may add that all of these wounds are saber cuts or shots received at close quarters. The following officers were severely wounded, and merit brevets: Col. Francis Washburn, since died; Lieut. Col. Horatio Jenkins, jr., pistol wound in arm; Captain Caldwell, in thigh; First Lieutenant Belcher, saber cut; Second Lieutenant Thompson, in abdomen. Captain Goddard, Captain Hodges and Lieutenant Davis were killed on the spot while displaying especial gallantry. All of the officers and men of the command behaved admirably and deserve praise. The discrimination has been made in recommending brevets in favor of those who are, and have been, suffering from wounds.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. B. SCOTT,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Bvt. Col. ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department.

No. 216.

Report of Lieut. Joseph H. Lathrop, Adjutant Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Camp Lee, Va., April 25, 1865.

MAJOR: Being the senior officer of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry who escaped uninjured from the fight near High Bridge, Va., on the 6th instant, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the cavalry during that day:

At 4 o'clock on the morning of April 6 a detachment of thirteen officers and sixty-seven men of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, under

* See next, *post*.

command of Colonel Washburn, left Burkeville to co-operate with the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry in burning a long railroad bridge over the Appomattox River about two miles from Farmville. We proceeded quietly until, when within some two miles of our destination, the advance guard was fired on by a few mounted rebels. The cavalry then pushed forward to hold a road leading to the bridge, while the infantry followed slowly. A few minutes later we came to a small stream, the bridge over which had been torn up, and on a hill just beyond were about thirty rebel cavalry who commenced firing as soon as the head of our column came in sight. The advance guard, under Lieutenant Davis, dashed forward, laid the planks, charged up the hill, and drove the enemy for more than a mile until, near Farmville, they were re-enforced and made a stand. We skirmished with them for half an hour or more, when they opened on us with artillery, and we gradually fell back, hearing our infantry firing quite rapidly in our rear.

The fight took place at about noon in a small strip of woodland nearly a mile from the bridge, the country adjacent being very rough and hilly, so that it was impossible for cavalry to work to any advantage. When we reached the scene of action the infantry were deployed and holding a fence just inside the woods, while a few rods beyond was a brigade of dismounted rebel cavalry engaging our infantry at short range. Immediately on our arrival Colonel Washburn held a consultation with General Read, and at once determined to charge the enemy. Forming the squadron on the brow of the hill we moved forward in column of fours, at a trot, until beyond the right flank of our infantry, and then, wheeling to the left, by fours we charged into the woods. This charge was eminently successful, the enemy scattering in every direction, and we captured a number of them. The squadron was then reformed and we charged back into the woods, meeting a large force of rebel cavalry who had come up during our first charge. The men fought desperately hand to hand, but the conflict only lasted a few minutes, for, overpowered by numbers and all the officers being disabled or captured, many of our men surrendered. Some tried to cut their way out, but it was useless. The guidons of Companies I, L, and M were captured, but the regimental flag was burned by Color-Sergeant Hickey when he found that escape was impossible. Our whole force, infantry and cavalry, numbered about 800 men, while the troops we fought were General Rosser's division of cavalry, with Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry and Longstreet's infantry within supporting distance.

The enemy's loss was much greater than ours, but our cavalry suffered severely, particularly in officers; of 11 who went into the fight, 3 were killed, 5 wounded, and 3 taken prisoners. Our surgeon and chaplain remained in the rear with the wounded and were captured after the action was over.

Five officers and sixty enlisted men were taken prisoners and remained in the hands of the enemy until the 9th instant, when General Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox Court-House.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LATHROP,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

Maj. H. B. SCOTT,
Commanding Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry.

No. 217.

Report of Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Army, commanding Defenses of Bermuda Hundred.

PORT HURON, MICH.,
October —, 1865.

GENERAL: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command while under your command, from the 19th of March, 1865, to the time when you were relieved from the command of the Department of Virginia:

Having reported to you for assignment to duty, in accordance with instructions from Lieutenant-General Grant, I was, by your order, assigned to the command of the line and troops between the James and Appomattox Rivers called the "Bermuda Hundred front." I assumed the command March 19. It was the most important part of our line, since it was the only point which directly threatened the enemy's communication between Petersburg and Richmond, every other point being protected by either the James or the Appomattox Rivers. The command consisted principally of artillery and was, in round numbers, about 5,000 effective for duty (I am without any data and can give only approximations from memory) and was organized into a mobile division, to act as infantry, if necessary, and an immobile brigade of heavy artillery, the division being commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. Ferrero and the brigade by Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot. This force was so small and the importance of the line it was to guard so great, that it required the most constant and careful watchfulness, and made duty very hard and onerous. It is the most trying duty a soldier is called to perform, and yet it was most faithfully attended to. When a part of the Army of the James moved across to operate with the Army of the Potomac General Weitzel, commanding the Twenty-fifth Corps, was, although a junior to me, left in charge of the line held by the Army of the James. Understanding the reason of this to be because of General Weitzel's intimate knowledge of the lines, the troops, and the country, while my knowledge of each was very limited, I very cheerfully acquiesced and obeyed General Weitzel's orders as willingly as though he were my senior.

A day or two before the evacuation of Petersburg I received a dispatch from General Grant that Mahone's division of the rebel army, which had been holding the line in my front, was at Burgess' Mills, in front of our left. I replied that the division was still in my front. Later I received another dispatch that there was strong reason to believe that some portion, at least, of that division had been detached. I then, in accordance with directions, through General Weitzel, made demonstrations to develop the enemy, and, failing in this, I gave to General Ferrero the instructions appended, marked A. My report through General Weitzel, marked B, gives the result. The loss, as afterward ascertained, was, I believe, eighty-four, including thirty-four prisoners, most of whom were soon recaptured.

The assaulting column in this movement, led by Major Campbell, of the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, behaved splendidly, Major Campbell, who was wounded, being entitled to marked credit.

On the morning of the 3d of April, I think, the rebel line in my front was evacuated. I immediately moved a force to the railroad and found there that Petersburg was evacuated. Advancing then rapidly up the railroad toward Richmond I learned, on arriving at Chester Station,

that Richmond also was evacuated. I succeeded in capturing 200 or 300 prisoners, stragglers principally, from the retreating army, and returned to camp, leaving a force at Chester Station. Directions meantime had arrived from General Grant to connect my pickets with those of the Army of the Potomac on Swift Creek; but, as the position I held was already some miles in advance of that line, I informed the general commanding of the fact, and maintained my original position. The next day I received instructions to proceed to Petersburg with a portion of my force and occupy the city and defenses, still holding with a small force the Bermuda Hundred line. Soon afterward the line of the South Side Railroad, from Sutherland's Station to and including City Point, was placed under my command. My command was not afterward engaged in active operations of any kind. It fluctuated a great deal in size and duties, but, without any data at hand, I am unable to give dates and details. I remained in Petersburg during the time you continued to command the Department of Virginia. I had neither precedent nor, until you returned to Richmond, instructions in the management of the negro or other questions under my control, but from first to last there was no trouble in my district, and I left it quiet and prosperous.

I am very sorry I must make this report so general in its statements, and submit it asking due allowance and consideration for the circumstances under which it is made.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Asst. Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, Late Major-General Vols.

[General E. O. C. ORD.]

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA.

General WEITZEL:

I have just sent the following instructions to General Ferrero:

GENERAL: If the enemy has not replied to our fire on our right and center you had better send out a column to attack and capture their picket-line at that point, if possible. If this develops the fire of their batteries in force let the column withdraw; if not, push any successes you may obtain, even to the capture of their main line, holding the remainder of your command ready to support the attacking column. We must not let the enemy leave our line without our knowing it. If at any time or in any manner in the course of executing the above directions you learn positively of the continuance of the enemy in force on any part of this line, do not push the reconnaissance any farther, as the object of the movement will then be accomplished. Do this as soon as possible.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

[Inclosure B.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED,
April 2, 1865.

General WEITZEL:

My demonstrations this morning resulted in developing the enemy in force along his line. They were driven from their picket-line for more than half a mile with ease, and six of their pickets captured. Our advance was then opened upon by artillery throughout the whole of their line which bore upon it. Having heard from the prisoners

that their line was still held in force by Mahone's division, the troops were ordered to withdraw. The enemy followed with a strong line of infantry to their picket-line, which they re-occupied. List of casualties not yet known.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.

HDQRS. DEFENSES OF BERMUDA HUNDRED, VA., ARMY OF THE JAMES, *April 3 [2], 1865.*

To the troops engaged in the reconnaissance this morning the major-general commanding tenders his warmest thanks and his high appreciation of their services. The promptness with which they got in readiness and moved when ordered to the attack, their celerity in capturing the picket-line of the enemy, and the steadiness with which when ordered they retired under a heavy artillery fire, and in the face of a strong infantry force, prove the possession by them of the qualities of a soldier and merit the highest praise. It was considered of the utmost importance by the lieutenant-general commanding the army to determine positively whether the enemy in our front had been changed or weakened, and when all other means had failed no recourse was left but to develop his line and strength by the armed reconnaissance which you have so gallantly and successfully made.

By command of Major-General Hartsuff:

J. M. HOWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 218.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Infantry Division.

HEADQUARTERS INFANTRY DIVISION,
Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, April 2, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions received from the general commanding, I attacked the enemy's line at a point in front of Redoubt Carpenter this morning at 4.30 o'clock. The attacking column was taken from Colonel Kibbe's brigade. The First Battalion of the Tenth New York Artillery, under command of Maj. J. B. Campbell, lead the advance. He succeeded in carrying the enemy's picket-line, three-quarters of a mile in length, and holding the same until the Second Battalion, Tenth New York Artillery, under command of Maj. S. R. Cowles, re-enforced the line. The enemy opened their batteries in front and on both flanks, [and,] aided by the infantry, made the position acquired almost untenable. The object of the reconnaissance being accomplished the command fell back to its original position.

I would state that the troops engaged behaved most splendidly, and returned in perfect order, guided by Major Campbell, under a very severe fire of artillery and musketry. Major Campbell deserves great praise for his gallantry and coolness, also for the ability he displayed in the handling of his troops. Wounded in the arm himself, yet not relinquishing his command until he saw his men safe to our lines.

Our loss will amount to about forty, as far as I can learn. A detailed report of casualties will be forwarded at the earliest moment.

The enemy were behind strong works, which were fully manned by infantry and artillery.

We captured six prisoners, and on retiring destroyed the abatis in front of the picket-line.

Very respectfully,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. J. M. HOWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of Bermuda Hundred.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HEADQUARTERS INFANTRY DIVISION, *Defenses of Bermuda Hundred, Va., April 2, 1865.*

The general commanding desires to express his admiration for the gallant manner in which the troops of the Tenth New York Artillery carried the picket-line of the enemy this morning. It was necessary that the presence and strength of the enemy should be developed, and the result was a success. To the officers engaged he tenders his hearty thanks for their co-operation in carrying out his orders. The conduct of Maj. J. B. Campbell is worthy of the highest praise, for the cool and skillful manner in which he advanced his line, and in withdrawing it under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, while suffering himself from a wound in the arm. With such an officer to lead success must follow.

By command of Brevet Major-General Ferrero:

GEO. A. HICKS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 219.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS,
Richmond, Va., April 24, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this corps, commencing on the 27th of March and ending to-day:

On the night of 27th of March Foster's and Turner's divisions were withdrawn from the north side of the James River. The movement commenced at dark, Devens' division being left in charge of the line of works. The troops marched all night and all the next day, getting into camp near Fort Siebert about sundown on the 28th, performing one of the most remarkable marches on record, with very few stragglers. On the 29th my troops took up the position vacated by the Second Corps, the left resting on Hatcher's Run near the Armstrong house. On the 30th Turner's division was moved across Hatcher's Run to take position on the right of the Second Corps, and the next day crossed to the north side of Hatcher's Run, driving the enemy's pickets into his works, capturing many of them and connecting with Foster, who also moved forward, capturing several hundred prisoners.

On the 1st of April a battery was put up on Turner's line, taking in reverse a portion of the enemy's line on the south side of Hatcher's Run and in front of the Second Corps. Every arrangement was made for an assault in the morning to co-operate with the Sixth and Ninth Corps on our right. Birney's division, of the Twenty-fifth Corps, was placed under my orders on the 30th, and occupied a portion of our line.

At daylight on the 2d all our preparations were made for assault, two brigades each of Turner's and Foster's divisions being massed in rear of our line. At 6.50 a. m. an order was received from Major-General Ord directing me to send all my available force to the support of the Sixth Corps, which had broken through the enemy's line near Fort Welch. I at once ordered the whole of Foster's division and two of Turner's brigades to move to the right, and almost immediately afterward Harris' brigade, of Turner's division, carried the enemy's line in front of them, and, pushing forward Birney's division, we occupied the enemy's line and met the Sixth Corps coming down from the right, sweeping everything before them. Harris' brigade was now pushed up toward Petersburg, followed by that portion of the Sixth Corps which had come down the line and by Birney's division. On reaching the vicinity of Fort Welch, where the Sixth Corps had broken through, I found Foster already in line of battle perpendicular to the enemy's old line and confronting two strong works, Forts Gregg and Baldwin, which the enemy had erected to protect his right of the town. Harris' brigade was formed on Foster's left, and as soon as they arrived Turner's two other brigades were formed in rear of Foster. As the Sixth Corps came up it went into position, two divisions on my left and one on my right, and as soon as they reached within supporting distance Foster's line was ordered to charge the works in its front. The troops moved steadily and rapidly forward, under a very heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, and gained Fort Gregg, to find it surrounded by a deep, wide ditch partially filled with water and flanked by a fire from both right and left. Turner's two brigades were pushed rapidly up in support from the second line, whilst Harris at the same time rushed against Fort Baldwin. The enemy made a most desperate resistance, and it was not until Fort Gregg was almost entirely surrounded and our brave men had succeeded in climbing upon the parapet under a most murderous fire, that the place was finally taken by the last of several determined dashes with the bayonet, Harris and a portion of the First Division at the same time carrying Fort Baldwin. This assault, certainly one of the most desperate of the war, succeeded by the obstinate courage of our troops, but at a fearful cost. Fifty-five of the enemy's dead were found inside Fort Gregg, whilst my own loss during the operations of the day, most of which occurred around these two forts, was 10 officers and 112 men killed and 27 officers and 565 men wounded. We captured 2 pieces of artillery, several colors, and about 300 prisoners.

On the 3d the corps marched toward Burke's Station, reaching that point, distance fifty-two miles, late on the night of the 5th, and at 11 a. m. the next day resumed the march toward Farmville to head off Lee's forces, which were trying to get round our left flank toward Danville. After marching eight or ten miles we came upon the enemy intrenched at Rice's Station, and at once made preparations to attack him, but, before our troops could get into position and drive in the enemy's pickets night put an end to the operations, and when we moved forward at daylight the next morning the enemy had gone. We had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that our threatening position

in the vicinity of the Danville road prevented his making use of it, and being pursued toward Farmville he retreated across the Appomattox at that point, burning the bridges behind him.

At 5 a. m. on the 8th the corps started up the Lynchburg road after Sheridan's cavalry and followed by the Fifth Corps. The troops, learning of the presence of the enemy before them and that the cavalry needed assistance, pushed forward with a will, marched until nearly 12 o'clock, dropped down alongside the road for a three hours' sleep, and were again under way at 3, cheering at the sound of the locomotives captured by Sheridan. By General Ord's direction I was to throw my force across the road leading from Appomattox Court-House to Lynchburg. As we approached the designated point the firing, which at first appeared to be merely that of a skirmish line, rapidly increased and neared the road upon which my troops were moving. Foster was moved up at a double-quick, formed across the road, and his line pushed forward at once with as much rapidity as was permissible by the retreating bodies of cavalry. In the meantime the firing seemed to gain so rapidly toward our right that I deemed it best to face Turner to the right and push him forward on Foster's right, instead of throwing him on his left, as originally intended, to check the advance of the enemy. These maneuvers were rapidly performed, and as soon as our infantry opened fire the enemy fell back, and on our reaching the cleared ground in sight of the Court-House information was received that negotiations were going on for the surrender of Lee's army and that hostilities had ceased.

From this time till the 17th I was engaged in receiving the surrender of Lee's army and removing the public property to Farmville. On the 12th Mackenzie's cavalry and Turner's division were sent to take possession of Lynchburg, where a large quantity of public property was taken possession of and either used, removed, or destroyed. On the 17th the command started to return. It reached Burkeville on the 19th, left there on the 21st, and reached here to-day.

In all these operations it is a matter of pride and pleasure to refer to the conduct of my troops. Their behavior under fire was admirable, and their marching, both by night and day, drew forth praises from the highest sources. By their rapid marching they twice succeeded in throwing themselves across the path of Lee's retreating forces, and by their firm stand there aided materially in the grand final result of the campaign.

I desire to call especial attention to the energy and zeal displayed by my division commanders, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. W. Turner and Brig. Gen. R. S. Foster, who were untiring in their efforts and gallant in their conduct on the field. Their reports, together with that of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, whose division remained on the north side of the James and was the first to enter the city of Richmond, are inclosed, and their recommendations for promotion cordially indorsed. The reports of the three battery commanders who accompanied my command are also inclosed. Captain Elder fired the last shots at the retreating cavalry near Appomattox Court-House.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Bvt. Col. ED. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the James.

RECAPITULATION.

Troops.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
First Division	3	67	17	419	1	19	21	505
Independent Division	2	46	13	339	.....	.....	15	385
Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18
Artillery	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Total*	5	114	30	777	1	19	36	910

Total casualties, 946.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Corps.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Va., April 4, 1865.*

With great satisfaction the major-general commanding congratulates his gallant command upon the successful operations of the past few days. The Twenty-fourth Army Corps has demonstrated that with a well organized, disciplined force, no military achievement is impossible. The marching has been superior to anything of the kind heretofore witnessed, and the desperate assault upon Fort Gregg, the last of the enemy's strongholds around Petersburg, entitles the command to a place alongside their late gallant comrades of Fort Fisher. Your commander is proud of you.

By command of Maj. Gen. John Gibbon:

EDWARD MOALE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS,
Richmond, Va., June 2, 1865.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend the following-named officers of my staff for brevet commissions:

Lieut. Col. A. B. Lawrence, chief quartermaster, to be brevet colonel for faithful services during the late campaign.

Maj. C. C. Abell, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, chief of artillery, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign.

Bvt. Maj. T. E. Lord, Third New York Volunteers, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign.

Capt. H. F. Gerrish, assistant quartermaster, to be brevet major for faithful services during the late campaign.

Capt. D. P. Barnard, One hundred and thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, to be brevet major for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign.

* But see revised table, pp. 594, 595.

Capt. C. W. Wells, One hundred and eighteenth New York Volunteers, to be brevet major for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign.

First Lieut. J. F. Streeter, Fortieth Massachusetts Volunteers, to be brevet captain for faithful services during the late campaign.

Capt. H. A. Vezin, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet major for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign.

Capt. Charles E. Thomas, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, to be brevet major for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign.

First Lieut. Sheldon Leavitt, jr., Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, to be brevet captain for gallant and distinguished services during the late campaign.

All to date from the 9th of April, 1865, the day of the surrender of Lee's army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,

Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding Corps.

No. 220.

Report of Lieut. Frederick J. Amsden, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL DETACHMENT, 24TH ARMY CORPS,
Richmond, Va., May 1, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of April, 1865:

The headquarters signal detachment, consisting of myself and three enlisted men, increased on the 10th to five, had been with the headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps in all its movements during the month. If I had been allowed to take more of my detachment when the campaign opened it could have been used very efficiently.

On the 1st I was placed in charge of the signal station near the ruins of the Armstrong house, headquarters First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, where we remained until the next morning, when, our troops having broken the enemy's line in front, I moved the station with headquarters Twenty-fourth Army Corps. Our forces pressed on toward Petersburg, and the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, by a desperate assault, captured Forts Gregg and Baldwin, in the enemy's interior line of works. Headquarters were established at a house near by on the Boydton plank road, where I established a signal station, connecting with the Army of the Potomac signal tower, on the old front of the Sixth Army Corps. The next morning (3d) the enemy evacuated Petersburg, and the Twenty-fourth Army Corps immediately moved on the Cox road, down the South Side Railroad, toward Burkeville Junction, passed through Sutherland's Station, and bivouacked for the night about three miles beyond. Here I discovered a train of cars farther down the railroad. Upon reporting it to Major-General Gibbon, commanding corps, he ordered some of his staff to take the headquarters escort, the orderlies, &c., and ascertain what it consisted of, &c. Upon reaching the train we found an engine and three box-cars, containing ten or twelve wounded rebels. The locomotive was disabled, but the cars were good. We moved on the next day (4th), passing through Ford's Station, Wilson's Station, and reached Nottoway Court-House at 2

p. m. on the 5th. Here I established a station of observation upon one of the churches. We reached Burkeville Junction at 10 p. m. same day; moved on to Rice's Station the next day, where we met the enemy, and quite an engagement ensued. I established a station of observation in a tree near our line of battle, which commanded a very good view of the enemy's hastily constructed line of breast-works. The detachment rendered very good service at this place by reporting to the general commanding the number of guns in position, the movements of troops, &c. Reached Farmville the next day (7th), and remained over night. Here another station of observation was established. Moved on the next day (8th), passed through Prospect Station, and arrived near Appomattox Court-House about 8 a. m. on the 9th. Here we found the enemy driving the cavalry and making a desperate effort to escape by the road leading from the Court-House to Lynchburg. The First and Second Divisions, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, were immediately brought forward at a double-quick and formed across this road. They moved forward then and pressed the enemy back until about 10.30 a. m., when notice was received of a cessation of hostilities.

Information was received that a portion of the enemy, in anticipation of a surrender, were leaving, and I was ordered to establish a station of observation in a high tree near by; not being able to get onto the tree I established the station on a Mr. Tibbs' house, from which a very good view of the enemy's camp was had. I could ascertain nothing in regard to the reported movement. The station was abandoned about 3 p. m., official news of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia having been received. We remained in camp at Appomattox Court-House (Major-General Gibbon, commanding Twenty fourth Army Corps, having been assigned to the duty of settling everything consequent to the surrender) until the morning of the 17th, when we started for Burkeville Junction, passing through Evergreen Station, Pamplin's Station, Prospect Station, Farmville, and arriving at Burkeville Junction about 8.30 a. m. on the 19th. Remained at Burkeville Junction until the morning of the 22d, when we received orders to report at Richmond, Va. We started at 5 a. m. on the 22d; passed through Jennings Ordinary Station, Jetersville, Five Forks, Amelia Court-House; crossed the Appomattox River at Goode's Bridge, Swift Creek; passed through Gregory's, Manchester, and arrived in Richmond, Va., about 2.30 p. m. on the 23d. Twenty-fourth Army Corps headquarters were established on the 25th on Ford's place, Richmond, where the detachment has been ever since.

Frequently on the route Major-General Gibbon has called upon me to observe with the telescope certain points which he wished examined. I have endeavored to make myself as useful as possible, and think the general is perfectly satisfied with the work accomplished by the detachment accompanying headquarters.

The reports of the greater portion of this detachment, which was on duty with the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and relieved from duty with this detachment on the 25th, will probably be forwarded to the chief signal officer of the department direct.

I had but three enlisted men with me, one of whom was driving the team, until the 10th, when two more were reported.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. J. AMSDEN,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Major J. C. PAINE,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of Virginia.

No. 221.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Appomattox Court-House, Va.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, from March 27 to April 10, 1865:

Pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding, at 5 p. m. March 27 my command broke camp, on the New Market road, on the north bank of James River, and during the night and following day moved across the James and Appomattox Rivers to a point about four miles from Hatcher's Run, where we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 29th the command occupied the line of works from Fort Sampson, on the right, to Hatcher's Run, on the left, vacated by the Second Army Corps. On the 30th, with some skirmishing, I advanced the Third Brigade, Colonel Dandy, in connection with General Turner's division on my left. On the morning of the 31st I advanced my skirmish line, supported by the division—the First Brigade, Colonel Osborn, on the right; the Fourth, Colonel Fairchild, in the center; and the Third, Colonel Dandy, on the left—driving the enemy from their intrenched picket-line into their main works, capturing about 325 prisoners, and establishing my line in close proximity to their works. Brisk skirmishing was kept up during the whole day.

April 1, at 4 a. m. the enemy charged on the front of the Third Brigade, driving in their pickets and reaching our temporary rifle-pits with their colors, but were handsomely repulsed by that brigade, who captured about thirty prisoners, and immediately re-established their lines. During the night of the 1st I sent out scouts, and ascertaining that the enemy had moved a portion of their troops toward our left I made disposition of my command to assault the enemy's works at daylight on the 2d, but the order was afterward countermanded.

At about 8 a. m. on the 2d, pursuant to orders, I moved to the right through the enemy's works, which had been penetrated by the Sixth Army Corps, relieving General Hamblin's brigade of that corps, which moved to the left toward Hatcher's Run, I moving with my command in line of battle—the First Brigade, Colonel Osborn, on the right; the Third, Colonel Dandy, in the center; and the Fourth, Colonel Fairchild, en echelon on the left—inside the captured works in the direction of Petersburg, driving the enemy before me from several lines of works until we arrived at the strong double lines of forts around that city, into which works the enemy retired, Forts Gregg and Baldwin being on my immediate front. At about 1 p. m., pursuant to orders, I directed an assault upon Fort Gregg, which was gallantly made, and resulted in the capture of the work, with two guns and the entire garrison of 250 officers and men. The fighting on both sides at this point was the most desperate I ever witnessed, being a hand-to-hand struggle for twenty-five minutes after my troops had reached the parapet. Fifty-seven of the enemy's dead were found inside the work. Several regiments of the command claim the honor of first planting their colors on the work; but where all did so well and the difference is so slight I find it impossible to decide who is entitled to it. A portion of General Turner's division came up during the assault and rendered efficient service. Brevet Brigadier-General Harris' brigade, of General Turner's division,

was ordered to report to me just previous to the assault, and was formed on my left and advanced to the deserted camp in front of Fort Baldwin. Had there not been a wide gap between the left of Harris' brigade and the Sixth Army Corps, which would have exposed my left flank, the garrison of Fort Baldwin could have been captured. This fort was evacuated by the enemy as soon as Gregg was surrendered, and was occupied by the Eleventh Maine, of the Third Brigade, followed by portions of the Fourth Brigade and Harris' brigade. Immediately on the surrender of Fort Gregg, Capt. Charles Sellmer, acting assistant inspector-general of my staff, entered the work and turned its guns on the retreating forces from Fort Baldwin. At night I established a strong picket-line in front of the captured forts, and my command bivouacked in their rear.

On the morning of the 3d it was discovered that Petersburg was evacuated. I advanced my picket-line to the works and awaited orders. At this place Light Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, Captain Elder, and Light Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Muhlenberg, were assigned to my command. At 8 a. m. my command moved on the Cox road down the line of the South Side Railroad, General Turner's division in the advance, and bivouacked that night in line of battle about three miles beyond Sutherland's Station, General Turner's division being on my left; distance marched about thirteen miles. April 4, moved at 6 a. m. in the advance, bivouacked in line of battle at Wilson's Station, having marched fifteen miles. April 5, moved at 6 a. m., General Turner's division in advance, and bivouacked at 11 p. m. near Burkeville, having marched about thirty miles. April 6, at 6 a. m. moved through Burkeville and formed a line of battle, the right resting on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the left on the Lynchburg Railroad, throwing a strong picket-line in front. At 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to orders, I moved with my command down the Farmville road, leaving my picket-line undisturbed, and pushed on in the advance. At the Genito road the Third Brigade, Colonel Dandy, was sent down that road to the right to connect, if possible, with the cavalry of General Sheridan's command, and the rest of the command moved forward. On reaching Rice's Station I found the enemy in force, and formed in line of battle—Colonel Fairchild's (Fourth) brigade on the right, his right resting at a house about 200 yards to the right of the Farmville road; Colonel Osborn's (First) brigade on the left, his left extending across the railroad a short distance beyond the Phillips house; Elder's battery (B), First U. S. Artillery, was placed in position on the left of the Farmville road. After forming, I pushed my line forward, under a heavy skirmish fire, as far as practicable, finding the enemy in a strong position. General Turner's division arriving, formed on my left. Receiving information that the enemy were moving to my right, I sent the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Voris, of the First Brigade, to the right of the Fourth Brigade. About 9 p. m. the Third Brigade, Colonel Dandy, having communicated with General Sheridan's cavalry, reported and was placed in reserve in rear of the Phillips house, in support of Anthony's battery. In this position the troops bivouacked for the night.

April 7, at daylight it was discovered the enemy had withdrawn, and, pursuant to orders, I at once moved forward on the Farmville road until I reached Bush River, when a strong skirmish line of the enemy was found intrenched on the hills on the opposite bank to dispute our passage. The First Brigade, Colonel Osborn, was formed in line of battle on the left of the road, and, preceded by a strong skirmish line,

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I do not consider it egotistical to say, to this division is due the credit of preventing the enemy from gaining possession of the Lynchburg road (their only line of retreat), and of being among those who struck the last blow against the Army of Northern Virginia.

Too much cannot be said in praise of both officers and men of the division for the cheerfulness with which they have endured the fatigue attendant upon the long and rapid marches, and for the almost entire absence of stragglers from the command. All seemed to feel the importance of our movements, and to do their utmost to insure their success.

I have already forwarded the names of meritorious officers deserving promotion, but cannot close without again expressing my obligations to my brigade commanders for their prompt co-operation in all cases, and for the gallant conduct displayed by them in action.

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[illegible] meritorious officers deserving expressing my obligations co-operation in all cases, m in action.

All my staff—and especially Capt. Charles Sellmer, acting assistant inspector-general, who deserves special mention—rendered me most valuable assistance and behaved gallantly.

Below I give a recapitulation of casualties occurring during the time covered by this report, also a list of captures made by the division.

Recapitulation of captures.

Date.	Prisoners. a	Guns.	Flags.
March 31	335	.....	.....
April 1	30	.....	.....
April 2	600	5 b 6 c	4
April 9	.....	1	1
Subsequently	460	.....	.....
Total	1,355	13	5

a About. b With all appurtenances. c With five caissons.

The six-gun battery, 2 flags, and 300 prisoners were taken by a portion of the Fourth Brigade of this division, but, by order of some officer of the Sixth Army Corps, turned over to the provost-marshal of that corps.

Recapitulation of casualties.

Brigade.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Brigade	3	51	11	255	2	39	16	345	361
Third Brigade	2	81	15	190	4	28	21	299	320
Fourth Brigade	4	24	8	116	.....	.....	12	140	152
Total*	9	156	34	561	6	67	49	784	833

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD MOALE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,

Richmond, Va., April 26, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, from the 10th of April to the 26th of April:

The division remained encamped on the Bent Creek road, near Appomattox Court-House, from the 10th to the 16th of April, inclusive. On the 17th, pursuant to orders from Major-General Gibbon, broke camp, and at 10 a. m. took up the line of march for Richmond, General

* But see revised table, p. 594.

Turner's division in the advance; marched via Evergreen Station and Pamplin's. Bivouacked that night two miles west of Prospect Station. April 18, this division, in advance, marched via Farmville, encamping near Bush Creek. April 19, General Turner's division in advance, marched via Burkeville, encamping about one mile beyond that place. April 20 and 21, encamped near Burkeville. April 22, moved at 5.30 a. m., this division in the advance; moved via Jetersville Station to within two miles of Amelia Court-House. April 23, moved at 5.30 a. m., General Turner's division in advance; moved via Amelia Court-House to Dry Creek, encamping for the night. April 24, moved at 5 a. m., this division in advance; bivouacked outside Manchester at 1 p. m. April 25, marched through Richmond to the present camping ground, on the intermediate line of works on the north side of Richmond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD MOALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Richmond, Va., June 8, 1865.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD MOALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit the following list of regiments of this division who participated in the charge on Fort Gregg, April 2, 1865, all of them displaying great gallantry: First Brigade—Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Capt. H. A. Plympton; Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, Lieut. Col. H. R. West; Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Col. A. C. Voris; One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. C. Briscoe. Third Brigade—Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, Lieut. Col. E. D. S. Goodyear; Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Col. J. A. Hill; One hundredth New York Volunteers, Maj. J. H. Dandy, killed. Fourth Brigade—Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, Maj. F. W. Tremain, killed; One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, Maj. Hyron Kalt. The names of commanding officers given are those of the officers who were in command on that day, and the rank held by them at that date.

I am, very respectfully,

THOS. O. OSBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Va., April 11, 1865.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD MOALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-fourth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The following-named officers of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, are earnestly recommended for conspicuously gallant and meritorious conduct during the active operations of the past fifteen days:

Col. Thomas O. Osborn, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, at Fort Gregg, Rice's Station, and Appomattox Court-

House. To the promptness of Colonel Osborn in putting his brigade into position and attacking the enemy on the morning of the 9th of April, after the cavalry were forced back, is due the credit of preventing the enemy from gaining the Lynchburg road, their only line of retreat. Colonel Osborn has been frequently recommended for promotion to brigadier-general. Col. George B. Dandy, One hundredth New York Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, fought his brigade splendidly at Fort Gregg, also at Appomattox Court-House, and deserves promotion. Col. H. S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, commanding Fourth Brigade, displayed both energy and gallantry at Fort Gregg and Rice's Station, as well as rendering efficient service at Appomattox Court-House. He is worthy of promotion and has been before highly recommended. All my brigade commanders deserve well of their country for the zeal and promptness displayed during this campaign. I would call the attention of the major-general commanding particularly to Capt. Charles Sellmer, acting assistant inspector-general, of my staff, for conspicuous gallantry on the 2d of April, at Fort Gregg, when he went mounted between Fort Gregg and Fort Whitworth under a most murderous fire of musketry and artillery, carrying my orders and sending re-enforcements to Fort Gregg. As soon as the latter fort was captured he entered it and turned the enemy's guns on their retiring forces. He also displayed conspicuous gallantry both at Rice's Station and Appomattox Court-House. He is extremely worthy of promotion to major by brevet. Capt. F. A. Sawyer, Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters, of my staff, has displayed unusual energy and ability together with conspicuous gallantry, and well deserves to be brevetted. Maj. P. A. Davis, assistant adjutant-general, of my staff, has displayed his usual gallantry and ability together with his indomitable energy, and his presence was at all times where it was most needed. I would recommend his promotion by brevet. Surg. A. C. Barlow, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, chief medical officer, Capt. T. H. Byrnes, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting ordnance officer, Capt. George W. Waddle, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, Capt. Theodore J. Curtis, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, First Lieut. W. H. H. Frye, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and Capt. Robert Carruthers, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal, were all attentive to their duties and rendered valuable assistance to me.

When all were striving to do so well I find great difficulty in selecting particular cases and have mentioned only those that came under my own observation.

I think I am fully justified in saying that the First Division has, under all circumstances, assisted in gaining a reputation for the "Red Heart" and Twenty-fourth Army Corps that is creditable to themselves and to the major-general commanding.

I am, very respectfully,

R. S. FOSTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Richmond, Va., April 25, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. Approved.

JOHN GIBBON,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 222.

Report of Col. Thomas O. Osborn, Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
Appomattox Court-House, April 14, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of this brigade since leaving the north bank of the James:

The brigade, preceded by battalion of sharpshooters, under command of Captain Curtis, moved from camp on the New Market road at 6.45 p. m. March 27, 1865, crossing the James River, at Deep Bottom, at 11 p. m.; crossed the Appomattox, at Broadway Landing, at daylight, halting about two hours a mile beyond for breakfast. Marched during the day toward Hatcher's Run, on the left, bivouacking for the night near Humphreys' Station. At 4 a. m. March 29, 1865, moved forward and relieved General Miles' (First) division, of the Second Army Corps, occupying his entire division front.

At 3 p. m. on the 31st of March, the Third and Fourth Brigades of this division being engaged on our left, our pickets were strongly re-enforced, in accordance with orders of the brigadier-general commanding, and a brisk skirmish was commenced with the enemy's pickets, which continued about two hours, drawing heavy re-enforcements to their lines. But two of our men were wounded, one of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers and one of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, both slight.

Being relieved by a brigade of colored troops April 1, 1865, at 7 p. m., I moved my brigade to the left in accordance with orders, reporting to the brigadier-general commanding. Arriving on the ground designated my command was placed in readiness to charge. In the meantime, by direction of General Foster, I sent six men forward to ascertain, if possible, the strength of the enemy and the nature of the ground and obstructions intervening between our forces and the enemy's works, which was satisfactorily accomplished, the scouts giving full and reliable information.

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of April I ordered forward one regiment of my command—the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers—by direction of the general commanding, to support the Third Brigade, which was skirmishing with the enemy. At 6 a. m. I withdrew the regiment, and in accordance with orders from the brigadier-general commanding I moved left in front to the ground of the Sixth Army Corps, some four or five miles to the right. Nearing the front of the Sixth Corps, and word having been received that the enemy were reoccupying a portion of the line of works from which they had been driven early in the morning, the command "double-quick" was given. Passing through the lines of the Sixth Corps, the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers being in advance, I threw them forward as skirmishers, while the other regiments of the brigade were thrown into position in echelon, in the following order: The One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, their right resting on the line of rebel works, the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers in the center, the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers being on the left. At once pressing rapidly forward we drove the enemy from their positions, capturing some 25 prisoners, with 2 pieces of artillery, and, turning these guns upon the enemy, moved forward until we gained the hill immediately in front of Fort Gregg and the chain of forts in the interior line of defenses of Petersburg, which we found to be strongly defended by artillery and

infantry. At this point I halted my brigade and prepared to charge the fort. The Third and Fourth Brigades moving up, formed on my left at 12.15 p. m. At 1 p. m. orders were received to move forward and carry the enemy's works. I moved my command forward about half the distance, in quick time, at right shoulder shift arms, and having passed a deep and difficult slough, gave the command charge, when the brigade, with cheers, swept up the ascent at the double-quick, under a terrible fire of grape, canister, and minie-balls tearing through the ranks. The Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, moving straight forward, struck the front and the angle of the fort on the left, and next the angle on the road; the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers striking the angle on the road; the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers and One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers striking this angle and the angle still farther on the right, swept around to the rear, striving to gain an entrance, but it was found to be an inclosed fort, admirably constructed for defense. The men rushed into the moat and clambering up the extreme slope fought hand-to-hand across the parapet with the enemy, who stubbornly refused to surrender although surrounded on all sides. The fighting lasted twenty-four minutes when we finally burst over the parapets, and the fort was ours. The redoubt on the right of the fort was also carried in the charge by a portion of the skirmish line of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, assisted by two companies of the One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers which had been detached for this purpose, capturing a number of prisoners, together with two cannon and five caissons.

In this assault upon Fort Gregg, Capt. Patrick O'Murphy and First Lieut. Robert McMillan, One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were killed, as also First Lieut. William M. Lamb, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers. Capt. O. M. Eddy and Captain Ansell, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant Neal, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Captain Gregory and Captain Bippers, Lieutenants Williams, Patton, and Ellison, One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain Hitchcock and Lieutenant Murray, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, were wounded. The One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers lost 14 enlisted men killed and 60 wounded; the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, 3 enlisted men killed and 25 wounded; the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, 19 enlisted men killed and 44 wounded; the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, 7 enlisted men killed and 54 wounded.

At 8 a. m. on the morning of the 3d of April the brigade moved at the head of the division, the right in front, and marched toward Lynchburg, bivouacking for the night about eighteen miles distant from Petersburg. On the 4th instant reached Wilson's Station, halting at Ford's Station for dinner. On the 5th, after a long and tedious march of twenty-five miles, marching by way of Nottoway Court-House, we arrived at Burke's Station at 11 p. m.

At 1 p. m. on the 6th of April we marched, in accordance with orders, toward Rice's Station; arriving there we found the enemy in heavy force throwing up intrenchments at the station to oppose us. In accordance with orders from the general commanding, throwing forward skirmishers, I formed line of battle and moved forward the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers and One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a little to the left and in advance of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, which was held in reserve, its right resting upon the railroad, the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers upon the right of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, the railroad intervening, and con-

necting with the Fourth Brigade on our right. I advanced my line as far as the Phillips house, nearly one mile southeast of the station, under a severe shell and musketry fire, driving back the enemy. Halting at this point, we remained during the night, sleeping upon our arms. In this engagement Lieutenant-Colonel West, of the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers, and Capt. Oliver C. Gregory, of the One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, were wounded. The One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers lost, in wounded, 3 enlisted men; the Sixty-second Ohio, 13 enlisted men; the Sixty-seventh Ohio, 7 enlisted men.

At 6 a. m. the 7th of April, advancing upon the enemy's works and finding them abandoned, my brigade moved out, taking the advance, following closely after the enemy, our skirmishers, under command of Lieut. Col. R. P. Hughes, of the One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, constantly engaging their rear, taking several prisoners. Crossing Sandy River, where General Crook's cavalry division came up on our right, we moved forward to Bush River, where we found the enemy inclined to dispute the passage. By direction of the general commanding, I formed line of battle—the One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right, its right resting upon the left of the road, the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers in the center, the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers on the left, the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers supporting—and moved forward to the bank of the river. The river being impassable except at the bridge, the One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, being on the right, was immediately thrown across the river, moved to the top of the hill, the enemy falling back before them; moving across with the remainder of the brigade, we arrived at Farmville at 5 p. m., and encamped for the night on the west side of town.

At 6 a. m. April 8 the march was resumed, bivouacking at 12 o'clock (midnight), having marched a distance of thirty-seven miles.

Moving forward again at 3.30 a. m. on the 9th of April we halted at 6 a. m. for breakfast. At 7 o'clock heavy skirmishing being heard in advance in the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House my brigade moved rapidly forward to the scene of action. Arriving on the ground at the double-quick the cavalry falling back in confusion and having thrown out a portion of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers as skirmishers, and throwing my brigade forward into line—the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers on the right, the One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the center, the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteers on the left, the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers in reserve—I charged upon the enemy, giving the notice that the old Twenty-fourth Army Corps was again in the front. Moving forward at the double-quick I soon gained the edge of the woods, where I halted until the Third Brigade, coming up, extricated my left (which had become enveloped), when I again advanced, driving the enemy from the field, capturing one heavy piece of artillery. Changing direction by the left flank, in accordance with orders, I was passing the enemy's right when I was ordered to halt, word having been received that the Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered to the Armies of the United States.

In this engagement the One hundred and ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers lost 5 enlisted men killed and 20 wounded; the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men wounded; Sixty-seventh Ohio, 1 enlisted man killed and 6 wounded; Sixty-second Ohio, 18 enlisted men wounded and 2 commissioned officers and 38 enlisted men captured.

A consolidated report of casualties is herewith transmitted.

p. m. on the 5th. Here I established a station of observation upon one of the churches. We reached Burkeville Junction at 10 p. m. same day; moved on to Rice's Station the next day, where we met the enemy, and quite an engagement ensued. I established a station of observation in a tree near our line of battle, which commanded a very good view of the enemy's hastily constructed line of breast-works. The detachment rendered very good service at this place by reporting to the general commanding the number of guns in position, the movements of troops, &c. Reached Farmville the next day (7th), and remained over night. Here another station of observation was established. Moved on the next day (8th), passed through Prospect Station, and arrived near Appomattox Court-House about 8 a. m. on the 9th. Here we found the enemy driving the cavalry and making a desperate effort to escape by the road leading from the Court-House to Lynchburg. The First and Second Divisions, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, were immediately brought forward at a double-quick and formed across this road. They moved forward then and pressed the enemy back until about 10.30 a. m., when notice was received of a cessation of hostilities.

Information was received that a portion of the enemy, in anticipation of a surrender, were leaving, and I was ordered to establish a station of observation in a high tree near by; not being able to get onto the tree I established the station on a Mr. Tibbs' house, from which a very good view of the enemy's camp was had. I could ascertain nothing in regard to the reported movement. The station was abandoned about 3 p. m., official news of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia having been received. We remained in camp at Appomattox Court-House (Major-General Gibbon, commanding Twenty fourth Army Corps, having been assigned to the duty of settling everything consequent to the surrender) until the morning of the 17th, when we started for Burkeville Junction, passing through Evergreen Station, Pamplin's Station, Prospect Station, Farmville, and arriving at Burkeville Junction about 8.30 a. m. on the 19th. Remained at Burkeville Junction until the morning of the 22d, when we received orders to report at Richmond, Va. We started at 5 a. m. on the 22d; passed through Jennings Ordinary Station, Jetersville, Five Forks, Amelia Court-House; crossed the Appomattox River at Goode's Bridge, Swift Creek; passed through Gregory's, Manchester, and arrived in Richmond, Va., about 2.30 p. m. on the 23d. Twenty-fourth Army Corps headquarters were established on the 25th on Ford's place, Richmond, where the detachment has been ever since.

Frequently on the route Major-General Gibbon has called upon me to observe with the telescope certain points which he wished examined. I have endeavored to make myself as useful as possible, and think the general is perfectly satisfied with the work accomplished by the detachment accompanying headquarters.

The reports of the greater portion of this detachment, which was on duty with the Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and relieved from duty with this detachment on the 25th, will probably be forwarded to the chief signal officer of the department direct.

I had but three enlisted men with me, one of whom was driving the team, until the 10th, when two more were reported.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. J. AMSDEN,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Major J. C. PAINE,
Chief Signal Officer, Department of Virginia.

No. 221.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Appomattox Court-House, Va.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, from March 27 to April 10, 1865:

Pursuant to orders from the major-general commanding, at 5 p. m. March 27 my command broke camp, on the New Market road, on the north bank of James River, and during the night and following day moved across the James and Appomattox Rivers to a point about four miles from Hatcher's Run, where we bivouacked for the night. On the morning of the 29th the command occupied the line of works from Fort Sampson, on the right, to Hatcher's Run, on the left, vacated by the Second Army Corps. On the 30th, with some skirmishing, I advanced the Third Brigade, Colonel Dandy, in connection with General Turner's division on my left. On the morning of the 31st I advanced my skirmish line, supported by the division—the First Brigade, Colonel Osborn, on the right; the Fourth, Colonel Fairchild, in the center; and the Third, Colonel Dandy, on the left—driving the enemy from their intrenched picket-line into their main works, capturing about 325 prisoners, and establishing my line in close proximity to their works. Brisk skirmishing was kept up during the whole day.

April 1, at 4 a. m. the enemy charged on the front of the Third Brigade, driving in their pickets and reaching our temporary rifle-pits with their colors, but were handsomely repulsed by that brigade, who captured about thirty prisoners, and immediately re-established their lines. During the night of the 1st I sent out scouts, and ascertaining that the enemy had moved a portion of their troops toward our left I made disposition of my command to assault the enemy's works at daylight on the 2d, but the order was afterward countermanded.

At about 8 a. m. on the 2d, pursuant to orders, I moved to the right through the enemy's works, which had been penetrated by the Sixth Army Corps, relieving General Hamblin's brigade of that corps, which moved to the left toward Hatcher's Run, I moving with my command in line of battle—the First Brigade, Colonel Osborn, on the right; the Third, Colonel Dandy, in the center; and the Fourth, Colonel Fairchild, en echelon on the left—inside the captured works in the direction of Petersburg, driving the enemy before me from several lines of works until we arrived at the strong double lines of forts around that city, into which works the enemy retired, Forts Gregg and Baldwin being on my immediate front. At about 1 p. m., pursuant to orders, I directed an assault upon Fort Gregg, which was gallantly made, and resulted in the capture of the work, with two guns and the entire garrison of 250 officers and men. The fighting on both sides at this point was the most desperate I ever witnessed, being a hand-to hand struggle for twenty-five minutes after my troops had reached the parapet. Fifty-seven of the enemy's dead were found inside the work. Several regiments of the command claim the honor of first planting their colors on the work; but where all did so well and the difference is so slight I find it impossible to decide who is entitled to it. A portion of General Turner's division came up during the assault and rendered efficient service. Brevet Brigadier-General Harris' brigade, of General Turner's division,

was ordered to report to me just previous to the assault, and was formed on my left and advanced to the deserted camp in front of Fort Baldwin. Had there not been a wide gap between the left of Harris' brigade and the Sixth Army Corps, which would have exposed my left flank, the garrison of Fort Baldwin could have been captured. This fort was evacuated by the enemy as soon as Gregg was surrendered, and was occupied by the Eleventh Maine, of the Third Brigade, followed by portions of the Fourth Brigade and Harris' brigade. Immediately on the surrender of Fort Gregg, Capt. Charles Sellmer, acting assistant inspector-general of my staff, entered the work and turned its guns on the retreating forces from Fort Baldwin. At night I established a strong picket-line in front of the captured forts, and my command bivouacked in their rear.

On the morning of the 3d it was discovered that Petersburg was evacuated. I advanced my picket-line to the works and awaited orders. At this place Light Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, Captain Elder, and Light Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Muhlenberg, were assigned to my command. At 8 a. m. my command moved on the Cox road down the line of the South Side Railroad, General Turner's division in the advance, and bivouacked that night in line of battle about three miles beyond Sutherland's Station, General Turner's division being on my left; distance marched about thirteen miles. April 4, moved at 6 a. m. in the advance, bivouacked in line of battle at Wilson's Station, having marched fifteen miles. April 5, moved at 6 a. m., General Turner's division in advance, and bivouacked at 11 p. m. near Burkeville, having marched about thirty miles. April 6, at 6 a. m. moved through Burkeville and formed a line of battle, the right resting on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, the left on the Lynchburg Railroad, throwing a strong picket-line in front. At 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to orders, I moved with my command down the Farmville road, leaving my picket-line undisturbed, and pushed on in the advance. At the Genito road the Third Brigade, Colonel Dandy, was sent down that road to the right to connect, if possible, with the cavalry of General Sheridan's command, and the rest of the command moved forward. On reaching Rice's Station I found the enemy in force, and formed in line of battle—Colonel Fairchild's (Fourth) brigade on the right, his right resting at a house about 200 yards to the right of the Farmville road; Colonel Osborn's (First) brigade on the left, his left extending across the railroad a short distance beyond the Phillips house; Elder's battery (B), First U. S. Artillery, was placed in position on the left of the Farmville road. After forming, I pushed my line forward, under a heavy skirmish fire, as far as practicable, finding the enemy in a strong position. General Turner's division arriving, formed on my left. Receiving information that the enemy were moving to my right, I sent the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Voris, of the First Brigade, to the right of the Fourth Brigade. About 9 p. m. the Third Brigade, Colonel Dandy, having communicated with General Sheridan's cavalry, reported and was placed in reserve in rear of the Phillips house, in support of Anthony's battery. In this position the troops bivouacked for the night.

April 7, at daylight it was discovered the enemy had withdrawn, and, pursuant to orders, I at once moved forward on the Farmville road until I reached Bush River, when a strong skirmish line of the enemy was found intrenched on the hills on the opposite bank to dispute our passage. The First Brigade, Colonel Osborn, was formed in line of battle on the left of the road, and, preceded by a strong skirmish line,

advanced in connection with some of the cavalry and drove the enemy from their position, when I again advanced in column and bivouacked outside the town. Colonel Dandy's (Third) brigade and one section of Elder's light battery were sent forward to the crossing of the Appomattox, and did not return to the command until the following morning. At Farmville Colonel Doubleday's brigade, Birney's division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, was ordered to report to me for duty. At 5 a. m. April 8 I moved forward, General Turner's division in the advance, marching until midnight, when the command bivouacked about four miles from Appomattox Court-House, having marched about thirty-two miles. At 3 a. m. on the 9th the division moved forward in the advance; at daylight a short halt was made for coffee, when the cavalry becoming engaged we moved forward rapidly to their support, the last half mile being at double-quick, we arriving at the Lynchburg road just as the cavalry were retreating in confusion. By my directions Colonel Osborn, First Brigade, formed his command in line of battle on the right of the Lynchburg road with the greatest promptness, although broken up three times by the led horses of the cavalry, and, in pursuance of orders from the major-general commanding, advanced his line without supports and with both flanks exposed; his men went forward with the greatest enthusiasm, checking the enemy and forcing them back. In the meantime Colonel Dandy's (Third) brigade and Colonel Fairchild's (Fourth) brigade were hurried forward and formed—the Third Brigade on the left of the First, and the Fourth en echelon in support of the First Brigade. The Eighth Maine, of the Fourth Brigade, was pushed forward on the right of the First Brigade, capturing one gun. At this time I experienced considerable inconvenience in consequence of the conflicting orders given to my artillery by the chief of artillery of the corps, he detaining Elder's battery, which I had ordered into a position, when it would have been of service to me had it got up in time. As my line advanced the enemy continued retiring. Receiving constant information that the enemy were moving to my left, I took the Fourth Brigade from the support of the First and put it on the left and gradually moved with my whole line in that direction until, just as I reached the Bent Creek road, I received information of a cessation of hostilities, which resulted in the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Doubleday's brigade while moving in the rear of the column was attacked in flank and obliged to form a line of battle parallel with the road and drive the enemy back, which they did and joined the command near the Bent Creek road. Elder's battery was placed in position about half a mile from the Bent Creek road and fired a few shots at the retreating enemy.

I do not consider it egotistical to say, to this division is due the credit of preventing the enemy from gaining possession of the Lynchburg road (their only line of retreat), and of being among those who struck the last blow against the Army of Northern Virginia.

Too much cannot be said in praise of both officers and men of the division for the cheerfulness with which they have endured the fatigue attendant upon the long and rapid marches, and for the almost entire absence of stragglers from the command. All seemed to feel the importance of our movements, and to do their utmost to insure their success.

I have already forwarded the names of meritorious officers deserving promotion, but cannot close without again expressing my obligations to my brigade commanders for their prompt co-operation in all cases, and for the gallant conduct displayed by them in action.

and Ireland wounded, 1 enlisted man killed and 4 wounded, Lieutenant Bunker and 10 enlisted men taken prisoners. Tenth Connecticut Volunteers—1 enlisted man killed and 5 wounded. The enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded and lost over fifty prisoners. Captain Nichols, of the One hundredth New York, was captured by the enemy on the picket-line, but succeeded in effecting his escape with the loss of his sword and pistol.

During the day I attempted to strengthen the breast-work and construct abatis, but the working parties suffered heavily from the enemy's sharpshooters, and it was deemed best to discontinue the work until night. After dark, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hill and Major Dandy, a strong abatis was placed in front of the work and our defenses strengthened. At about 11 p. m., under instructions from General Foster, I called for volunteers to act as scouts, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of an assault on the enemy's works. Capt. Grafton Norris and twelve enlisted men of the Eleventh Maine performed this difficult and dangerous duty to my entire satisfaction, advanced close to the enemy's defenses, and described accurately their construction and the nature of the approaches.

On the morning of the 2d of April I was directed to strengthen my skirmish line and make a demonstration upon the enemy's lines. I deployed my battalion of sharpshooters along the line, and advanced it briskly shortly after dawn, but was met by a destructive fire from the hostile works, relieving all doubts of the strength of enemy in that quarter. Captain Maxfield, in command of the line of skirmishers, reported to me at this time that it was impracticable to advance farther. At about 9 a. m. I was directed to move the brigade to the right, leaving the skirmish line in position. The brigade was immediately withdrawn and directed to march with the division to the relief of the Sixth Corps, which had been engaged with the enemy the previous night. A march of less than two hours brought us in sight of a formidable line of works defended by two rows of palisading and abatis. These works had been carried the previous night by the Sixth Corps. Beyond and in sight of these fortifications the inner defenses on the south of Petersburg were visible, the tall spires of the city looming up in the background. In front of the inner line and equi-distant from each other were three inclosed forts armed with artillery and infantry. From these forts the enemy threw shells among us as we advanced to take our position in front of their works. The Eleventh Maine, being in advance, was directed to throw out skirmishers and take a position near a sunken road leading to Petersburg and intersecting the line of forts in our front. The One hundreth New York and Tenth Connecticut were successively deployed into line on the right of the Eleventh Maine as they arrived on the ground. The brigade line of skirmishers was now pushed forward, and caused the enemy, who had formed line of battle in our front, to retire within the forts. The First Brigade, Colonel Osborn commanding, was at this time deployed on my right, and the Fourth, Colonel Fairchild, was on my left and rear as support. The troops being in position, General Foster informed me that the First Division would assault the forts, and gave me the following instructions, viz:

If General Seymour should commence the assault on the right, to follow the First Brigade; if General Turner should commence the assault on the left, to charge with him.

At this time the Eleventh Maine was in the sunken road before referred to, a position affording good shelter from the enemy's sharpshooters. Just before the assault I directed Captain Hawkins to order him to connect with the One hundredth New York. This order, for some reason, was not obeyed, and shortly after Colonel Hill, without any orders from me, moved his regiment to the left and forward behind some log huts that had previously been used by the rebels as a camp, and facing Fort Baldwin. Soon after the assault commenced, and I directed the One hundredth New York, Maj. J. H. Dandy commanding, and the Tenth Connecticut, Col. E. D. S. Goodyear commanding, upon the central work—Fort Gregg. This was a completely inclosed work, stockaded in the rear, with loop-holes for musketry, and manned with a full garrison and two pieces of artillery. The assault was commenced at a distance of from 200 to 300 yards from the works, and was made at the double-quick, without a halt, under the most terrific fire of musketry and artillery I have ever witnessed. Many of our brave men went down, but the work was reached without faltering. The commanding officers of both regiments were placed hors de combat, Lieutenant-Colonel Goodyear being severely wounded and Major Dandy killed, the latter on the parapet of the work. The First Brigade came up with us on the right and inclosed the work, but the moat was so deep and wide that it was impossible to cross at that point. The garrison, although surrounded, refused to surrender and continued to fire upon our men, while from Fort Baldwin a destructive fire was also poured in upon the backs of our troops exposed in that direction. At this juncture I sent Captain Hawkins to General Foster for re-enforcements, and was promptly supplied with two regiments from the Fourth Brigade. With this re-enforcement the garrison was overpowered, after fighting on the parapet and about the fort twenty-five minutes after the fort was surrounded. I forbear to describe the scene inside that work after the surrender, but I think at least one-fourth of the entire garrison was killed in the assault. With the surrender of Fort Gregg, Fort Baldwin was evacuated and taken possession of by Turner's division, the Eleventh Maine going in with that command.

The casualties for the day were as follows: Tenth Connecticut Volunteers—Lieut. Col. E. D. S. Goodyear, Capt. James H. Linsley, Capt. Brainerd Smith, First Lieut. Walter P. Hovey, Second Lieuts. Ed. L. Smith, Andrew F. Jones, and Frank G. Otis and 72 enlisted men wounded, and 10 enlisted men killed. One hundredth New York Volunteers—Maj. J. H. Dandy and 11 enlisted men killed, and First Lieut. Albert York and 40 enlisted men wounded. Eleventh Maine Volunteers—3 enlisted men killed and 25 enlisted men wounded.

That night the brigade bivouacked near the captured forts, buried the dead, and cared for the wounded. With the morning came the news of the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond and their occupation by our colored troops.

April 3, the march to Burkeville was commenced, and that point reached on the night of April 5. On the 6th the One hundredth New York was detached to guard the wagon trains, and 200 men detailed for picket and left at Burkeville. The remainder of the brigade was moved forward about 11 a. m. When about three miles on the road I received instructions to detach the brigade from the main column and communicate, if possible, with General Sheridan's forces. This was accomplished during the day, and the brigade rejoined the command at Phillips' house shortly after dark. The enemy had been constructing rifle-pits, but abandoned them during the night and continued his

retreat toward Lynchburg. Our command followed in pursuit at daybreak, reaching Farmville about 12 m. April 7. The enemy's rear guard had passed through the place in sight of our advance. The corps bivouacked here for the night, except my brigade, which, with a section of Elder's horse battery, was ordered to proceed to the Appomattox, a distance of six miles, and hold the bridge across that stream. I advanced cautiously, with skirmishers and flankers out, and reached the bridge without opposition at about 9 p. m. The bridge had been burned and was completely destroyed. We found no infantry on our side the stream, but Rosser's cavalry was in some force on the other side. Bivouacking here for the night, I joined the command on the Lynchburg road at 9 a. m. on the 8th, bringing in a few prisoners, including Lieut. R. M. McIntosh, of the Twenty-fifth Virginia Battalion. From that point the brigade marched with the division constantly, night and day, bivouacking within a mile of the Lynchburg railroad on the night of April 8. We had now by hard marching reached a point about 100 miles from Petersburg on the Lynchburg road. The men were foot-sore, weary, and hungry, but I heard no word of complaint.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the command was again under arms. Sheridan had just captured three large trains of supplies for Lee's army. That army was making desperate efforts to escape to Lynchburg by the main road to that city. Sheridan's cavalry had reached that road, and the First Division was ordered forward to support him. As we neared the ground the rebel infantry charged the cavalry, which broke in confusion and left our line on the road to withstand the shock. The First Brigade was formed for a charge by General Foster, and as soon as my brigade could pass Elder's battery, which was done at the double-quick, I commenced to form on the left. The Eleventh Maine, being in the advance, should have been first in position, but for some reason the commanding officer of the Tenth Connecticut, who received his orders after the commanding officer of Eleventh Maine, was first in line. While I was forming the brigade the Eleventh Maine moved off with the First Brigade, as I understand by order of General Foster, leaving me the Sixty-second Ohio in its place. I then advanced my command as rapidly as possible, following the First Brigade, until the latter, under a severe enfilading fire of grape and canister, fell back, the rebels about the same time retiring in confusion. No man of the Third Brigade fell back without orders, and the conduct of both officers and men was all that could be desired. The right flank of the Eleventh Maine having become exposed by the falling back of a portion of the First Brigade, the enemy got in its rear and captured a number of prisoners, including Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, who had been previously wounded. After being rifled of his personal effects he was allowed to return.

In this affair I cannot award too much praise to the officers of the brigade staff. Capt. Frank Hawkins, acting assistant inspector-general, and Captain Stowits, acting assistant adjutant-general, rendered me in very difficult circumstances the most valuable assistance. They were constantly exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, but both miraculously escaped. Lieut. Fred. T. Mason, Eleventh Maine, aide-de-camp, was severely wounded by a shell while receiving my orders, and is now in hospital. His conduct was everything that could be desired. Surg. T. M. Laney, chief medical officer of the brigade, Capt. Angelo Crapo, commissary of subsistence, and First Lieut. W. H. H. Andrews, brigade quartermaster, were prompt and efficient in the performance of their respective duties, and all in turn rendered me valuable assistance.

The casualties for the day are as follows: First Lieut. Fred. T. Mason, aide-de-camp, wounded. Eleventh Maine Volunteers—Lieutenant-Colonel Hill and 25 enlisted men wounded, 5 enlisted men killed, Captain Maxfield and 17 enlisted men prisoners. Tenth Connecticut Volunteers—Lieutenant Newell, acting adjutant, taken prisoner.

General Lee, a few hours after this action, surrendered his entire Army of Northern Virginia at the point where the First Division fought its last engagement. The brigade is now reposing after its toils and privations. I would enlarge more particularly upon the gallantry of those who survive, but my report is already long, and my views have been conveyed to you in my letter of recommendation for promotions.

I cannot forbear saying a word in praise of the recruits of this brigade. No veterans could have done better, whether in marching or fighting. The baptism of fire and blood through which they have passed entitles them to the new name of "Veterans of the First Division."

Our comrades who have fallen have perished nobly on the altar of their country's liberty: "after life's fitful fever, they sleep well."

I have the honor to subjoin the aggregate losses of the brigade, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, from the 30th day of March, 1865, to the 9th day of April, 1865, inclusive: Officers—killed, 2; wounded, 15; prisoners, 4. Enlisted men—killed, 31; wounded, 190; prisoners, 28.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. DANDY,
Colonel New York Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. P. A. DAVIS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

No. 227.

Report of Capt. Francis G. Hickerson, Tenth Connecticut Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH INFANTRY CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,
Near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the actions and losses of the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers during the campaign just ended:

On the 26th [27th] of March, 1865, orders were received to break camp on the north side of the James River and be in readiness to move in heavy marching order at dusk. In compliance with said order we moved at about 7 p. m. to the rear, crossing the James River at Deep Bottom and the Appomattox River at Point of Rocks, passing well in rear of our lines at Petersburg to the left at Hatcher's Run, Va. We remained in camp there until March 29, when most of the regiment went on picket in the morning and the remainder were ordered out in the afternoon to take part in opening the campaign. There were no casualties on this day, the regiment being held in reserve. March 30, we moved forward to take our position in line and built slight breastworks; about noon moved farther to the left. For the casualties of the day I respectfully refer to accompanying list.* March 31, we remained in the same position, with no casualties. April 1, we took part in repulsing an assault of the rebels on our lines. April 2, the regiment

* Shows 1 officer killed and 1 officer and 3 men wounded.

moved from our lines at Hatcher's Run, Va., and taking part in the assault on Fort Gregg, lost very heavily, as shown by the accompanying list of casualties.* In this engagement Lieut. Col. E. D. S. Goodyear was severely wounded, and the command of the regiment devolved upon me. April 3, we moved from before Petersburg with the brigade. Having taken part in the march, following yourself, it would be useless for me to give it more than passing notice. The regiment was in no engagement until April 9, when General Lee was forced to surrender, with his command.

In conclusion, I cannot speak in too high terms of the conduct of both officers and men in the engagement named, as well as on the march. Very many of the men refused to give up, although their feet were very badly blistered, and braved it through the entire march.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. HICKERSON,

Captain, Commanding Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE H. STOWITS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Third Brigade.

No. 228.

Report of Capt. Henry C. Adams, Eleventh Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Va., April 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of movements of the Eleventh Maine Volunteers since leaving camp, north of the James, Monday evening, March 27, 1865:

The regiment left camp under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, and marched until Tuesday evening, halting at different times for a short time. We encamped a few miles west of the Weldon railroad. Wednesday morning we moved out and occupied a portion of the camp vacated by the Second Army Corps. At this place 394 men, properly officered, were detailed for picket. I went in command of the detail, Major Baldwin being brigade officer of the day. Our pickets relieved the pickets of the Second and Third Brigades, Second Division, Second Corps. Thursday morning we were relieved by the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, and returned to camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was detailed as division officer of the day, leaving Major Baldwin in command of the regiment. About noon we were ordered to the front in light marching order. We advanced and formed a line to the right of Hatcher's Run, the left of the Eleventh connecting with the right of the Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, but resting a short distance in advance. About dark we fell back on a line with the Second Division, and lay under arms all night. Soon after daylight Friday morning, axes having been obtained, twenty men were put to work felling trees under direction of Major Baldwin, he intending to erect breast-works. Heavy firing commencing on the skirmish line, the men were ordered to fall in, leaving the breast-works unfinished. About 9 a. m. four companies—A, Captain Rolfe; B, Lieutenant Brady; G, Lieutenant Bunker; and H, Captain Maxfield—were ordered out to support the skirmish line. They remained until 4 p. m., when they were

* Shows 11 men killed and 7 officers and 72 men wounded.

relieved by Companies C (Captain Norris), D (Lieutenant Perkins), F (Lieutenant Scott), and G (Captain Scammon). They remained on the line until dark, when they were relieved by a regular picket detail. Our casualties during the day were 10 men wounded. Our picket detail this evening was 150 men and four officers.

At a few minutes past 4 Saturday morning the enemy attacked our pickets and drove them in. Our regiment, having but just formed in line, was ordered forward by Major Baldwin. He had but just given the command when he fell dangerously wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill took command of the regiment at once, although he had not been relieved from duty as division officer of the day. He ordered the regiment forward to the breastworks which had been erected during the night. The pickets came in on the left and reported that the picket-line of the Second Division had not fallen back. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill immediately sent Companies C and G out to reoccupy the pits vacated by our pickets, which was done without opposition, the enemy having fallen back to their works. A portion of the regiment remained on the picket-line during the day until relieved by a detail toward night. The rest lay in line in rear of the works. Our loss during the twenty-four hours ending Saturday evening was, 2 commissioned officers and 4 enlisted men wounded and 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 16 enlisted men taken prisoners.

Sunday, April 2, we formed in line at 4 a. m., and stood in line until daylight. Soon after this we were ordered to the right with the rest of the brigade. We moved a few miles to the right, and passed through the outer line of works in front of the Sixth Corps. We formed a line of battle and advanced to the Petersburg plank road, by order of Colonel Dandy. After arriving at the position designated Lieutenant-Colonel Hill deployed Companies A and B as skirmishers. They advanced on the double-quick to the road across the hill which leads down in front of Fort Gregg, the regiment following as soon as possible. We remained there but a few moments. Captain Sellmer came up and ordered us farther to the right. We marched across the hill by the right flank, under a terrific artillery and musketry fire, and halted in rear of a high bank, which sheltered us from the enemy's fire. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill soon ordered the regiment to move across the open field upon Fort Baldwin. We advanced to some old barracks a little to the left of the fort and remained there, our men preventing the sharpshooters from firing. The enemy soon gave up the fort, companies A and B being among the first to enter the works.

As soon as it was known that both Forts Baldwin and Gregg had surrendered, the regiment was ordered to join the brigade near the latter fort, where we remained until Monday morning. Our loss Sunday was 3 men killed and 25 wounded.

Monday morning, the 3d, we started with the rest of the troops on the march toward Burkeville, marching with nothing unusual occurring, until Thursday afternoon the Eleventh was sent to communicate with a portion of General Sheridan's forces. They marched two miles and a half, meeting with no opposition, and found the cavalry vedettes; returned immediately, joined the brigade, and moved to the front. That evening the regiment was ordered to support a battery. Friday morning, the enemy having fallen back, we advanced and marched through Farmville, encamping near the town. About 3 p. m. we moved forward on the Lynchburg road; Companies A, B, D, and E were deployed as skirmishers; advanced about six miles, meeting with no

opposition, and halted at the Appomattox River, where the bridge was burned. Saturday morning we moved back to the Lynchburg road and joined the division. Marched all day until 12 o'clock midnight; encamped near the South Side Railroad. At 3 a. m. moved out of camp and advanced some three miles, halted and got breakfast; we soon moved forward and came into action on the double-quick. Captain Norris formed line, under direction of General Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill being absent looking for a position. We advanced, intending to join the left of the First Brigade, but did not, as they moved forward before the Eleventh formed in line, and by the time it got up with it on a line the regiment next to the Eleventh gave way and could not be found. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill ordered the regiment forward and we advanced across the field to within thirty rods of the enemy's battery under a very heavy fire. We remained there until we were flanked both on the right and left by the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was wounded before he had got to the extreme front; many of our men were captured some ways in rear of our colors while going to the rear after the order was given to fall back. We finally got back into the road in front of a regiment of the First Brigade, and formed a line to the left, under direction of Colonel Osborn, commanding First Brigade. Colonel Dandy soon ordered me to place the regiment on a line with the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, which was done. The command forward was soon given, when we moved forward and advanced through the woods into the open field. As soon as we arrived there it was understood that General Lee had surrendered. We formed and moved by the right flank into the woods, advancing to the road near which we are now encamped.

Our losses during the day were 5 enlisted men killed and 26 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill was wounded. Captain Maxfield and 24 enlisted men were missing, supposed to be prisoners; of these Captain Maxfield and twenty men have returned, whether as paroled prisoners or not is not known.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. ADAMS,

Captain, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE H. STOWITS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 229.

Report of Capt. Edwin Nichols, One hundredth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 100TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,

In the Field, April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the brigade commander, the part which the One hundredth New York Volunteers has taken in the recent operations against Petersburg and the rebel army under General Lee, viz:

After dark on the evening of March 27, 1865, the First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, of which the One hundredth Regiment forms part, broke camp before Richmond, Va., and took up its march to the southward. That night we crossed the James River, and rested for an hour or so on the hill in rear of Jones' Landing, until our wagon train came up, when we again resumed our march, and at daybreak

crossed the Appomattox on the pontoon at Broadway Landing and marched till about noon, when we were halted and an opportunity given to the men to make coffee; this accomplished, we started again and marched until dark, when we were halted for the night near Hatcher's Run. At 6 o'clock the next morning, March 29, we were again on the march; passing down our front line of march to the extreme left we relieved the Second Corps, which was removed to a position outside the works and still farther to the left. During this march, which was a very severe one, there were but six men left the ranks, and three of these were excused by the surgeon. Arriving at our destination the regiment was immediately ordered on picket to relieve the picket of the Second Corps.

During the day and night of the 29th everything was quiet on our front, but heavy cannonading and musketry was heard on the left. On the morning of the 30th of March the pickets were relieved by a new detail. At noon of this day the regiment was ordered out under arms; we advanced across Hatcher's Run and held a position at a point to the left of the old Chimneys, where General Foster established his headquarters. About 5 o'clock of this day an advance was ordered along our whole division front for the purpose of establishing a new line; this was handsomely accomplished by our pickets, who drove the enemy into their rifle-pits, with a small loss. The One hundredth Regiment lost in this affair 1 officer and 5 men wounded. We held the ground gained during the night in this assault, and at 9 o'clock the next morning, March 31, the picket-line, which had been strengthened by a detachment of sharpshooters armed with Spencer rifles, was again ordered to advance and drive the enemy from their pits into their main line of works. This was accomplished with small loss on our part. We drove the enemy from their pits into their main line of works, and held the position gained. We captured on the line in front of the One hundredth Regiment about thirty prisoners, without the loss of a single man of this regiment.

At 4 o'clock of the morning of the 1st of April the enemy made an attempt to recover their lost ground. They attacked our picket-line, but were handsomely repulsed. The men of the One hundredth New York Volunteers held their ground and fought nobly. In passing down the line I was taken prisoner at a point where the enemy had succeeded in breaking through, but afterward escaped and returned to the picket-line, when I ordered the two posts on the left of the One hundredth to swing back in order to prevent the enemy from flanking the brigade on our right. These two posts, together with the whole line, were afterward retaken and held.

We captured on the line held by the One hundredth 8 prisoners, and wounded 2 or 3 others. Great praise is due to Capt. Edward L. Cook, commanding the pickets of the One hundredth Regiment, for the courage and coolness exhibited by him on this occasion, reserving his fire and concealing his position until the enemy were close upon him, when he poured such a volley into them that drove them back in considerable disorder.

On the night of the 1st of April we were employed in placing a strong abatis in front of our position and in rear of our picket-line, from the right of the Tenth Connecticut to the open field on our right.

On the morning of the 2d of April we left our position at Hatcher's Run and marched to the front of Petersburg; a considerable part of this march was accomplished at a double-quick. Arriving at our designated position we were ordered to make an assault upon a strong work known

as Fort Gregg. About 12 o'clock we pushed forward steadily, under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, until arriving within a few hundred yards of the fort, when we reformed the regiment and advanced at a double-quick, led by our brave major, Dandy, who by his heroic example had succeeded in animating the men with a more than ordinary degree of fearlessness; before a terrible fire of musketry and canister we pressed on in advance and planted the first stars and stripes on the ramparts of the fort. Major Dandy led us to the fort, but arriving there he was instantly killed while attempting to pass to the rear of the fort in search of an entrance to the fort. Our loss in this charge was as follows, viz: Killed, 1 officer, 11 men; wounded, 1 officer, 40 men.

On the 3d of April we started from Petersburg and marched in a direction parallel with the South Side Railroad, halting and bivouacking about 5 o'clock in the evening. We started at 8 o'clock in the morning and marched in a direction similar to that of the previous day, and halted at 6 p. m. near the South Side Railroad. 5th, started at 7 o'clock, marched till 11 o'clock and camped near Burkeville Junction. The marching this day was very severe in its nature, both as regards the weather and the distance. 6th, we were detached as guard to the corps wagon train, and from this stage until joining the brigade on the evening of the 9th instant nothing of interest occurred.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN NICHOLS,
Captain, 100th New York Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. GEORGE H. STOWITS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 230.

Report of Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIG., FIRST DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Appomattox Court-House.

MAJOR: In pursuance to your instructions dated April 13, 1865, I have the honor to report:

This brigade left Deep Bottom, where it was encamped, on the evening of the 27th of March, crossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and continued our march without interruption, arriving at Humphreys' Station at about 10 a. m. March 29. I was ordered by the general commanding to relieve General Mott's division with my brigade, and occupy his entire line and relieve his pickets. I detailed 610 privates, 87 noncommissioned officers, and 23 commissioned officers, with Col. J. B. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers, as brigade officer of the day, in command of the line. On the morning of the 30th of March the enemy attacked the pickets of the Third Brigade and a portion of my line on the left occupied by the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania and One hundred and forty-eighth New York Volunteers. The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania advanced gallantly through an open field, and established a new line near the enemy's works. At evening the balance of the brigade was ordered out of the trenches, and formed line of battle at right angles with the intrenched works, connecting with General Birney's right. On the morning of the 31st I re-enforced my picket-line

with 100 men. The picket-line of this brigade charged the enemy's pickets, capturing their rifle-pits and 280 prisoners, mostly North Carolina troops. On the afternoon of the 31st two regiments of colored troops of General Birney's division were ordered to report to me. They were placed in line in rear of this brigade, and 700 men, properly officered, detailed from these two regiments for fatigue duty. They immediately commenced throwing up breast-works, the balance forming in line, connecting with General Birney's troops. My brigade was then relieved, excepting the picket-line, and returned to camp.

April 2, this brigade was ordered to fall in and march toward the lookout to support General Wright, of the Sixth Corps, who had penetrated the enemy's lines. We marched in the following order: First Brigade, Colonel Osborn; Third Brigade, Colonel Dandy; and Fourth Brigade. I was ordered to support First and Third Brigades and General Harris, of General Turner's division. When approaching Forts Gregg and Baldwin I formed and advanced in line of battle within 200 yards of Fort Gregg, when orders were sent to send a supporting force to assist Colonel Dandy's (Third) brigade and Colonel Osborn's (First) brigade to carry the fort. I immediately detached the Eighty-ninth New York, under command of Major Tremain, and One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, under command of Major Kalt (Colonel McNary, of this regiment, being brigade officer of the day in command of the picket-line, and who had not come up). The two regiments advanced most gallantly, under a heavy fire, and deployed on the left of the fort, the Eighty-ninth leading. The officers and men of these regiments were first to enter the fort, and placed their colors on the parapet. The Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, on the left, advanced and occupied Fort Baldwin.

In this engagement I lost two efficient and brave officers—Maj. F. W. Tremain, Eighty-ninth New York, and Lieut. Edward Reilly, acting adjutant One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Before daylight on the morning of the 2d, while the Sixth Corps were engaged, the picket-line of my brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel McNary, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, advanced inside the abatis and laid down under the enemy's works, and as the Sixth Corps advanced they charged the works, capturing 300 prisoners, one six-gun battery, horses, harness, and appurtenances, two battle-flags, all of which was turned over to the provost-marshal of the Sixth Corps.

On the morning of the 6th [3d] of April commenced the march toward Burkeville and Lynchburg. No incident occurred until we had passed Burkeville and had arrived at Rice's Station. This brigade leading the column, the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania was deployed as skirmishers, flankers, and advanced guard. We found the enemy had made a stand at this point. By order of the general commanding division I immediately deployed this brigade, advanced and engaged the enemy, driving their skirmishers back and holding the position. Scouts were sent out during the night to discover their position, and the Sixty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Voris commanding, was ordered to report to me, who were deployed to protect my right flank. During the night I advanced the left of my line 200 yards toward the enemy's works, and intrenched the entire line of my brigade front. On the morning of the 7th it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated their position and was in retreat. This brigade advanced in line of battle to their works and occupied them. We then marched toward Appomattox Court-House, arriving between 8 and 9 a. m. on the 9th instant. The march

being too rapid for the enemy he was obliged to make a stand at this point. This brigade participated in the action. The Eighth Maine Regiment, of this brigade, under command of Capt. E. H. Reynolds, was detached, by order of the general commanding, to support the First Brigade, Colonel Osborn, and was in the advance of all troops of this division when General Lee surrendered, capturing one piece of artillery.

I inclose a list of casualties* of this brigade and the reports of regimental commanders, which give the details and incidents of the march, and who make mention of officers and men of their commands, which, with this report, is respectfully submitted.

I desire to make mention of officers and men of my brigade whose bravery and gallantry came under my immediate notice. Major Tremain, commanding Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, and killed at Fort Gregg; Actg. Adjt. J. E. Northrup, Eighty-ninth New York, who asking who would follow him into the fort, three privates responded, and they went in together, followed by the troops of both regiments; also Maj. H. Kalt, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Volunteers, commanding, and Acting Adjutant Reilly, killed in the action. The officers and men of these two regiments did nobly. Also the members of my staff—Lieut. J. E. Palmer, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Hewett, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant Horn, acting aide-de-camp. Captain Hewett was wounded at the fight at Rice's Station, and was obliged to leave the field. Lieutenant Palmer and Lieutenant Horn performing the staff duties, they acquitted themselves nobly, being at all points of the line under fire, displaying great courage and coolness during the engagement of the brigade. Lieutenant Palmer being taken sick on the march, on the 8th instant, Lieutenant Horn was the only staff officer in the action of the 9th.

Too much praise cannot be given to both officers and men of this command for promptness and cheerfulness in enduring the fatiguing marches, and to the commanders for keeping their men well in hand, with no straggling of any account on the march.

I am, major, very respectfully,

H. S. FAIRCHILD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. P. A. DAVIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 231.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward A. True, Eighth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 13, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighth Maine Volunteers since leaving Deep Bottom, Va.:

The regiment broke camp on the morning of the 27th ultimo; bivouacked near brigade headquarters during the day. At night took up the march, arriving at near Hatcher's Run the following night. On the morning of the 29th relieved troops of the Second Corps. Remained near Hatcher's Run four days. During this time the greater portion

* Embodied in table, p. 594.

of the regiment was on picket. There was some picket firing. The pickets of the Eighth Maine and One hundred and forty-eighth New York (on the left of the Eighth Maine) charged the enemy, on the 31st ultimo, capturing the entire line of pickets in their front. The enemy's pickets in front of the One hundred and forty-eighth New York to reach their main line were compelled to pass toward their right to a point opposite the Eighth Maine, it being impossible to cross the moat at any place directly in their rear. They were about to make their escape at this point when the Eighth Maine by swinging to the left and charging upon them made them prisoners, between their intrenched picket-line and their main works. The number of prisoners sent to the rear by this regiment was about 125. The enemy's picket-line was strongly intrenched and behind a line of abatis. No captures were made on our right.

On the morning of the 2d instant proceeded with that part of the regiment not on picket toward the right of the line about one mile, passed through one line of the enemy's works captured that morning, and after maneuvering for a while advanced to the attack upon Fort Gregg, the One hundred and fifty-eighth New York on my right and the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania on my left. We were halted when within about 200 yards of the fort, and remained in this position until it surrendered. Here Lieutenant Young, acting adjutant, and Lieutenant Shurtleff were severely wounded. The remaining portion of the regiment rejoined us that night, and the following morning we started on the march toward Lynchburg. Arrived at Burkeville Junction, on the South Side Railroad, on the night of the 5th. Being temporarily detached from the regiment on other duty, I turned over the command to Capt. E. H. Reynolds on the 6th instant.

I am unable to speak in fitting terms of the excellent conduct exhibited by both officers and men, whether on the march or in battle. In the march from Deep Bottom to Hatcher's Run many companies stacked every musket with which they left camp; and during all the marching while I was in command, with a very few exceptions, there was an entire absence of straggling. Captains Parker and Wiley, and Lieutenant Murray, commanding companies, deserve mention, not only for bravery, but also for the excellent manner in which they have handled their commands. Private C. T. Roberts, Company F, displayed great gallantry in charging the enemy at Hatcher's Run, and has kept with his company, and been among the foremost in every fight since, although suffering from a wound received on the 31st ultimo, and from which he has not yet recovered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. TRUE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Eighth Maine Volunteers.

Col. W. M. MCARTHUR,
Commanding Eighth Maine Volunteers.

No. 232.

Report of Capt. Edward H. Reynolds, Eighth Maine Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MAINE VOLUNTEERS,
Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eighth Maine Volunteers, while under my command

from the 6th instant, when Lieutenant-Colonel True, then in charge of the regiment, was temporarily detached, until the 9th instant, when I was relieved:

Early in the afternoon of the 6th instant the regiment took up the line of march in the direction of Lynchburg. At a distance of seven miles or thereabouts, the rear of the enemy being overtaken, a general skirmish occurred, in which the regiment sustained a loss of 2 killed and 4 wounded. The regiment remained in nearly the same position during that night, erecting breast-works for protection. On the 7th the march was resumed and continued through Farmville to the outskirts of the town, where the regiment remained until the morning following, when the march was resumed and continued uninterruptedly until 12 o'clock at night, requiring the greatest endurance and fortitude in those that performed it. At 3 o'clock in the morning the march was again resumed and continued until about 9 o'clock in the forenoon to the vicinity of Appomattox Court House. Here the Eighth Maine was in advance of all the troops on that part of the line at the surrender of Lee.

All officers and men of the regiment behaved nobly.

One piece of artillery was captured by the regiment, while the casualties were only 6 wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. REYNOLDS,
Captain, Eighth Maine Volunteers.

Col. WILLIAM M. MCARTHUR,
Commanding Eighth Maine Volunteers.

No. 233.

Report of Capt. William Dobie, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Va., April 13, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this command:

The regiment broke camp at Deep Bottom, Va., March 27, 1865, and marched to or near Humphreys' Station, and there remained until the 2d instant, when we again broke camp and marched to and participated in the attack upon Fort Gregg, which was captured by our forces with a loss of 1 commissioned officer killed, 1 wounded, and 3 enlisted men killed and 10 wounded. The regiment camped on the field the same night, and marched the next morning, April 3, to Ford's Station, on the South Side Railroad, and halted for the night. April 4, marched at 5 a. m. on the road toward Lynchburg, halting for the night at or near ——— farm. April 5, marched at 6 a. m., halting for the night at Burkeville Junction. April 6, marched at 8 a. m., overtook and engaged the enemy near Bird's [Rice's] Station, and in taking a position the regiment lost 1 man killed and 11 wounded. We remained on the field that night, during which time the enemy fell back. At daybreak we resumed the march, halting for the night at Farmville. April 8, marched at 7 a. m. to Appomattox Station, a distance of upward of thirty miles, arriving at that place at 12 a. m., and then marched to Clover Hill, at which place, the enemy having surrendered, we went into camp.

I do not deem it necessary to make special mention of any of the officers or men, as all have acted with their usual gallantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. DOBIE,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain ROOF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 234.

Report of Col. John B. Murray, One hundred and forty-eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 148TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Va., near Appomattox Court-House, April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report as follows, in compliance with instructions received from headquarters Fourth Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, April 12, 1865, viz:

This regiment broke camp at Deep Bottom, Va., on the 27th of March, 1865; formed with the brigade at 10 a. m. At 9 a. m. took up the line of march, forming on the left of the Fourth Brigade. Crossed the James River at Deep Bottom at 11 p. m., and halted at Jones' Landing until 3 a. m. of the 28th, when we again resumed the march, crossing the Appomattox River at daybreak. Continued the march until 8 p. m., passing Petersburg to the left; halted for the night in rear of the Ninth Corps line. Resumed the march again at 4 a. m. of the 29th, following the line of the Second Corps to the left of Petersburg for about three miles. Halted at 9 a. m., and relieved the One hundred and twentieth New York State Volunteers, being a portion of the Second Corps. Sent 120 men forward at once on the picket-line; the remainder of the regiment occupied the camp of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers. At 7 p. m. of the 30th of March the remainder of the regiment went out as reserve for the picket-line, where we lay upon our arms until 5 p. m. of the 31st, when we returned to the works. The picket-line, 120 strong, advanced at 8 a. m. on the 31st, under my personal command as brigade officer of the day, to within 200 yards of the enemy's works, capturing their entire picket-line in our front, consisting of 125 men of the Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth North Carolina Battalions. From this position a sharp fire was kept up through the day.

The casualties on this occasion were as follows, viz.*

During April 1 the regiment was under arms at the works, 120 men on the picket-line. At 7 a. m. of the 2d marched to the right about two miles to the breach in the enemy's works in front of the Sixth Corps. After passing to the rear of the enemy's works we moved to the right in the direction of Petersburg; were support to the charging column upon Forts Gregg and Baldwin, where the casualities were, viz.†

At 4 a. m. the picket-line, in command of Henry Parsons, captain Company H, advanced and captured the enemy's works in their front, together with about 300 prisoners, 1 six-gun battery, the horses, har-

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 3 enlisted men wounded.
† Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 enlisted men wounded.

ness, and appurtenances thereto belonging, 1 battle-flag (the colors of the Eighth Mississippi Regiment), and other property, which was duly turned over to the provost guard of the Sixth Corps. The loss was one killed, viz: George L. Matthews, private, Company A. At 11 a. m. the pickets rejoined the regiment, and at 5 p. m. the regiment moved into Fort Baldwin, which we occupied until 4 a. m., April 3, when we again resumed the march, which we continued until 8 p. m., when we halted for the night near the South Side Railroad. On the 4th my command was detailed as guard to the First Division wagon train; camped for the night at the park of the train; joined the brigade at 9 a. m. April 5 and continued the march during the entire day.

April 6 [5?], resumed the march at 4 a. m. and reached Burkeville at 11 p. m., where we camped for the night. Left Burkeville at 10 a. m. April 7 [6?]; marched to Rice's Station, which we reached at 3 p. m., at which place we came up with the enemy and engaged him. Our losses were as follows, viz: Caleb G. Jackson, second lieutenant, Company I, killed; James Tuttle, private, Company B, wounded. At dark my line was thrown forward some 500 yards to the crest of the hill, and the regiment was engaged during the night in intrenching in that position. On the 8th (the enemy having retreated during the night) we moved forward at 5 a. m., and continued the march along the South Side Railroad until 11 p. m., when a halt was made for the night. At 3 a. m. April 9 moved forward again, and at 7 a. m. engaged the enemy near Appomattox Court-House. Here the enemy found himself so hardly pressed by the superior marching and fighting qualities of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, that after feeling of our front, and realizing that we were there, he proposed a surrender, which was duly executed and carried out by turning over his arms, colors, and property to the Fifth Corps, who arrived upon the ground just in time to receive the same, while we, who really prevented his escape, lay in our present position waiting for something to turn up, where we have remained up to this date.

Too much credit cannot be given to the officers and men of this command for the gallant manner in which they, together with their comrades of the brigade and corps, have entered the fight and endured the march. Where all have done so well it would be invidious to attempt to mention any one individual.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MURRAY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. C. ROOF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 235.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. McNary, One hundred and fifty-eighth New York Infantry.

HDQRS. 158TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS,
Near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 14, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from headquarters Fourth Brigade, I have the honor to report that this regiment left Deep Bottom, Va., on the evening of March 27 at 8 p. m., and marched, halting to rest

l times, until we arrived near Humphreys' Station. On March
) a. m., at this place more than one-half of the command was on
duty until we left on April 2 at 5 a. m. The regiment was in
battle several times ready for action, but no casualties occurred
on the picket-line. Sergt. John Moriarty, acting lieutenant, Com-
, was killed—shot through the head—and Capt. Ed. Gillen, Com-
, was seriously wounded in the head, and four privates wounded,
the 31st of March. A horse belonging to the acting adjutant
lled near the picket-line. On April the 2d the regiment marched
he division and was ordered, together with the Eighty-ninth
ork Volunteers, to assist the Third Brigade in charging Fort
First Lieut. Ed. Reilly, of Company A, acting adjutant, a
nd fearless officer, was killed instantly—shot through the head.
s in this engagement was 10 killed and 26 wounded, 3 of whom
ince died. Among the killed were Color-Corpls. James A. Kil-
Company C, and Joseph B. Simpson, Company C, and Corpl.
Day, Company I.
r this engagement we chased General Lee's army, and on the
April, near Rice's Station, we met his pickets, and after a stub-
ght of some two hours we silenced their fire. Our loss here was
rals and 10 privates wounded. We again met the enemy near
attox Court-House and assisted in repulsing them. Our loss
engagement was 1 officer wounded, Capt. William A. Furey, by a
all, hit on the neck.
whole loss since leaving Deep Bottom, Va., is 11 killed and 44
d, 3 of whom have since died; total, 55, as follows.*
officers and men of this regiment have all behaved nobly. At
rming and capture of Fort Gregg, this regiment, together with
hty-ninth New York Volunteers, advanced in the face of a very
ront fire, and after a bloody and determined resistance on the
the enemy the fort was carried at the point of the bayonet.
sincerely regret the loss of our acting adjutant, Lieutenant
as gallant an officer, and true to his country, as ever faced the

ng those who deserve favorable mention for gallantry on this
n are Maj. Hyron Kalt, Capt. Jacob David, Acting Lieut. Thomas
r, and Color-bearer Sergt. James Howard,† Company K. Sergeant
l carried the colors in advance of the line of battle, and had the
ot off while planting it on the parapet of the fort. After Color-
l Simpson, who carried the State colors, was killed, Lieutenant
, of Company D, picked them up and carried them into the works.
ff of the State colors and both flags bear many marks of the
fire. Private Richard Colton, of Company H, was the first
the regiment on the work, and died a soldier's death.
eserve praise, and where so many brave officers and men tried
eir duty and do it so well it is quite impossible to make a dis-
. I commend them all to my superior officers.
ectfully submitted.
Your obedient servant,

WM. H. McNARY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

S. C. ROOF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* List omitted.
† Awarded a Medal of Honor.

No. 236.

Report of Capt. George H. Hill, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLS.,
In the Field, Va., April 13, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this regiment since leaving Deep Bottom, Va., as required by circular from headquarters Fourth Brigade, dated April 12, 1865:

March 27, took up the line of march from brigade headquarters, Deep Bottom, Va., at 8 p. m.; crossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and continued the march in the direction of Humphreys' Station, Va., where we arrived at 10 a. m. March 29, and went into camp. March 30, Captain Hammer, in charge of our picket-line advanced it through an open field and under a heavy fire, establishing himself on a new line close to the enemy's rifle-pits. Two men from this regiment killed and 1 officer and 14 men wounded. March 31, Captain Moore took charge of our forces on picket-line and advanced his line, capturing the enemy's rifle-pits and all his picket force on our front, about 150 men, including two commissioned officers. Three men of this regiment wounded.

April 2, Lieutenant Sorber, in charge of our picket-line, advanced in connection with the balance of the line, driving the enemy from their works and capturing from them a stand of colors; advanced inside the enemy's main works toward Petersburg, and rejoined the regiment (which had advanced in the same direction) near Fort Baldwin. The regiment then supported the assault upon Forts Gregg and Baldwin, which were taken, when we occupied Fort Baldwin. One officer from this regiment killed and 1 officer and 4 men wounded. April 3, took up the line of march toward Lynchburg, Va.; marched thirteen miles. April 4, marched fourteen miles along South Side Railroad toward Lynchburg. April 5, marched till noon in same direction; stopped two hours and a half at Blacks and Whites Station, to guard forks of roads, until General Birney came up. Relieved by a portion of his command and resumed the march; arrived at Burkeville that night, having marched twenty-seven miles. April 6, marched seven miles, during five of which this regiment was on duty as skirmishers and flankers; met the enemy near Rice's Station and engaged him until dark, having nine men wounded. April 7, marched ten miles to Farmville and bivouacked to wait for rations. April 8, marched twenty-eight miles still in the same direction, toward Lynchburg; halted at 12 o'clock at night. April 9, resumed the march at 3 a. m.; marched two miles, halted, and took our position in line of battle. At 7 a. m. moved forward one mile and formed a new line of battle. Skirmished with and drove the enemy one mile and a half through woods most of the way; bivouacked in front of him while negotiations were pending. At 4 p. m. received the intelligence that General Lee had surrendered, and went into camp near Appomattox Court-House, where we still remain.

The following is the list of casualties in this regiment.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. HILL,
Captain, Comdg. Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. S. C. ROOF,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 4th Brig., 1st Div., 24th Army Corps.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 officer and 4 men killed and 2 officers and 29 men wounded.

No. 237.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
AND TROOPS TEMPORARILY ATTACHED,
Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I was informed this morning at about 3.30 o'clock that the enemy were evacuating Richmond, by two deserters. This information I at once telegraphed to the headquarters of Major-General Weitzel, ordered all of my command to get under arms at once and be ready to pursue the enemy, and further ordered the picket-line to be advanced as soon as it was light enough to see. As soon as time enough had elapsed for these deserters to reach headquarters, I received an order from there to get under arms at once, and afterward an order to advance by the New Market road at 6 a. m. with my cavalry on the Darbytown road. At about 5.15 a. m. Captain Bruce reported to me that he had occupied the entire rebel works in front of my division, taking possession of a large number of guns and tents. I telegraphed to headquarters that the rebel line in front of my division was occupied and no enemy in sight. I waited until 6 a. m., and then moved my entire division, my picket-line being used as skirmishers. On reaching the point where the Osborne road joins the New Market road a body of troops, understood to be part of the Thirty-sixth U. S. Colored Troops, from the Twenty-fifth Corps, interposed in the road between my skirmish line and my column, which was proceeding on the road, and there remained until my skirmish line was halted by a small party of our cavalry, where it was also halted, and my column passed. By direction of Major-General Weitzel I occupied the town with one brigade and stationed the two others on the outside of the town.

The body of cavalry referred to as halting my skirmish line had passed through that line, after it had occupied the rebel works, and moved rapidly toward Richmond. One man of Ninth Vermont Volunteers was killed by the explosion of a torpedo in crossing the rebel line of works.

One hundred or 200 prisoners (stragglers) were taken on the road by the skirmish line, and about fifty guns, abandoned, taken possession of by them.

The hospitals at the entrance to the town were found filled with rebel sick and wounded, but the number I am not able to state.

Colonel Adams, with his cavalry, on arriving at the city, was directed to picket the roads leading to Richmond with his own regiment, Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, and the other regiments of his command were ordered to assist the First Brigade, Third Division, in restoring order in the city, which, having been fired by the infamous vandalism of the retreating enemy, was in some confusion.

I inclose the report of Captain Bruce, staff officer of the picket-line, who directed its movements as skirmishers.

Captain Hart, ordnance officer of the Artillery Brigade annexed, was directed to take charge of collecting all the cannon taken, and Captain Brydon, ordnance officer of this division, was directed to take charge of and collect all scattered small-arms that could be found on the lines or within the city.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD MOALE, *A. A. G., 24th Army Corps.*

No. 238.

Report of Capt. George A. Bruce, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, Officer of the Pickets.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
April 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of my tour of duty as officer of the night for the pickets for April 2 and 3, 1865:

I was out several times during the middle of the night, but could discover nothing unusual, excepting a bright fire which appeared to be a long distance south of Richmond, and in the course of an hour died out. At 3.30, morning of April 3, as I was preparing to go to the picket-line, two deserters from the Tenth Virginia Battalion came in and reported that the enemy had evacuated the line on our front. By direction of the general commanding I went to the commanding officers of the First and Second Brigades, with instructions to have their commands in readiness to move at once, and then to the picket-line with instructions to advance that as soon as we could see. By this time large fires were visible in the direction of Richmond and south of it. There were no lights on the rebel picket-line. In a few moments there was a terrific explosion, probably the blowing up of a gun boat on the James, followed by others, heard more or less distinctly, in quick succession. While it was yet dark I sent out a corporal and three men to go as far as the vedette line of the enemy, who reported that the line was vacated. Lieutenant-Colonel Bamberger, general officer of the day, rode to the right of our lines, and I to the left, with orders for the whole line to advance, commencing the movement from the center. It was just the gray of dawn as our skirmishers advanced, and when arrived at the picket-line of the enemy, where we halted, and word was sent to the general commanding, I was first able to distinguish with tolerable clearness the enemy's fortifications, and noticed that their tents were still standing. As soon as the order could be communicated the skirmish line was in motion, and advanced to the abatis in front of the rebel works and then by the flank over their fortifications by the paths the rebel pickets used, to escape danger from their torpedoes. The skirmishers were formed a few hundred yards beyond the works, when I reported in person the occupation of the rebel fortifications in front of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps. Private Duncan, of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, was the first man to mount the parapet. There were ten guns in the forts along the left of our line and many more to the right, which I could not see.

After reporting I returned to the front, when I noticed that the pickets of the Twenty-fifth Corps were advancing to the works on their front. Our skirmishers were at once set in motion, following the Osborne pike, picking up rebel stragglers quite frequently. We had moved about two miles when General Wild and staff overtook us with about a company of colored soldiers marching by the flank, who passed the supports to our skirmishers, who were also marching by the flank. I sent word to the officer in charge of the reserve to move past the colored troops, which they did, and for the skirmishers to advance more rapidly. At the second line of fortifications there were a large number of heavy guns, over which sentinels from the skirmishers were posted. I should judge that about thirty guns were taken on the left

of our line and guards placed over them. As soon as we came to the suburbs of the city I found that the town had already been occupied by Major Stevens with a few cavalry, and a sentinel posted on the road to halt all troops at that point. Major Stevens had passed our skirmish line about half an hour after we had occupied the reserve works. Here I waited until the arrival of the whole division, when the town was regularly occupied by one brigade of the division.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. A. BRUCE,

Captain, Thirteenth New Hampshire Vols., and Judge-Advocate.

Capt. GEORGE W. HOOKER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 239.

Report of Maj. Charles Warren, Eleventh Connecticut Infantry, First Brigade.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS,

Near Camp Jackson, Richmond, Va., April 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the movements of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteer Infantry since the advance on Richmond, Va., from near Signal Hill, Va., April 3, 1865:

Early on the morning of the 3d of April, 1865, a bright fire could be seen in the direction of Richmond, Va., increasing rapidly, followed by bright flashes and explosions. Those signs of an evacuation were immediately followed by orders from brigade headquarters to strike tents and be ready to move. The brigade (First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, of which this regiment formed a part) was formed in mass on the New Market road, and immediately advanced toward the rebel capital, preceded by a line of skirmishers. The first line of rebel works was cautiously passed without opposition, and then commenced the race for Richmond. Lines of rebel works were passed at a double-quick until the spires of the city that we had read of for four years came in view, the national banners were unfurled, bands struck up "Rally 'Round the Flag," when cheer upon cheer from our soldiers rent the air, and the city of Richmond was entered in triumph by the national army about 8.30 a. m. The men were received by the white people with a good deal of enthusiam, but our reception by the colored people was a perfect ovation. The rear guard of the enemy passed up Main street just ahead of our advance. Many prisoners have been picked up in the city. After stationing guards over magazines, arsenals, and other important places the Eleventh Regiment was sent to aid in putting out the fire which the rebels had kindled and which was fast sweeping the city to destruction. The fire being checked the regiment was detailed as provost guard for the city, which duty they continue to perform.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES WARREN,

Major, Commanding Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. H. J. MORSE,

Adjutant-General State of Connecticut.

No. 240.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John W. Turner, U. S. Army, commanding Independent Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, near Richmond, Va., April 26, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division from the 27th of March, when I left my position at Deep Bottom on James River, to the 25th of April on my arrival in the city of Richmond:

In obedience to the orders of the major-general commanding, the division crossed James River at Deep Bottom at dark on the evening of the 27th, and went into camp as a reserve to the First Division on the left of our line of intrenchments at Hatcher's Run about noon on the 29th. The next morning at 5 o'clock the division crossed Hatcher's Run and went into position in line of battle, its left connecting with the right of the Second Corps at Dabney's Mill, its right resting near Hatcher's Run. It moved forward during the day in conjunction with the Second Corps, crossing Hatcher's Run, and at night General Harris' brigade on my left rested on Hatcher's Run, Colonel Potter's brigade on the right of my line connecting with General Foster's division, Colonel Curtis with his brigade being in reserve. During the day Lieut. F. A. C. Judd, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, my aide-de-camp, was severely wounded while with me reconnoitering the enemy's position.

The next morning (the 30th) General Harris and Lieutenant-Colonel Potter were ordered to drive in the enemy's picket-line in front of their respective positions, in order to develop his position. This was very gallantly done; the enemy's entire picket-line was either captured or driven within his works, and our own was established within 400 yards of the enemy's works, enabling us to completely silence his artillery on this part of his line and giving us a very important advantage. Much credit is due to Captain Gandy, Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteers, who had charge of General Harris' skirmish line, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, who had charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter's line during the attack. General Foster took up the attack and established his line in a corresponding position to that of the Second Division.

The 31st of March and 1st of April was employed in strengthening my position and establishing a battery on my right, which opened early in the morning of the 2d. During the night of the 1st and morning of the 2d, in obedience to orders received direct from Major-General Ord, I massed Colonel Curtis' and Colonel Potter's brigades on the right of Colonel Dandy's brigade, of the First Division, in preparation for an assault which, however, was countermanded before morning by Major-General Gibbon. Shortly after daybreak I directed General Harris to advance a strong skirmish line up to the enemy's works to ascertain if he was not leaving, of which I had strong suspicions, which was accordingly done. Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, of the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, of the First Brigade, [who] had been left on the skirmish line with his regiment, under General Harris' orders, when Lieutenant-Colonel Potter's brigade was moved off during the night, advanced with his regiment with General Harris' line. This line, after some slight resistance, carried the enemy's works, capturing 2 guns, 3 battle-flags, and some prisoners. Before General Harris had

reached the enemy's line I received an order to send two brigades to our signal tower near Fort Gregg in support of the Sixth Corps, which I was then informed had broken the enemy's lines. I accompanied these two brigades (the First and Second), and subsequently in the afternoon formed them in support of Foster's division, which immediately after my arrival moved to the assault of Fort Gregg, an important outwork to the enemy's defenses around Petersburg. Colonels Curtis and Potter moved in close support to the First Division, and joined hands with Foster's troops in the desperate struggle which took place for the possession of Fort Gregg. After nearly half an hour of desperate fighting this work was carried, but with the loss of many brave officers and men of this division.

I would respectfully refer the major-general commanding to the reports of Colonel Curtis and Colonel Potter for the names of those officers and men who distinguished themselves for gallantry in this attack.

Immediately after the capture of Fort Gregg, an adjoining work of the enemy's, Fort Baldwin, was carried by General Harris, who reported to me shortly after, with its garrison, some sixty in number, including its commander. For the operations of General Harris' brigade during the day, while from under my command, I refer you to his report.

My division just before night-fall was put into position to the right of Fort Gregg, with Anthony's battery on my right center. The next morning the evacuation of Petersburg was announced.

The movement to Burkeville was commenced early on the morning of the 3d, my division taking the lead on the Cox road. I arrived at Burkeville on the night of the 5th, the division having marched some thirty miles in the last day's march. Early the next morning the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, and the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moulton, were detached, by order of the major-general commanding, on an expedition to High Bridge, the railroad crossing to Sandy Creek, and I regret to state were compelled to surrender during the day, having been surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, not, however, before making a gallant resistance. These men were afterward paroled after the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court-House.

About noon on the 6th the division moved from Burkeville out on the Farmville road, following General Foster's division. The enemy was met at Rice's Station, and I went into position on the left of Foster's division; considerable skirmishing ensued, when night-fall put an end to the operations for the day.

Early next morning the enemy was found to have abandoned his position, and the movement was continued on to Farmville. At 5 a. m. of the 8th I moved out on the Lynchburg road and following General Sheridan's cavalry all day went into camp about 10 p. m. near Appomattox Station, having marched some twenty-eight miles, the men coming into camp in good order, and with but little straggling. I was on the road again at 3 o'clock next morning, and after advancing some four or five miles was ordered into line on the right of General Foster, near the Appomattox Court-House road leading to Lynchburg. The enemy were again met at this point and had just gained some little advantage over the cavalry; they were, however, easily pushed back, and on advancing into the open ground in the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House the enemy were found to have fallen back behind that place. Hostilities had ceased, and negotiations for the surrender of his entire army had commenced.

Remaining in camp at this place until the 12th I was ordered to Lynchburg with my division and Mackenzie's cavalry. General Mackenzie entered Lynchburg the same day, and my division followed the next. Immense quantities of military stores were found, all of which were destroyed, except what were required for own use, and what subsistence stores were turned over to the destitute citizens; over 5,000 prisoners were paroled. I left Lynchburg on the 16th, arriving at Appomattox Court-House the same day, and on the 17th moved for Burkeville, where the division arrived on the 19th. On the 22d we commenced our return march for Richmond, which place the division entered on the 25th.

I desire to bear testimony to the good conduct and patient endurance while on the march, and valor on the battle-field, of the officers and men of this division. To the brigade commanders—Brig. Gen. T. M. Harris, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade; Col. William B. Curtis, Twelfth West Virginia Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade; and Lieut. Col. A. Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding First Brigade—great praise is due, and I earnestly recommend them to the major-general commanding for his favorable consideration.

My staff officers—Capt. C. H. Hurd, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. I. A. Rosekrans, commissary of subsistence; Capt. J. L. C. Amee, assistant quartermaster; Capt. J. S. Gibbs, U. S. Colored Troops, aide-de-camp; Surg. R. R. Clarke, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. George Macomber, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; Capt. H. L. Karr, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, judge advocate; Capt. T. Mallory, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. J. F. Welch, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding pioneer corps; First Lieut. J. R. Brenneman, Twelfth West Virginia Volunteers, acting ordnance officer; Second Lieut. Jere Horton, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, assistant commissary of musters—by their efficient and zealous aid have rendered me most valuable services, and they have my warmest thanks for their attention to their duties and earnest desire to carry out my orders.

Inclosed please find the reports of the brigade commanders.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. TURNER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. MOALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

No. 241.

Reports of Lieut. Col. Andrew Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., INDEPENDENT DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, April 2, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following part taken by my command in the action of this day:

The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry was left on the skirmish line at Hatcher's Run, and did not join me in time to take part in the action here. It, however, did good service there, the account of which I hereby annex.*

* See No. 242, p. 1219.

I moved with the One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry from Hatcher's Run about 8 a. m.; came on to the field in front of Fort Gregg, a very strong position held by the enemy. My command supported General Foster's division, of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, advancing with him as he advanced. I found some rebel pickets behind an intrenched line, who annoyed my flank at first. I advanced by an oblique movement to the right, and then by a left half-wheel succeeded in placing one regiment of my command on the southern front of the fort. This gave me a direct fire on this front, and an enfilading one on the westerly front. We advanced rapidly without firing till we reached a road some fifty yards from the fort, when we lay down and poured in a rapid and accurate fire. We suffered severely in reaching this point, but once there had the best of it. After lying here some twenty-five minutes and succeeding in a great measure in silencing the enemy's fire, we charged the works and placed our colors on the parapet among the first. The attack was gallantly made and most stubbornly resisted. The enemy refused to yield till we were fairly within their works. My loss was 1 commissioned officer and 16 men killed, and 63 men wounded. The members of my staff rendered me most efficient aid. Words of praise are unnecessary in speaking of the conduct of either officers or men; the result of their courage speaks sufficiently for them. The fort was found to contain 56 dead rebels, 2 rifled 3-inch guns with caissons and ammunition, some 250 prisoners with arms and equipments.

It gives me great pleasure to forward so good an account of the doings of Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, commanding One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The two guns taken by him were taken from General Milroy at Winchester. The colors of regiment were taken at the same time. The flags are old offenders, and furnish their own history.

Respectfully submitted.

A. POTTER,
Lieut. Col. Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Independent Division.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., INDEPENDENT DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, April 4, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the night of April 2 I placed the One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry on picket in front of my brigade. I instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Teters, commanding, to post his vedettes well up to the enemy's works. He reports that at about 4 a. m., finding that the enemy had abandoned the works, he advanced a portion of his skirmish line into the fort. He found about sixty stand of arms and a small quantity of tobacco. He was in the works before the artillery opened.

Respectfully submitted.

A. POTTER,
Lieut. Col. Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Richmond, Va., April 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the several actions which occurred after leaving Petersburg until the surrender of the enemy's forces at Appomattox Court-House, April 9:

In obedience to orders received from division headquarters, I ordered the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, to report at those headquarters at 5 a. m. April 6. The regiment with other troops was sent to High Bridge, which crosses Bush Creek in the vicinity of Farmville. When within half a mile of the bridge they were attacked in the rear by the enemy, who was near with his whole force. A sharp engagement at once began, which was continued till every round of ammunition was expended. The men fought splendidly, driving the enemy back nearly a mile. There was no thought of surrendering till the ammunition gave out, when they were compelled to yield and the whole regiment became prisoners.* A few subsequently escaped. The balance were subsequently paroled by General Lee at the time of his surrender. In this action the regiment had 1 officer, Capt. J. F. Randolph, and 6 men wounded. The rest of the command moved with the division from Burkeville about 11 a. m. the same day, striking the enemy at Rice's Station in the afternoon of the 6th. I immediately sent forward three companies as skirmishers, who were sharply engaged with the enemy's line till dark. My loss was 1 man killed and 5 wounded. The enemy left during the night, the pursuit being resumed at daylight next morning. April 7, we encamped at Farmville. April 8, we reached the railroad near Appomattox Court-House, having marched nearly thirty miles that day. Early on the morning of the 9th we moved out and soon came upon the enemy at said court-house. The brigade was formed in line of battle, connecting with the Third Brigade on the right and the Second on the left. Two companies were sent foward as skirmishers, the brigade following in line of battle. Though under fire the brigade was not actively engaged, the enemy retreating faster than we could follow. When near Appomattox Court-House hostilities were suspended. The enemy's force was soon after surrendered by General Lee. We remained in camp till April 12, when we moved to Lynchburg. After destroying the stores at this point we returned to Burkeville, and from thence reached this place April 25, 1865, being just one month since we broke camp on the James.

I cannot conclude this, I hope, last report without bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the brigade while on the march and in battle. They have marched cheerfully and without murmuring, and have fought without a suspicion of defeat. Soldiers animated by such feelings are invincible.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. POTTER,
Lieut. Col. Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Vol. Infantry, Comdg.

[Capt. C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

* The number captured is not of record, and they are not included in table, p. 595.

No. 242.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horace Kellogg, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS 123D OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
In the Field, April 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report as the part taken by my regiment in the action of to-day:

The command occupied the skirmish line, where it did good execution in silencing the enemy's guns. At 8.30 o'clock I saw that the rebels were leaving their works in great haste, and at the same time a white flag was seen close to their works. I immediately ordered my regiment forward on the double-quick, and had the satisfaction of seeing my regimental colors planted on the enemy's works in advance of all others.

The result of the movement was the capture of 200 prisoners, 2 brass 12-pounders, 3 caissons, about 500 stand of small-arms, and 2 of the enemy's battle-flags. My loss was one man slightly wounded.

I cannot speak in too high praise of the conduct of the officers and men of my command. It was everything that could be desired. After resting my command a short time and collecting the captured property I proceeded to rejoin the brigade.

Respectfully submitted.

HORACE KELLOGG,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 123d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Lieut. THOMAS W. RIPLEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 243.

Reports of Col. William B. Curtis, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., INDEPENDENT DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
April 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the assault and capture of Battery Gregg, near Petersburg, Va., on the 2d instant, by the Second Brigade, composed of the Twelfth West Virginia, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania, and the Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers:

This brigade formed the left of the line and was the first to mount the parapets and enter the work, capturing the entire garrison of 300 men, 56 of the number being killed. The colors of the Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Volunteers were the first planted upon the parapets, and the color-bearer, Private Joseph R. Logsdon, Company C, was shot down just as the flag-staff was fixed in the ground. Three pieces of artillery were taken in the fort, and immediately turned upon the enemy in another quarter. Capt. William A. Smiley, Company D, Twelfth West Virginia Volunteers, received the surrender of Lieut. Col. J. H. Duncan, who commanded the fort. James P. Ryan, color-sergeant, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed in the act of planting his colors. Two rebel flags were captured, one each by Privates J. W. Johnston, Company B, and Charles A. Reeder,* Company

*Awarded a Medal of Honor.

G, Twelfth West Virginia Volunteers. Maj. Nathan Davis, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, nobly led on in the charge after being severely wounded, and was killed after climbing the parapet. Second Lieut. Joseph Caldwell, Company C, Twelfth West Virginia Infantry, was one of the first to enter the fort, where he was instantly killed with a bayonet.

The resistance of the enemy was desperate. Those who were foremost in entering the fort were shot down or bayoneted, and several were killed on the top of the parapet in the act of leaping inside. The officers and men of the entire command acted with the greatest bravery.

Altogether, the number of prisoners taken by this brigade amounted to 440 men, as reported by the provost guard. Part of them were captured on the skirmish line.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. B. CURTIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Independent Division.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., INDEPENDENT DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
April 25, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to your orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the operations of the army since 2d instant:

April 3, began march on the Lynchburg road, arriving at Burkeville on the 5th; distance fifty-three miles. On the 6th the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers started at 4 o'clock in the morning on an expedition to High Bridge, five miles east of Farmville, Va., where it was captured after a sharp affair with the enemy.* At 12 m. same day the brigade, comprising the Twelfth Regiment West Virginia Infantry and one company of Twenty-third Illinois Infantry only (four companies were left on duty at Burkeville, Va.), marched with the division to a point seven miles on the Lynchburg road, where it was formed in line of battle, with the division forming the left of the line, and was immediately employed to extend the skirmish line, but did not become engaged. On the 7th moved to Farmville, Va., seven miles. On the 8th marched all day and part of the night, reaching a point west of Appomattox Court-House, in front of General Lee's army, early in the morning on the 9th instant (distance thirty-two miles), and formed line on the left of the division. Excepting the skirmish line, was not actually engaged, though under the fire of the enemy's artillery; no casualties. April 12, commenced march to Lynchburg, reaching there on the 13th; distance twenty-six miles. On the 15th set out from Lynchburg, arriving at Burkeville on the 19th; distance seventy miles. April 22, left Burkeville, Va., and on the 24th arrived near Richmond, Va.; distance fifty-eight miles.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. CURTIS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*The number captured is not of record and they are not included in table, p. 595.

No. 244.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Harris, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. 3D BRIG., INDEPENDENT DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command, consisting of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiments, in the operations of the 2d instant on Hatcher's Run and in front of Petersburg:

Under orders of the general commanding the Independent Division, I assaulted the works of the enemy, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, at the point where his lines begin to refuse on the north bank of Hatcher's Run, striking them at the fort which defends the angle and from that to the run, a distance of about 300 yards, and carried them successfully without loss on my part, capturing 2 guns, 3 battle-flags, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 28 men, the greater portion of the defending force making good their retreat whilst my men were struggling through a very dense difficult slashing in front of these works, and those who remained surrendering as soon as my men entered the works.

The One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, serving temporarily under my command, having the shortest line in the advance upon the fort, succeeded in securing two of the flags, and is entitled to a large share of the honors of the occasion. We were here met by a staff officer belonging to the Sixth Corps, who came galloping up about the time my men had obtained full possession of the fort. That corps, having broken through the enemy's works some three miles on our right, and taking him on the flank, had put him to confusion, meeting my command at that point. My command was reformed within twenty minutes, the One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry remaining behind in the captured works. I advanced at once within the enemy's works toward their left, preceded by the First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, General Foster, a portion of the Sixth Corps also forming as we advanced and marching in a parallel column on our left, meeting with no opposition until within about a mile of the outer chain of forts on the south side of the town of Petersburg, where the enemy had disposed his forces to resist our farther progress. At this point I received an order from Major-General Gibbon direct to support General Foster, who had formed in line of battle a little in advance of me, and at once formed my command into a supporting line a short distance in his rear. I then joined General Foster in reconnoitering the enemy's position in order to be informed as to my surroundings and to receive his suggestions as to the manner in which I could most effectually carry General Gibbon's orders into effect.

At General Foster's suggestion I moved my command by the flank to his left, and here encountering a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters, as well as experiencing a good deal of annoyance from his shells from a battery that almost enfiladed my column from the left, I changed direction by the right flank and advanced in line a short distance, where I gained cover in a shallow ravine, and here halted and rested my command, now considerably fatigued by a long and rapid march. Shortly after gaining this cover General Foster moved his division first by the left and then by the

right flank, and took a position immediately in rear of my line for the purpose of cover and rest. Immediately after gaining this position I threw forward my skirmishers and sharpshooters, the latter armed with the Spencer rifle, and drove the enemy's advance line some distance, and as soon as my men were rested a little I started on a charge for Fort Whitworth, situated obliquely to my right at a distance of about 600 yards. My command advanced in gallant style, the men cheering and shouting as they ran, and notwithstanding they encountered a perfect storm of rifle-balls from the garrison of the fort (the enemy's guns having been removed) as also from skirmishers and sharpshooters on my left, succeeded in making a lodgment behind a cluster of small buildings, in which a regiment of the enemy had been lately quartered, at a distance of from 150 to 100 yards of the fort, with a comparatively small loss.

Finding myself now quite in advance of any portion of our lines, I here waited for them to advance, as I could not go farther without receiving an enfilading fire from Fort Gregg, situated about 600 yards to the right of Fort Whitworth, and being also at the same time under the necessity of respecting somewhat the movements of a line of the enemy with a section of artillery that had commenced to form in a position that menaced my left, and apparently for the purpose of taking advantage of my position. During my stay here my command was engaged in pouring a perfect storm of balls into the fort, and succeeded in completely silencing the garrison. I now had the satisfaction of seeing General Foster moving by a right oblique upon Fort Gregg, and the First and Second Brigades, of the Independent Division, under General Turner, coming up against it on his right, and at the same time also to see a division of the Sixth Corps and a battery advancing against the force on my left. I now only waited for this force to advance sufficiently to protect me in an advance, and during this time a most desperate conflict was going on for the possession of Fort Gregg, which finally ended in our favor. I could no longer wait for the advance of our forces on my left, as the garrison of Fort Whitworth had commenced to leave. Our final charge was now made, my command making an entrance only in time to secure a portion of the garrison. I captured, however, 1 colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and 65 men. In addition to these, we found 2 dead and 2 wounded men in the fort. A portion of my command pursued the retreating force, secured a few more prisoners, and a few were picked up by my skirmishers, raising the number to about eighty-five in all. That portion of my command which advanced beyond Fort Whitworth captured a small redoubt about 200 yards in advance, thus completing the possession of the outer defenses of Petersburg. After resting my command an hour in the fort I proceeded to join the division, by the direction of the general commanding, on the right of Fort Gregg, thus closing the day's operations.

The officers and men of my command, almost without exception, displayed great gallantry, endurance, and determination, whilst many rendered themselves conspicuous by their courage and intelligence. Without being invidious I may mention particularly Major Ayers, commanding the Eleventh West Virginia Volunteers, who though a young man, and having risen from the ranks within the last eight months, has shown himself on all occasions on which he has been tried worthy of especial notice as a most promising young officer, and I beg leave to recommend him for promotion to colonel by brevet, in order that he may continue to command the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel King hav-

ing been absent on leave during all the operations in which his regiment has been engaged since his promotion, he, consequently, not having enjoyed an opportunity to prove his ability to command as has Major Ayers. Lieutenant-Colonel Holliday, commanding the Fifteenth, and Captain Coburn, commanding the Tenth West Virginia, are also worthy of especial mention, the former for bravery bordering on recklessness, the latter for coolness, good judgment, and alacrity in obeying orders. Captain Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant Minter, each commanding a company of sharpshooters, are deserving of especial commendation, and lastly my thanks are due to Captain Gandy and Lieutenants Lazear and Rollyson for their prompt, cheerful, and intelligent performance of their duties as staff officers. Accompanying please find list of casualties.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. HARRIS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., INDEPENDENT DIV., 24TH ARMY CORPS,
April 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your circular of the 24th instant I have the honor to state that the operations of my command, consisting of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth West Virginia Infantry Regiments, since my report of the 2d instant, have consisted principally in marches, it having marched from Petersburg, via Burkeville Junction, Farmville, and Appomattox Court-House, to Lynchburg, and thence, via Appomattox Court-House, Burkeville, and Amelia Court-House, to Richmond, a distance of over 200 miles.

My command was engaged in a skirmish with a force thrown out by General Lee for the protection of the flank of his retreating army on the evening of the 6th instant, in the vicinity of High Bridge, on the South Side Railroad, and again on the morning of the 9th instant, about a mile west of Appomattox Court-House.

My casualties in these skirmishes were one wounded, viz, Private John Smith, Company F, Eleventh West Virginia, in shoulder.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. M. HARRIS,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. C. H. HURD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 245.

Report of Capt. George T. Anthony, Seventeenth Battery New York Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY,
TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Richmond, Va., April 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the operations of my command since March 26 ultimo, on which date I broke camp in obedience to orders from your headquarters and took post at Deep Bottom, Va.:

Soon after dark Monday, April [March] 27, I crossed the James at Deep Bottom, following Turner's division, crossing the Appomattox at

* Shows 10 men killed and 6 officers and 109 men wounded.

Broadway Landing, reaching the front of Petersburg before daylight on the morning of the 28th; distance marched about fifteen miles. Moved at 9 a. m. same day to headquarters Army of the Potomac, going into camp about one mile beyond for the night. 29th, moved at daylight, reaching the lines of the Second Corps at a point where they crossed the Vaughan road near Hatcher's Run, where, by direction of Maj. C. C. Abell, chief of artillery Twenty-fourth Corps, I placed my battery in position, two sections upon the left and one section upon the right of said road. March 31, relieved from position upon Vaughan road and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Foster, commanding First Division, who was about to advance our lines. Battery not engaged.

At 1 a. m. April 1 ordered by Maj. C. C. Abell to move my battery out to a position on General Foster's front, near some standing chimneys, where General Hall, of the engineers, was constructing a work for my guns. When near the position with my battery at 2 a. m., met General Hall, who reported to me that the work could not be built on account of the condition of the earth. This statement was reported by me in person to Major Abell, when he directed me to bring my battery back within the lines. Nine o'clock of same day was directed to place a section in position upon General Turner's front. The work intended for the guns was not completed until 2 a. m. of the 2d, when my guns were put in. This work was nearly parallel to and distant about 700 yards from the left face of a salient in the enemy's lines, the angle of which terminated in a redoubt mounting four guns.

At daybreak a dense fog covered the enemy's lines and did not lift until 6.30 o'clock, when a column of the enemy's troops were seen moving out of the sally-port of the redoubt toward their left. I immediately opened fire upon the column at the entrance to the work, cutting off further egress therefrom. A few well-directed shots caused the display of a white flag at the sally-port. Firing ceased, and the troops of Turner's division immediately advanced and took possession of the lines. 1 p. m. orders were received to move my battery up toward Petersburg on the line and inside of the works held by our forces in the morning. I reached the rear of Petersburg and my guns were placed in position at the right of Fort Gregg. Soon after its surrender and during the night, earth-works thrown up for their protection and orders received to open upon the enemy at daylight the following morning; before the time for executing which order it was announced that Petersburg had been evacuated. At 8 o'clock of the 3d I moved westward, following Turner's division, halting for the night after a march of about twelve miles. April 4, marched seventeen miles to Wilson's Station upon the South Side Railroad. April 5, marched to Burkeville Junction; distance twenty-five miles. April 6, left Burkeville soon after noon, [marched] to the vicinity of Rice's Station, eight miles hence, where the enemy were found intrenched. At about sunset I placed a section of my battery in position upon the Phillips plantation, near the mansion, and at that time the extreme advance of our skirmish line, and distant not more than 400 yards from the enemy. Fire was opened and kept up with good effect until darkness made it necessary to cease firing. During the night the balance of the battery was brought up and intrenched and an infantry line established seventy yards in front of my position.

On the morning of the 7th it was found that the enemy had left our front and an immediate advance made. It being impossible to follow the line of Turner's division I turned off to the right, following Foster's division, crossing the Appomattox upon the road bridge above the

High (or railroad) Bridge and joining Turner's division at Farmville at 4 p. m. April 8, moved upon the Lynchburg road at daylight, resting after a march of more than thirty miles at a point upon the railroad between Pamplin's and Appomattox Stations, at 12 midnight. Moved again at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th, with Turner's division, to the headquarters of Major-General Sheridan and near Appomattox Station, where the column halted for breakfast, and I was directed by order of General Turner to park my battery "in the open field and near the road in a place and manner to allow of the most convenient movement of the whole, or a part of it, as circumstances should demand, and await orders." I remained there until the infantry of the corps had all moved out of the open field and into the woods and were being followed by the Fifth Corps, when without further orders I followed Turner's division across the railroad, turning to the right upon the road leading to Appomattox Court-House, halting at a point where our line of battle crossed said road. No further orders were received from General Turner, but by direction of Major Abell, chief of artillery, I moved up the road to within 200 yards of the court-house about 11 a. m., and soon after hostilities had ceased. Remaining in camp at Appomattox Court-House until the morning of the 17th, at 10 a. m. we moved with Foster's division on the road to Burkeville; marched eighteen miles. April 18, moved at 5 a. m.; marched twenty miles. April 19, moved at 5.30 o'clock; marched fifteen miles, arriving at Burkeville at 1 p. m. Left Burkeville April 22, taking the Amelia Court-House road; marched eighteen miles. April 23, moved at 5 a. m.; marched twenty miles. April 24, moved at 4.45 o'clock, arriving in rear of Manchester opposite Richmond. April 25, crossed the James River at 10 o'clock to this place.

I have no casualties to report. I have to report the loss of twenty-two horses upon the march. The march was very severe, but the loss of animals arose from the impossibility of securing to them regular feed and water. It gives me pleasure to add that officers and men of my command have performed all the duties and endured the hardships of the march with a cheerfulness and alacrity worthy of the cause and the country they serve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. T. ANTHONY,
Captain, Commanding Seventeenth New York Battery.

Lieut. D. W. BURDICK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Artillery Brigade, 24th Army Corps.

No. 246.

Report of Capt. Samuel S. Elder, Battery B, First U. S. Artillery.

HDQRS. HORSE BATTERY B, FIRST U. S. ARTILLERY,
Near Richmond, Va., April 26, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Horse Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, in the operations of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps after leaving the north side of the James River, Va.:

On the 27th of March the battery left camp near Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, Va., and marched to the extreme left of the line, in rear of Petersburg, Va. April 2, engaged the enemy, and same evening advanced to near Petersburg by the Boydton

plank road, the enemy retreating before the army. April 3, 4, and 5, following the enemy up on the line of the South Side Railroad. April 6, engaged him at Rice's Station, Va. April 7 and 8, in pursuit of the enemy. April 9, engaged the enemy at Appomattox Court-House, Va., the engagement ending in the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. April 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, remained at Appomattox Court-House. April 17, commenced the march for Richmond, stopping at Burkeville Junction about forty hours.

Casualties: 1 man killed and 1 wounded.

Loss in material: Horses killed and worn out, 34; mules worn out and abandoned, 2.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. S. ELDER,
Captain, First U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery B.

Major C. C. ABELL,
Chief of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

No. 247.

Report of Lieut. Charles P. Muhlenberg, Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 26, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commencing March 27, 1865, and ending April 25, 1865, the date of the arrival of my battery at this post.

March 27, broke camp near First Division headquarters, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, at dusk, crossed James River during the night, and the Appomattox at daylight the following morning. March 29, took up position vacated by batteries of the Second Army Corps. Took up position on the evening of April 1 in front of interior line of defenses of south side of Petersburg. Marched with First Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, to vicinity of Appomattox Court-House, nothing of note incident to battery transpiring. April 9, battery in position; left and center sections engaged with the enemy's extreme right. April 17, left Appomattox Court-House for Burkeville; road heavy; animals suffering severely. April 22, left Burkeville for Richmond; road good; animals not diseased recuperating.

I have no casualties in action to report. My losses have been 5 men (4 by desertion, 1 by accident), and 27 horses by disease and exhaustion.

Of the conduct of the men of the battery, composed of regulars of various periods of enlistments, and volunteers of different organizations, I can speak in terms of highest commendation.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. P. MUHLENBERG,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

Maj. C. C. ABELL,
Chief of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the James.

No. 248.

Report of Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, U. S. Army, commanding detachment Army of the James.

HDQRS. 25TH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
In the Field, Va., April 17, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report as follows the operations of the detachment of the Army of the James, while under my command, from the 28th ultimo to the 13th instant:

Nothing unusual occurred until Saturday night, the 1st of April, when it was believed that some of the enemy's forces were leaving in front of Bermuda Hundred. I therefore directed an attack, which was made by Maj. Gen. G. L. Hartsuff early on Sunday morning, April 2. He succeeded in carrying the enemy's picket-line and developing the full force of the enemy, which was found not to have been diminished. During that day, however, about 1,400 rebel infantry, 300 cavalry, and a light battery had been seen passing down the turnpike and railroad toward Petersburg. From this and other sources of information I felt the enemy were weakening in my front north of the James, and believing that they would continue to do this during the night (to some extent at least) I ordered preparations for attack in the morning. I subsequently received orders from Lieutenant-General Grant not to attack in the morning unless I felt perfectly certain of success, as he would be able in a day or two to send me more troops, and thus make it certain. I, however, kept wary, in preparation and on strict alert, and at about 3 o'clock it was evident that the enemy was abandoning my immediate front. I ordered the troops to be awakened to get their breakfast, and gave orders for movement at daylight, and at the same time ordered the picket-line to move forward at once to feel the enemy's position.

General Devens, commanding the Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps, was the first to report to me (at about 5 o'clock) that his picket-line had full possession of the enemy's works in his front. Before daybreak I felt pretty well convinced that the enemy were evacuating Richmond, and therefore as soon as day dawned I sent Maj. A. H. Stevens, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and Maj. E. E. Graves, aide-de-camp, both of my staff, with forty of my headquarters cavalry, belonging to Companies E and H, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, to receive the surrender of the city, and to direct the authorities and citizens to cause all liquor to be destroyed and to preserve order until my troops arrived. At daybreak I started General Kautz's (First) division, Twenty-fifth Corps, up the Osborne pike, General Devens' (Third) division, Twenty-fourth Corps, up the New Market road, and the cavalry under Col. C. F. Adams, jr., Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, up the Darbytown and Charles City roads, and directed them all to halt at the outskirts of the city until further orders. I then rode ahead of the troops along the Osborne pike and entered the city hall, where I received the surrender at 8.15 a. m. Majors Stevens and Graves had entered a little after 7 a. m. I found the greatest confusion, pillaging and disorder reigning, and the city on fire in several places. I immediately set every one to work to restore order and to assist in subduing the fires. I succeeded in doing this at about 2 p. m., by which time a large and valuable portion of the city had been consumed. I ordered in, immediately after my arrival, a brigade of Devens' division, under Brevet Brigadier-General Ripley, as provost guard, and ordered all the rest of the troops into position along the inner line of redoubts around the city.

Ripley's brigade were, of course, of vital importance in restoring quiet and subduing the fire. From that time until relieved by the major-general commanding I was mainly engaged in restoring the wheels of government, and in taking care of the destitute in the manner directed by him. The first troops to reach the city were the two companies (E and H) of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry who were the escort to Majors Stevens and Graves, and their guidons were the first national colors displayed over the city. Next came the pickets of the Twenty-fourth Corps. After that, as I was in the city and not on the outskirts, I do not know what came, and is a matter of dispute, both divisions claiming the credit.

During all these operations I had the hearty and zealous co-operation of every officer under me.

I desire particularly to mention Brig. Gen. Charles Devens and Brig. Gen. George F. Shepley. They both, by most untiring vigilance, labor, and alertness, assisted me in the highest degree, and both particularly distinguished themselves in the above respects, and I earnestly recommend both for the brevet of major-general. Both have good claim to it, from length of faithful service in their present rank.

My casualties during these operations were about 90, of which 10 were killed, 40 wounded, and 40 captured by the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. WEITZEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia.

No. 249.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Richard H. Jackson, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 28, 1865.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from department headquarters of the 24th instant I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division since leaving the north side of the James. As I did not take command of the division until the 10th instant its operations prior to that date are contained in the reports of the brigade commanders, which are very full, and are herewith inclosed.

On the 10th instant, at Appomattox Court-House, I was appointed to command this division, and was ordered to march it to Petersburg. I commenced the march on the 11th instant and arrived near the present encampment on the 17th instant. The march from Appomattox Court-House to this place was performed under unusual difficulties. The roads to Burkeville Junction were in very bad order, and the horses and mules in the supply and brigade trains and the battery attached were the worst I have ever seen in the army; they were hardly able to haul the empty wagons. In this connection I think it proper to state that the animals were without forage when I started from Appomattox Court-House, and that no provision was made by the chief quartermaster for supplying them along the line of march, in fact the

train must have been entirely forgotten by him. On my own solicitation I received one day's forage from the chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac at Burkeville Junction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,
Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Bvt. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia.

ADDENDA.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Lincoln, Va., May 14, 1865.

Maj. D. D. WHEELER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twenty-fifth Army Corps:

MAJOR: I have the honor to bring to the notice of the major-general commanding as worthy of promotion by brevet in the army the following-named officers:

Maj. Lewis S. Barnes, Ninth U. S. Colored Troops, division inspector, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for highly meritorious services since his connection with this division and for his ability, energy, and faithful conduct since its organization to the present time. As this promotion is well deserved I earnestly hope it will be made.

Surg. C. P. Heichhold, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, chief medical officer of the division, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for highly meritorious services during the last campaign in Virginia against the rebels.

Col. James Shaw, jr., Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, commanding First Brigade, to be brigadier-general by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

Col. W. W. Woodward, One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Third Brigade, to be brigadier-general by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

Col. L. F. Haskell, Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops, to be brigadier-general by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in action April 2 and 9, 1865.

Maj. Thomas Wright, Thirty-first U. S. Colored Troops, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

Capt. William V. Smith, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the attack on Fort Gilmer September 29, 1864. Captain Smith is now suffering from wounds received in that action.

Capt. Thomas McCarty, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, to be major by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in the attack on Fort Gilmer September 29, 1864.

Capt. Charles L. Rice, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, brigade inspector, to be major by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

Capt. Frank F. Newland, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, to be major by brevet for gallant services in action April 2 and 9, 1865, and for meritorious conduct during the whole of the recent campaign.

Capt. Fred. A. Chapman, Twenty-ninth U. S. Colored Troops, to be major by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

Capt. Ira H. Evans, One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, brigade inspector, to be major by brevet for gallant services in action on the 2d and 9th of April, 1865, and for meritorious conduct during the last seven months.

Capt. Marshall H. Twitchell, One hundred and ninth U. S. Colored Troops, to be major by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

Capt. Charles Kireker, One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, to be major by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

First Lieut. Francis H. Taggart, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, to be captain by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

First Lieut. William H. Brooks, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, to be captain by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in action October 13, 1864, to be major by brevet for gallant services in action on the 2d and 9th days of April, 1865, and for meritorious conduct during the last seven months.

First Lieut. M. T. Kelly, One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, to be captain by brevet for meritorious services during the recent campaign from March 27 to April 9, 1865.

First Lieut. James M. Lyon, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, to be captain by brevet for meritorious services during the last seven months and for gallant conduct in action April 2 and 9, 1865.

The services of Col. E. Martindale, Eighty-first U. S. Colored Troops, are believed to have been of great value during the rebellion. Although not having served under my immediate command I think that his claims for promotion should be considered. I therefore respectfully recommend, if it meets the views of the major-general commanding, that he be nominated for promotion by brevet to the rank of brigadier-general.

I respectfully invite the attention of the major-general commanding to the letter of Col. James Shaw, jr., of April 20, 1865, advocating the promotion of Surg. C. P. Heichhold, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, and to my own indorsement of May 2, 1865, on that letter, which is herewith inclosed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. JACKSON,

Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 250.

Report of Surg. Charles P. Heichhold, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, Surgeon-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, near Petersburg, Va., April 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department of this division in the recent campaign of the armies operating against Richmond:

When the division was ordered to march from Chaffin's farm on the 27th ultimo, I was furnished by Surg. W. A. Conover, medical director, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, the following transportation: Nineteen two-horse ambulances, three medical supply teams, two teams for forage one Autenreith wagon; four ambulances additional joined us near Ford's

Station, making a total of twenty-three ambulances. The division was well equipped and in good physical condition. The Autenreith wagon was well stored with medicines and hospital supplies, and the teams laden with tent flies, blankets, &c., sufficient to provide for the sick and wounded in any emergency which was likely to arise. I several times provided hospital accommodations for several hundred patients, but happily they were not needed. The casualties in the division were as follows: Wounded, officers, 1; men, 30; total, 31. Killed, men, 4. Aggregate loss, 35. There were treated on the march on account of sickness, officers, 23; men, 185; total, 208; with the following result: Returned to duty, officers, 19; men, 89; total, 108. Of the sick and wounded there were sent to the following places, to be forwarded to general hospital: To Humphreys' Station, 14; to field hospital Twenty-fourth Army Corps, 6; to Warren's Station, 11; to Wilson's Station, South Side Railroad, 55; to Burkeville Junction, 33; to field hospital Twenty-fifth Army Corps, 8; total, 127. With the sick and wounded left at Wilson's Station, I left an assistant surgeon, with 1 field pannier, 2 hospital tent flies, 1 ambulance, and 400 rations, and wish to direct your attention to the fact that Surgeon Ainsworth, U. S. Army, took from the assistant surgeon in whose charge I had left them the ambulance, flies, and pannier, and I have not been able to find any trace of him or the property he so unauthorizedly took away.

Taking into consideration the fact that the greater portion of the command is composed of men who had never endured the hardships of a campaign, I am highly gratified with the manner in which they passed through this one. In an experience of more than three years I never witnessed greater powers of endurance. There was no straggling, and the men were constantly in the best of spirits. The command is now in good sanitary condition. The medical officers of this division discharged their duties faithfully, but I am particularly indebted to Surg. L. H. Gratigny, of the One hundred and ninth U. S. Colored Troops, and Surg. William H. Egle, of the One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, for their zeal in caring for the sick and wounded. To Chaplain Johnson, One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, I am also under deep obligations for his untiring attention and care in providing for their wants, thus placing him in strong contrast with the other chaplains of the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. HEICHHOLD,
Surgeon Eighth U. S. Colored Troops,
Surgeon-in-Chief Second Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps.

Capt. IRA H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 251.

Report of Lieut. Dilwyn V. Purington, Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
April 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from the brevet brigadier-general commanding I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions in my department during the recent campaign:

I took charge of the quartermaster's department of this division on the 27th of March, in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General

Birney, to act for Capt. A. T. Atwood, assistant quartermaster, who was away on leave of absence for thirty days. The number of teams required by the division at the time I took charge of the quartermaster's department to complete the allowance in accordance with General Orders, No. 37, headquarters Armies of the United States, was eighteen. There were procured during the day, viz: From the ambulance officer, Second Division, three wagons with teams complete; from Capt. F. Crain, assistant quartermaster, First Division, fifteen wagons. The wagons and teams received from Captain Crain were in a most miserable condition. The mules were poor and weakly. Thirteen of these teams were put with the supply train, and loaded with, on an average, 1,700 pounds weight. The march of the night of the 27th was an extremely wearisome one, the train moving a distance of only four miles during the whole night. The train crossed the Appomattox River at daylight on the morning of the 28th, and moved on toward Pitkin's Station. At 11 a. m., while the engineers were repairing the road, I ordered the teams to be unhitched from the wagons, watered, and fed. For this I was censured by Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, chief quartermaster, Army of the James, but my explanation of the condition of the teams was satisfactory. The march was resumed and concontinued to Humphreys' Station without any unusual occurrence other than frequent stopping of teams, breaking of harness, &c. At Humphreys' Station the teams were rested two days. Several mules had died or given out so as to be worthless, and in consequence many of the six-mule teams were reduced to four mules. This was particularly the case with the teams received from Captain Crain; the first night's march had completely jaded them. At this place the supply and forage trains had been refitted. The march was resumed on the 2d [3d] of April by the Cox road. This road at a point near Sutherland's Station had become nearly impassable. The trains of the Sixth Army Corps were passing at the same time with the trains of this division. I was from 6 p. m. on the 2d [3d] to daylight on the 3d [4th] crossing this place.

After feeding and watering the teams the march was resumed. During the morning Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, chief quartermaster Twenty-fourth Army Corps, then acting chief quartermaster Army of the James, sent Captain Alberger, assistant quartermaster, to assist me in getting the train along. This favor was highly appreciated as the brigade quartermasters had to exert themselves sufficiently to get the teams of their respective brigades along. Early in the day a corporal who was acting as wagon-master reported that one of the teams I had received from Captain Crain had stalled in the rear of the train, and was then about a mile in the rear. His report was that the mules were completely exhausted, and it was doubtful if the team could get along even after the wagon was emptied. As the remainder of the wagons were loaded, I ordered him to abandon the pork, and come on with the wagon. The corporal reported to me at Farmville, on our return from Appomattox Court-House, that he had used every exertion to get the team along, but the team had become so worn out as to be unable to draw the empty wagon, and his forage and rations running out he had left it on the road. This wagon was sent for, but had been taken by some unknown person.

The train of this division arrived at Burkeville Junction on the night of the 6th and encamped near the station. About 10 p. m. I received an order from Major-General Ord, commanding Army of the James, a copy of which is herewith annexed, to furnish Lieutenant Olcott, commanding Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, with eighteen horses and a six-mule team complete without wagon. By a verbal order from Colonel

Lawrence I was directed to select these animals from among the best in the train. This took the animals from six wagons, and the best that I had. The morning of the 7th I was ordered to follow the train of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and to take my wagons all along if possible. Several horses and mules were sent to me to enable me to get them along, but they were nearly all broken-down animals and had never been worked together. A guard was left with them and under the general direction of the acting assistant quartermaster First Brigade. The next day on our arrival at Farmville I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence, acting chief quartermaster, to send all the unserviceable wagons to Burkeville with the animals. The number of the wagons sent was sixteen. These, in addition to the six left at Burkeville, making twenty-two, were to remain at Burkeville to recruit their strength. Three of these I was obliged to leave in camp in the neighborhood of Burkeville, under the charge of Lieutenant Brown, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, who had been ordered there for the purpose of taking charge of unserviceable wagons. The march from Appomattox Court-House to Petersburg was arduous in the extreme, a great deal of rain falling during the time occupied in making it, this making the roads muddy and heavy. Fortunately the wagons were loaded light, and by order of the brevet brigadier-general the loads were equalized throughout the train.

The First Brigade was furnished with five additional wagons, the Second Brigade with six, and the Third Brigade with four. The unserviceable train from Burkeville was left under the charge of Lieut. M. S. Towne, regimental quartermaster, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, with directions to march by easy stages to Petersburg. He reported to me within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the main train. The teams of the division were not out of forage during the entire march, and only for a few days were the rations reduced below the authorized allowance. A forage train was placed at the head of the train daily and foraging parties sent in advance to scour the country in search of grain, which was generally found. The wagon train of this division was not in a condition to participate in such marches as we were called upon to make.

On the 27th of March, when I took charge of the division, there were in the supply train fifty-three teams and in the ammunition train twenty teams. Of these seventy-three teams not more than forty could be called serviceable. It became evident during the early part of the march that there had been a lack of energy in those who had previously had charge of the train. Wagon-masters and teamsters had been accustomed to do as they chose, and during the whole march I was obliged to personally superintend the hitching of teams.

I have now ten wagons, for which I have no serviceable animals. Requisition has, however, been made for them, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be obtained. With those and the means of transportation which I have estimated to be drawn in May, the train will be put in the best possible condition.

The total loss of mules during the march was 79; the total loss of horses was 31.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. V. PURINGTON,

Lieut. and Regtl. Q. M. Seventh U. S. Colored Troops,
and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. I. H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 252.

Report of Capt. Henry F. Hawkes, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, Chief Commissary.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Petersburg, Va., April 28, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 77, paragraph 3, headquarters Department of Virginia, Army of the James, before Richmond, Va., March 18, 1865, I reported for duty as commissary of subsistence of this division on the 26th of March. By orders received from Bvt. Col. M. P. Small, chief commissary of subsistence, Army of the James, I was directed to have four days' marching rations in the haversacks of the men and eight days' rations in the train, but owing to the insufficiency of transportation, and after having, through the personal exertions of Col. M. P. Small, procured fifteen additional wagons for the supply train, I was unable to fully comply with the order, and when we broke camp and commenced our march on the 27th of March the troops had four days' in haversacks and seven days' in the train. By anticipating contingencies that might arise and by procuring supplies as opportunity offered, notwithstanding the deficiency and poor quality of the transportation, which was constantly decreasing by the death of animals and abandonment of wagons, I have been enabled during the entire campaign to issue full marching rations to the troops of this command. In addition to this I have issued 7,000 rations of bread and 2,800 rations each of coffee, sugar, and salt, to Confederate prisoners, and have in addition transferred to other commands, to supply their deficiencies, 18,462 rations of coffee and 11,820 rations of sugar, besides the small stores forming a component part of the ration. During the entire march from the James River to Appomattox Court-House and return to this camp, the troops of this division have had issued to them full marching rations, and have not been a day without food except in individual cases when they have wasted or squandered the rations issued to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. HAWKES,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, 2d Division, 25th Army Corps.

Capt. IRA H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 253.

Report of Col. James Shaw, jr., Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 25TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of this brigade during the last campaign:

On the 27th of March the Seventh, One hundred and ninth, and One hundred and sixteenth Regiments U. S. Colored Troops (One hundred and fifteenth U. S. Colored Troops remaining in camp, having a few days before been removed from Fort Burnham and lines in its vicinity that we had occupied during the winter to a position a mile in the rear), broke camp at dark, crossed the James and Appomattox Rivers, and marched to the extreme left of the lines of the Army of the Potomac, near Hatcher's

Run, where we arrived at noon on the 29th instant. On the 30th we changed our position, but still remained in the works. On the 31st our lines were advanced to within a few hundred yards of the rebel works and I was ordered to form for an attack. These orders (given by General Birney) were countermanded, and during that day and the following one (April 1) we remained in the same position, being shelled occasionally by the enemy, but without result.

Early in the morning of April 2 heavy firing was heard on our right and we again formed for attack, but the lines of the enemy had been broken by the Sixth Army Corps, their right had been turned by the Second and Fifth Corps and the cavalry, and they were deserting the works in our front. We advanced, crossed the lines in our front, and, moving to the right, joined the Sixth Army Corps, who had swept the works from their own front to this point. Halting here for a few moments, we then marched toward the city, which was being closely invested by our troops; took up a position on the right of the division, connecting with the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, under command of General Seymour.

In this position we rested for the night. Early next morning (April 3) I received information that the city was being evacuated and orders to advance. Deploying a portion of the Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, I advanced on their works, found them entirely deserted, and continued the march toward the city, which I entered with the skirmish line at 5.30 a. m. An hour or two later we were again on the road in pursuit of Lee; marched on the Cox road, and halted for the night near Sutherland's, ten miles from the city.

April 4, marched at 4 a. m., but by some mistake the division had taken the Namozine instead of the Cox road, and being delayed we marched but seven miles during the a. m. Here I was detached from the division and ordered to return to Sutherland's with the Seventh and One hundred and ninth U. S. Colored Troops (the One hundred and sixteenth being ordered to report to Colonel Woodward, commanding Third Brigade), and hold that point until the arrival of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, under General Willcox.

Returning as ordered, I remained until the evening of April 5, when General Willcox arrived and I started to rejoin my division, then two days' march ahead. At Burkeville I halted for rations and orders and was detained several hours; yet on the 9th I reported to General Turner (General Birney having been relieved) at Appomattox Court-House, having made ninety-six miles in four days, and that without a straggler. We were an hour or two too late to witness the surrender of General Lee and his army, but had done our best to be in time.

On the 10th I received orders to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Jackson, and on the 11th started on our return to Petersburg, which we reached on the evening of Monday, April 17.

The brigade was not at any time actively engaged, though always ready and often expecting it.

The officers and men of my command have during this short campaign, by their endurance of hardships, hard marches, and short rations, shown the true spirit and fortitude of the soldier; they have each and all my hearty thanks.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SHAW, JR.,
Colonel Seventh U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. IRA H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 254.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ulysses Doubleday, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 25TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the campaign just ended:

Breaking camp March 27 at dusk, we marched by way of Varina and Broadway Landing to Humphreys' Station, near which we encamped on the 29th. The next afternoon, with two regiments, the Forty-first and One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, I reported to General R. S. Foster, commanding First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, then engaged with the enemy. My troops were held in reserve till dark, when they assisted in throwing up breast-works on the ground won during the day. The next morning, with the Eighth and Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops, I reported to General Turner, near Hatcher's Run, remaining in reserve until the next afternoon, when we rejoined this division. On the 2d of April we advanced inside of the abandoned lines of the enemy to a point south of Petersburg, near Battery No. 45, which, by direction of General Birney, I prepared to storm. He soon after ordered me to place my men so that the enemy could see them, which was done, and they were consequently exposed for more than an hour to the fire of eleven pieces of artillery, which was only prevented from being very destructive by the want of skill on the part of the gunners and their firing mostly solid shot. Warm skirmishing was kept up till dark.

At daylight on the 3d the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops planted its colors on the works abandoned during the night by the enemy. The rest of the brigade soon followed, and after marching through the town, started the same morning in pursuit of the rebel army, moving on the Cox road to Blacks and Whites, and thence by way of Burkeville to Farmville, where on the 7th the brigade was temporarily attached to General Foster's division of the Twenty-fourth Corps.

On the 8th a forced march of thirty miles was made. Moving before daylight of the 9th, a position was taken on the Lynchburg road, near Appomattox Court-House, up which the command moved at 7 a. m., at which time the artillery and cavalry skirmishers were warmly engaged. These last, with their supports, were speedily driven in and pressed in a panic-stricken mob along my line, through which they vainly tried to break. The rebel infantry followed them so closely that Major-General Sheridan ordered me to stop them. Forming the Eighth and Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops in line, I advanced against the rebel line, which no sooner perceived us than it fell back in disorder, closely followed by my skirmishers, who drove it for half a mile. Soon after I rejoined General Foster's division, which we found advancing on the enemy's right, but negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces having begun, no more fighting occurred. On the 10th I reported with my command to Bvt. Brig. Gen. R. H. Jackson, commanding this division, and on the 11th commenced the march to our present camp, near which we arrived on the 17th instant.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of both officers and men, but desire to especially mention Capt. Frank F. Newland, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops, who on two occasions, while in command of the skirmish line, engaged the enemy with skill and success and

showed himself a brave officer. My regimental commanders—Col. L. F. Haskell, Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops; Col. and Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops; Lieut. Col. James Givin, One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops; and Maj. Theo. C. Glazier, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops—by their coolness under fire and good management of their regiments, proved themselves most valuable officers. Lieutenants Morgan, Brooks, Lyon, and Schively, of my staff, conducted themselves at all times most bravely and creditably.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY,
Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. I. H. EVANS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 255.

Report of Col. Samuel C. Armstrong, Eighth U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops in the late campaign:

The regiment crossed the James River at Varina Landing March 29 [28], 1865; the following day marched to Hatcher's Run, and there encamped before the defenses of Petersburg. On the 31st was ordered as a support to General Turner's provisional division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. The day after massed for an attack on the defenses of Petersburg. On the morning of the 2d entered the outer line of works, which had been abandoned by the enemy, and marched at once to the interior and principal line protecting the city; massed for an attack on one of the main forts; sent forth Captains Newland and Camp with their companies as skirmishers, who advanced handsomely and close up to the enemy's works, driving their skirmishers, this under a brisk fire of musketry and shells. The order for attack was countermanded. Early on the morning of the 3d the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, with orders to press the enemy's works and ascertain if they were still present and develop their strength. The line advanced just before daylight and found the enemy's works abandoned; took possession of three pieces of artillery and several caissons and wagons left in the works. Captain Camp, Company I, was first to enter the line, immediately followed by Major Pell. The regiment was at once advanced on and into Petersburg, receiving a number of deserters and a most cheering and hearty welcome from the colored inhabitants of the city, whom their presence had made free. Same day (3d) marched to Sutherland's Station, on the Cox road. The day after was train guard. On the 5th, 6th, and 7th made severe marches. Reported to General Foster on the 8th, and made a long and most exhausting march of thirty-five miles. April 9, moved out of camp at 3 a. m., and shortly afterward were ordered to the support of Sheridan's cavalry, which was retreating in disorder and attempting to break through our line. Formed line of battle; arrested the progress of the enemy. Captain Newland at once deployed his company as skirmish-

ers, and assisted in driving back the enemy's skirmishers and line of battle. Soon after marched to another position on the left, where it remained to April 11. On that day marched for Petersburg, arriving at the defenses of the city April 17, 1865.

It is impossible to name any officers as having specially distinguished themselves, all were so zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. C. ARMSTRONG,
Colonel Eighth U. S. Colored Troops.

Lieutenant LYON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 256.

Report of Col. Llewellyn F. Haskell, Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIRST U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
April 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops in the operations resulting in the capture of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia and the return of the regiment to Petersburg:

At dusk on the 27th of March the regiment took its place in the brigade column, and, marching all night, halted at 7.30 a. m. near Birney's Station for several hours on the morning of the 28th, and bivouacked near Hancock's Station at 8 p. m. On the 29th the regiment marched to Humphreys' Station, where it bivouacked at 2 p. m. On the 30th the regiment moved out to the rifle-pits at 7 a. m., and back in a heavy rain. At 3.30 p. m. passed through the rifle-pits and formed line at 4 p. m. at the edge of the woods in our front. At dark moved to the rear of Colonel Woodward's brigade, where 500 men were detailed from the regiment to throw up rifle-pits in our front, from which duty they returned at 1.30 a. m. on the 31st. At daybreak moved back to the first position of yesterday afternoon. It rained hard this morning. From 9.30 a. m. till 12 m. there was brisk skirmishing in our front. The regiment was relieved by the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops at 11 a. m., and moved to the rear, remaining in reserve until 1 p. m., when I moved to the right and commenced a line of rifle-pits at the point where Colonel Fairchild's brigade lay. At 6 p. m. the regiment was relieved by the One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops. The regiment was paid during the night, and returned to the line at 5 a. m. April 1. At 9 a. m. moved to the right near the place I left last night, and cut a road through the slashing to division headquarters, and continued work on the rifle-pits, remaining here all night. On the 2d instant, at 8 a. m., moved to the left, and at 8.30 a. m. entered the enemy's works in our front, which they had just abandoned, then moved to the right inside their works toward Petersburg. At 12.45 p. m. formed in line on the right of the Cox road. At 1.15 p. m. moved to the right, passing the fort captured by the Twenty-fourth Corps, and at 2 p. m. formed line, unslung knapsacks, and prepared to charge Battery No. 45, in our front, and lay here under a shell fire for two hours, when we moved back a little and bivouacked for the night.

On the 3d the men were awakened at 3 a. m., and at 4.30 a. m. followed the Eighth U. S. Colored Troops (which advanced as skir-

mishers) toward the fort in our front, and finding their works abandoned by the enemy I entered them, and turning to the right marched into Petersburg, leaving guards to protect all inhabited houses, by order of General Birney. At 6.15 a. m., having passed through the city, halted close to the river. Started again at 7.30 a. m., and, moving out by the Cox road, bivouacked at 7 p. m. eleven miles from Petersburg. On the 4th the regiment started at 4 a. m., marched all day, and just after dark bivouacked near Spain's house. On the 5th the regiment was detailed as train guard, and started just after daylight, reaching Blacks and Whites Station at 2.30 p. m., where we bivouacked for the night. On the 6th, starting at 4.45 a. m., at 8.30 a. m. passed through Nottoway Court-House; at 3 p. m. halted at Burkeville one hour for dinner, then marched toward the front till 8.30 p. m., when we bivouacked not far from the High Bridge. On the 7th the regiment was up at 3.30 a. m.; started for the front at daylight; at 6 a. m. halted on General Turner's left; at 8 a. m. moved forward, and at 8.30 a. m. forded Sandy River; at 10 a. m. crossed another considerable stream, moved to the left in the rain, and stood in it three hours while the other troops were crossing a little stream on logs, and at 5 p. m., after a hard march without dinner, reached Farmville, where we bivouacked for the night. My men were very much fatigued by this day's march.

On the 8th the regiment was up at 2.30 a. m.; at 6.30 a. m. passed through Farmville and joined General Foster's division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps; halted two hours for dinner near Prospect Depot. At 5.30 p. m. passed through Walker's Church, and leaving here marched till 1.30 a. m. on the 9th instant, when we halted for supper till 3 a. m. near Appomattox Court House, when we moved to the front, halting at General Sheridan's headquarters at 5 a. m. for two hours, then moving to the front. We had not marched far before the cavalry, on our right flank (as we marched), were driven in, and the regiment, facing by the rear rank, advanced in line through the strip of wood the cavalry had left, then lay down, and sent A and one platoon of F Company to the front as skirmishers. They advanced, driving the enemy from the fields in our front, and crossing them, they held the edge of the woods on the farther side for an hour, until ordered to rejoin the regiment, when relieved by General Turner's skirmishers. They behaved very handsomely. At 9.30 a. m. moved to the left and formed part of the second line of General Foster's division, and followed the movements of his first line until 11 a. m., when we heard that General Lee had surrendered, and moving a little to the right remained here all night. April 10, remained in camp all this rainy day. On the 11th, starting at 5 a. m., passed through Appomattox Court-House at 6 a. m.; at 6 p. m. bivouacked at Prospect Depot. On the 12th, starting at 7 a. m., at 3 p. m. passed through Farmville in the cadenced step, and bivouacked near the High Bridge at dark. On the 13th, starting at 8 a. m., we bivouacked at 7 p. m. about nine miles from Burkeville. On the 14th, starting at 7.30 a. m., at 11 a. m. passed through Burkeville, and at 6 p. m. bivouacked two miles and a half from the junction. On the 15th, starting at 7 a. m., in a heavy rainstorm, at 1.45 [p. m.] we passed through Nottoway Court-House, and at 4 p. m. bivouacked five miles from this little town. On the 16th, starting at 7.45 a. m., we bivouacked at 6.30 p. m. at Ford's Station. On the 17th Major Cheney and six companies of the regiment were detailed as train guard. Starting with the other four companies at 7.45 a. m., I bivouacked near the signal tower, just inside our old lines, three miles from Petersburg, at 7.30 p. m.

Both officers and men deserve my hearty commendation for their excellent soldierly behavior upon these long and often very fatiguing forced marches, notwithstanding the loss of much sleep and frequently being on short rations, as well as upon the several occasions when the regiment was under fire.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LLEWELLYN F. HASKELL,
Colonel Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops.

Lieut. JAMES M. LYON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 257.

Report of Maj. Theodore C. Glazier, Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-FIFTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
In the Field, Va., April 18, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops during the late campaign, ending April 17, 1865:

On the 25th [27th] of March, 1865, the regiment broke camp near Fort Harrison, Va., and marched to a position southwest of Petersburg. On April 3, at 5 a. m., it entered Petersburg, having been shelled slightly by the enemy on the previous day, with a loss of but four wounded, one seriously. The march was resumed the day following and continued until the 9th, when Lee surrendered. Nothing of interest occurred on the return march.

The officers and men, with but one exception in the former grade, behaved as well during the march to and from the place of surrender as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. C. GLAZIER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES M. LYON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 258.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Givin, One hundred and twenty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops.

HEADQUARTERS 127TH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment U. S. Colored Troops in the recent active campaign:

On the afternoon of Wednesday, March 29, 1865, the regiment was for the first time drawn up in line of battle, with a prospect of engaging the enemy on the west side of Hatcher's Run, and in support of Foster's division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. Skirmishing continued throughout the night, but the regiment was not engaged. At night a

detail of 500 men was engaged in throwing up breast-works. At daylight again formed line, and at 9.30 a. m. 30th was relieved by the Forty-fifth U. S. Colored Troops and ordered to the rear to rest, but before reaching camp was ordered, with the Forty-first U. S. Colored Troops, to the right to relieve Colonel Fairchild's brigade, Twenty-fourth Corps. Here threw up another line of works, connecting with the line thrown up the night previous and perpendicular to the old line of the Army of the Potomac. At night slept on arms, and on the 31st resumed strengthening line of works. April 1, remained in same position. April 2, entered rebel works, moved up to Battery 45, and formed for charge on right of brigade with one "group of fours" from each company advanced as skirmishers. In this position the regiment sustained a severe fire, but owing to inaccuracy of the rebel marksmen only three men were wounded, none killed. The position of the regiment being considered by the brigadier-general commanding division (on personal inspection) too much exposed, he ordered me to place it in a safer position, when I advanced about 100 yards to the foot of a hill. After remaining in this position for some time the brigade was withdrawn.

At daylight on the 3d moved with the division through the enemy's works at Battery 45 and entered Petersburg, thence out the Cox road to the intersection of the South Side Railroad. April 4, marched to Wilson's Station; April 5, to Blacks and Whites; April 6, to Rice's Station. April 7, by a circuitous route entered Farmville. April 8, marched day and night, and at daylight arrived in front of the rebel army near Appomattox Court-House. April 9, was ordered to guard the ammunition train of the Twenty-fourth Corps (to which at that time the brigade was attached); convoyed it close to the skirmish line until the enemy surrendered.

During this very severe march regimental commanders had a fine opportunity of judging of both officers and men. The majority of the officers of this regiment proved themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them. The services of Capt. E. N. Willard, who acted as major, were invaluable; although sick he did not leave his post until after the surrender. Captains Tinkham and Stanfield, Lieutenants Markley, Harding, and Stewart deserve special mention. The men, though short of rations and almost worn out with fatigue, moved on without a murmur as long as there was an enemy to follow, and proved themselves to be a body of men upon whom the Government can safely rely in her hour of peril.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GIVIN,

Lieut. Col. 127th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JAMES M. LYON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 259.

Report of Col. William W. Woodward, One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 25TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Petersburg, Va., April 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my command from the date of moving from the north bank of the James River. In accordance with instructions from Second Division headquarters, One hundred and twenty-ninth and Thirty-first U. S. Colored Troops were in line in

readiness to march at sunset the 27th of March, 1865. The Tenth and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, with the two first-mentioned regiments, composed the Third Brigade, the two latter regiments remaining on the old line on the north bank. At precisely sunset I marched with my command—the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first U. S. Colored Troops—to Varina Landing, there forming a junction with the balance of the division, continuing the march throughout the night. The morning found us in the vicinity of the defenses around Petersburg. The moving of troops and the activity of the entire army convinced me at once that we were to take a part in what resulted in the last great struggle for the overthrow of Lee's army. Resting six hours, we continued our march toward the left of our line till late on the 28th ultimo, when we halted near Robertson's. The 29th and 30th we still continued moving toward the left of our lines, and finally halted and took position beyond Hatcher's Run, deployed and connecting with General Foster's division, Twenty-fourth Corps, on his right, and Colonel Dandy's brigade on his left. I at once ordered a strong skirmish line to connect with Foster and Dandy. The enemy's line retreated after a few shots, and the line was established. Under the direction of an engineer a line of works was at once constructed so as to connect the important points, thickly wooded, the clearing being very much exposed to the shells from the guns of the enemy. In this position the troops rested for the night without interruption, except the picket-firing, which was kept up throughout the night.

The morning of the 31st ultimo the enemy's skirmish line advanced a few rods, seemingly intent on regaining the lost ground in my front. I immediately ordered the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Colonel Royce commanding, forward, deployed to support the line and drive the enemy back. This regiment moved forward handsomely and took the position ordered, but the skirmish line maintained their position. The entire day was occupied in keeping the enemy in their main works, which was done principally by the skirmish line and sharpshooters, under the command of Captain Porter, of the Twenty-ninth Regiment. His line advanced to within a few feet of the enemy's abatis, and kept up such an accurate fire that they dare not show their heads on their line. At night-fall my command was relieved by the First Brigade, Second Division. I retired under cover and encamped for the night.

On the afternoon of the 1st of April was ordered back on the old line to relieve a brigade of the Sixth Corps. On the morning of the 2d instant, at 4 o'clock, was ordered forward in haste, as the enemy was evacuating; moved on speedily as possible through the enemy's main line; advanced and took position near Fort Gregg, supporting a battery by the Thirty-first Regiment, Colonel Ward commanding. This regiment, although exposed to the enemy's fire of solid shot, took their position with the greatest coolness. The enemy's guns in the immediate vicinity of Fort Gregg being silenced, the battery advanced without support and the Thirty-first retiring to former position. At 3 o'clock moved to the right around Fort Gregg, and took position near Budd's residence. At this point the One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, Lieutenant Colonel Laird commanding, belonging to First Brigade, reported to me. I assigned him to position on my left and connecting with General Turner's command. My line was ordered forward to get a more favorable position. The skirmish line advanced, and without any resistance the enemy's line retired to their main works. At this point I connected with Colonel Doubleday, commanding Second Brigade, on his right, and was exposed to a shell fire from

Battery 45. Was preparing to advance upon the enemy's works at 6.30, when the order was countermanded. The troops rested for the night, except the party detailed to construct a new line.

April 3, at 4 a. m. were again in motion, advancing toward Battery 45; passed through their line, the skirmish line of the enemy retiring in my front without firing a shot. The head of my column arriving in Petersburg at 5.10 a. m., I was ordered forward immediately in pursuit of Lee; moved on the Cox road; continued the march uninterrupted (except the fatigue and hunger incident to marches of such a character). This a. m. the One hundred and sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, Colonel Laird commanding, was ordered to report to First Brigade.

April 4, at Wilson's the One hundred and sixteenth again ordered to report to me. The 5th, 6th, and 7th, with long and fatiguing marches, bring us to Farmville. At this point I was ordered, with my command, to report to Brevet Major-General Turner, commanding Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps. The march of the 8th instant brings us near Appomattox Court-House; encamped near South Side Railroad. Early a. m. of the 9th instant in motion, moving toward Appomattox Court-House; arriving near that place my command was ordered on the left of General Foster's division, to connect with his right. A staff officer of General Gibbon informed me the enemy were massing on our left, evidently intending to flank us. The double-quick was ordered, the troops advancing splendidly, but was soon checked by General Custer's division of cavalry crossing the road parallel to me. As soon as possible moved to position, deployed, and advanced in line—One hundred and sixteenth on the right, Thirty first the left, and Twenty-ninth the center. The line advanced in splendid order, driving the enemy's line of skirmishers back to their main line. Their right gave way as we advanced. Their whole [line] receded into a dense woods in their rear, which was soon evacuated by them. We had advanced one mile. Orders were received that a flag of truce was received asking a suspension of hostilities. The terms having been agreed upon went into camp near the court-house. April 10, was ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Jackson, who had been assigned to command Second Division. April 11, was ordered to move back to Petersburg; arrived there the 17th instant.

During this short but very successful campaign the troops endured the privations, fatigue, and hunger with a commendable spirit.

The casualties of the command are 6 killed, 9 wounded. Although very often exposed to the enemy's fire, their practice was generally inaccurate and only occasionally any harm was the result.

I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding to the promptness and efficiency of the regimental commanders in executing my orders at a time valor and courage must have been required, and, with few exceptions, the unwearied labor and zeal of all the officers of the command. I also desire to bear testimony to the promptness and skill of the officers of my staff in their untiring labors to promote the interest of the command, and in conveying orders with accuracy and haste when and where required; also to the good conduct generally of the enlisted men of the command, during a period of severe marching, and reduction of rations, amounting to almost absolute destitution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. WOODWARD,

Colonel 116th U. S. Colored Troops, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. I. H. EVANS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 260.

Report of Brig. Gen Ranald S. Mackenzie, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Near Richmond, Va., May 8, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command during the late campaign:

The command left camp near New Market road on the 28th of March, and was composed as follows: The First Brigade, under the command of Col. R. M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, consisted of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry and Company G, Twentieth New York Cavalry; the Second Brigade, under the command of Col. S. P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, [consisted of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry,] First Maryland Cavalry, and Battalion First District of Columbia Cavalry. The remaining companies of the Twentieth New York Cavalry and the dismounted men of the whole command were left in camp, all under the orders of Lieut. Col. D. M. Evans, Twentieth New York Cavalry, who was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding forces. The command which started in the campaign numbered 54 officers and 1,629 enlisted men. The march was continued till early on the morning of the 29th, when the command bivouacked near Varina Station, on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; and moving again about 8 a. m. continued the march to the vicinity of Humphreys' Station, where the command went into camp, but was ordered the same evening to proceed to the crossing of the Rowanty, in the vicinity of Reams' Station, and guard the trains of the Army of the Potomac assembled there. The command remained on this duty till the 1st of April, when orders were received from Lieutenant-General Grant, through Major-General Ord, to proceed at once to Dinwiddie Court-House and report to Major-General Sheridan. The command moved about 3.30 a. m., and reported as ordered. I was directed to move by a cross-road to the White Oak Swamp road, at a point about three miles to the right of Five Forks, to take possession of the White Oak road. This was done after a sharp skirmish, in which two companies of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry made a very handsome charge, dislodging the enemy, much superior in numbers to the charging party, from breast-works. Three valuable officers were lost in this charge—Major Monroe, Captain Lancaster, and Lieutenant Mathews; Col. S. P. Spear, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade, was also wounded about the same time. The enemy were dispersed, and shortly afterward the command, with the exception of a battalion of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry which was left to picket the right flank, was moved down the White Oak road in the direction of Five Forks. The First Maryland Cavalry, in advance, was just about charging down the road, when the infantry of the Fifth Corps made their appearance and instructions were received from General Sheridan to move on their right flank. The command was moved rapidly on the right of this infantry, and soon reached the right and rear of the enemy's line, the enemy giving way without much resistance. A large number of prisoners were captured and turned over to the infantry. Captain Erich's squadron of the First Maryland Cavalry were in the advance and charged handsomely through thick

woods, mounted. The Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry also charged mounted, and behaved very well. We went into camp for the night on the battle-field.

Moved the next morning to Gravelly Ford, on Hatcher's Run, and after skirmishing with the enemy, strongly posted on the opposite bank, were ordered to proceed to Ford's Station; crossed Hatcher's Run and moved in the direction of the Namozine road, reporting to General Merritt; went into camp for the night near the Namozine road.

On the 3d instant the command moved to the Appomattox, at two points—the lower at Leonard's Mills, the other three miles higher up the stream—picking up about 300 prisoners and taking 4 guns, the guns and most of the prisoners being captured by Major Baker's command of the First District of Columbia Cavalry. Here a battalion of the First Maryland Cavalry, under the command of Major Von Koerber, were temporarily detached as the escort of General Sheridan. This command took a number of prisoners while so detached. The command after reaching Leonard's Mills retraced its steps to the Namozine road and moved to the vicinity of Deep Creek.

On the 4th of April the division moved in advance, crossing Deep Creek. After a sharp skirmish, in which the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and the First District of Columbia Cavalry were principally engaged, reached Five Forks, about a mile from Amelia Court-House, near which point, after a sharp skirmish, the First Maryland Cavalry having the advance and taking the most active part, we went into camp. I received information from many and different sources that the main body of General Lee's army was at this time at or in the immediate vicinity of Amelia Court-House, and during the night received orders from General Sheridan to remain where I was, to be watchful and demonstrate, but not push the enemy. This was done to the best of my ability. On the 5th and during the afternoon I made a demonstration with Colonel Evans' brigade, which caused the enemy to attack with a strong force of infantry, but without their inflicting any damage beyond the loss of a few men.

I have reason to believe that the enemy were considerably delayed in their movements by our skirmishing at Amelia Court-House, and during our skirmishing they there destroyed a large amount of ammunition and other ordnance property, caissons, limbers, &c.

On the 6th, 7th, and 8th the command moved by rapid marches through Jetersville, Burkeville, and Prince Edward Court-House to Appomattox Station. At Prince Edward Court-House the advance had a slight skirmish and took some thirty prisoners. The advance consisted of the First District of Columbia Cavalry and a part of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

On the morning of the 9th the command, now consolidated into one brigade, was moved to the left of General Crook's division at a point about one mile and a half from Appomattox Court-House and immediately on the road to Lynchburg. The command was during this time properly reporting to Major-General Ord, I having, in compliance with orders, reported to him on the 6th instant, but as many miles intervened usually between this command and the other troops of the Army of the James, I acted generally under orders of Major-General Sheridan, and on this occasion, by his direction, under those of Major-General Crook. By his directions I sent the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry some distance to the left of the road to guard the left flank. Soon afterward the enemy attacked. I was ordered by General Crook, through one of

his staff, to withdraw slowly when it became necessary, as it would be, he stated, very soon. The enemy had for some time been moving a column of cavalry to our left and rear, while he attacked with infantry in front. There would have been no trouble in repulsing the enemy from our immediate front, but the attack came so soon after our arrival that the connection which I had commenced establishing between my right and General Crook's left could not be made. The Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the First District of Columbia Cavalry, and the First Maryland Cavalry were dismounted and formed in line across the road, and after some sharp firing were slowly withdrawn down the road. A section of Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, which had been doing excellent service, was sent to the rear. Colonel Evans was directed previous to the withdrawal of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry to take his men down the road, mount them as soon as possible and return. Some unauthorized person, however, moved the colonel's horses such a long distance to the rear that he was much delayed in remounting his men, and the same mentioned individual sent Lieutenant Olcott, with one piece of his section, down a road to the left as we fell back, where this piece was captured by the enemy, who, finding a line on the road which they could not readily break, pushed round the flanks and came upon this gun in a narrow road in the woods, several hundred yards in rear of the line, but to the left retiring. The other piece of this section was never captured. About this time the Twenty-fourth Corps arrived, and the command was extricated from a very dangerous position.

In conclusion, with reference to this skirmish I will state that I withdrew much more slowly before a very much superior force of the enemy than I otherwise should have done, from my knowledge that it was very important that the road should be held till our infantry arrived, which I knew must happen early in the day.

Immediately after the arrival of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps I was directed to move my command down the road from Appomattox Court-House to Lynchburg, in the direction of Lynchburg, to assist General Davies, who was at that time strongly pressed by the cavalry referred to as having passed round my left flank. After some skirmishing, and when we were about to attack the enemy, news was brought of the suspension of hostilities. We remained in the vicinity of Appomattox Court-House until the 12th of April.

On the evening of the 10th Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, with eight enlisted men of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sent to Lynchburg. On the 11th he returned, bringing with him a delegation of citizens to see about the surrender of the place. When he entered the place there were about 3,500 rebels there; quite a number of company organizations. On the 14th of April the command moved to Lynchburg, when the place was formally surrendered to this command. There was there a large amount of military stores, which fell into the hands of this command, and was turned over by Lieutenant-Colonel Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers of General Turner's division, when the infantry arrived on the following day. Among the material were 56 field pieces, 6 heavy guns, 40 mortars, 75 caissons, 15,000 muskets, and a large quantity of ammunition, commissary and quartermaster stores.

While the command was at Lynchburg a squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Elliott (temporarily detached), secured 30 prisoners, 1 battle-flag, and 36 gun carriages and caissons in the vicinity of Red Oak Church. Leaving Lynchburg on the 16th

the command moved, via Burkeville and Goode's Bridge, to Richmond, where it arrived on the 24th of April.

In conclusion I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct of the officers and enlisted men of the command during the entire campaign. I desire to call the attention of the department commander particularly to the names of Col. A. W. Evans, commanding the First Maryland Cavalry; Maj. J. Stannard Baker, commanding First District of Columbia Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton, commanding Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—all zealous, capable, and brave officers. I also take this opportunity of stating that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, no blame should be attached to Lieut. E. W. Olcott, Battery M, First U. S. Artillery, for the loss of the piece belonging to his section. He behaved very handsomely while in action, and his piece was, as before stated, lost by his being directed on a wrong road. I have before taken occasion to call the attention of the department commander to the services of Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

I inclose a list of officers who, in my opinion, deserve promotion by brevet. Full list of casualties has already been forwarded.*

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RANALD S. MACKENZIE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Bvt. Col. ED. W. SMITH.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Near Richmond, Va., May 7, 1865.

Bvt. Col. E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the names of the following officers, belonging to this command, for whom I request promotion by brevet for services rendered during the past campaign: Maj. James E. McFarlan, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel for gallant conduct at Amelia Court-House April 4, 1865. Capt. Euphronous P. Ring, Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Capt. John S. Nimmon, Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Second Lieut. Alexander Skilton, Company C, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet first lieutenant for gallant conduct at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865. Capt. H. W. Paul, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Gravelly Ford, Va., April 2, 1865, and at Amelia Court-House, Va., April 5, 1865. First Lieut. P. Byron Stokes, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet captain for personal gallantry and meritorious conduct April 1, 1865, during the engagement for possession of the South Side Railroad. Second Lieut. Terrence Fitzpatrick, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be brevet first lieutenant and brevet captain for personal gallantry in the engagement near Appomattox Court-House, Va., April 9, 1865, and for bravery and good judgment displayed by him while commanding a scouting party of eight men of his regiment in penetrating the enemy's country

* Embodied in table, p. 597.

from Appomattox Court-House, Va., as far as Lynchburg, Va., and receiving from the inhabitants of that town a tender of submission to the national authority April 10 and 11, 1865.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RANALD S. MACKENZIE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Brigade.

Additional: I have already recommended for promotion Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. If full promotion cannot be given him, I earnestly request that he may receive the brevet rank of brigadier-general, to date from April 1, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Five Forks, Va.

No. 261.

Report of Col. Robert M. West, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Near Richmond, Va., April 29, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith a brief synopsis of the operations of this regiment during the late campaign.

Left camp near New Market Heights, Va., at dusk on the evening of March 28, 1865, crossing the Appomattox and James Rivers; arrived in camp late at night near Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad; strength, 21 officers and 545 enlisted men. At this camp Company G, Twentieth New York Cavalry, reported to me, having come up during the night from New Market Heights; strength of company, fifty-three aggregate. March 29, at 8 o'clock, marched to the left of the Petersburg lines, and encamped within those lines. Evening of same day resumed march and moved to a position in rear of the army, and near Reams' Station, on the Weldon railroad, where we bivouacked and remained doing picket duty until April 1. Left camp at 4 a. m. and marched to General Sheridan's command, near Dinwiddie Court-House. Took up position in support of a battery there; remained about one hour; resumed march, struck the enemy on White Oak road in about three hours; dismounted and had some skirmishing, capturing two prisoners. The Fifth Corps coming up, the regiment was mounted and taken into action on the right of our infantry, striking the enemy's left and rear. The regiment charged mounted (Company G, Twentieth New York Cavalry, participating) through the woods. The enemy gave way, threw down their arms, and fled. We captured many prisoners. Camped for the night on the battle-ground.

April 2, remained in vicinity of yesterday's fight, guarding Gravelly Ford, and skirmishing heavily with the enemy until noon, when march was resumed. Crossed South Side Railroad at Sutherland's Station; joined General Merritt's command; turned to the right; marched toward Petersburg until about 10 p. m., and encamped. April 3, marched at daylight; reached the Appomattox River, at Leonard's Mills, at about 10 a. m., in search of stragglers from the rebel forces driven from South Side Railroad; picked up eight; turned about and marched in direction of Amelia Court-House; encamped at about 9 p. m. April 4, resumed march at daylight; reached Deep Creek about 8 a. m.; found a force of the enemy's cavalry on the opposite side. There dismounted

to fight; enemy disappeared. Crossed Deep Creek and continued in direction of Amelia Court-House; found the enemy strongly posted within one mile of that place; skirmished sharply with them; bivouacked for the night. April 5, remained engaging the enemy's attention at Amelia Court-House, reconnoitering and skirmishing sharply. April 6, marched at daylight to Jetersville, arriving about 9 a. m.; moved out a short distance, following General Sheridan's cavalry, then turned back and marched to Burkeville Junction, arriving at about 4 p. m.; bivouacked near that point for the night. April 7, marched at 4 a. m. for Prince Edward Court-House, arriving about noon. Guarded the roads there and skirmished slightly with the enemy for about two hours. Resumed march, reaching Buffalo Creek at about 5 p. m.; bivouacked for the night. Company G, Twentieth New York Cavalry, was h re detached from my command. April 8, crossed Buffalo Creek at 4 a. m., and marched toward Appomattox Court-House, via Prospect and Pamplin's Stations, on Lynchburg railroad; passed and bivouacked beyond Appomattox Station. April 9, marched at sunrise toward Appomattox Court-House. In one hour came up with Sheridan's cavalry, heavily engaged with the enemy. Went in on the left; were repulsed and retired, meeting the Twenty-fourth Corps coming up. Went in on our left and rear, under General Davies; continued skirmishing heavily with the enemy until a truce was sou ded between the two armies. Remained bivouacked on the battle ground until April 12.

April 10, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick with eight enlisted men were detached. April 11, Lieutenant Fitzpatrick and party returned, reporting that they had been to Lynchburg, and that the civil authorities proposed to surrender the place.

April 12, marched to Lynchburg, which was occupied without opposition. Remained at Lynchburg until April 16. Commenced the return from Lynchburg; bivouacked at Appomattox Station that night. April 17, bivouacked at Prospect Station. April 18, bivouacked near Farmville. April 19, 20, and 21, bivouacked near Burkeville Junction. April 22, bivouacked at crossing of Appomattox River. April 23, bivouacked fifteen miles from Richmond. April 24, entered Richmond, and encamped on Mechanicsville turnpike, near Chickahominy River.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R'OB. M. WEST,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Maj. AUGUSTUS H. FENN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Brigade, Army of the James.

No. 262.

Report of Maj. J. Stannard Baker, First District of Columbia Cavalry, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CAVALRY,
Camp near Richmond, Va., April 26, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this command from March 28 to April 24, 1865, as follows:

March 28, left camp on north side of James and moved to the south side of the Appomattox, in the direction of Hancock's Station, encamping near Reams' Station. Moved camp on the morning of the 1st of April at 3 o'clock as rear guard, with four days' rations and two

days' forage, marching in the direction of Dinwiddie Court-House. Meeting the enemy beyond that place we went into action, charging on the right as the infantry moved forward, capturing a large number of prisoners. April 2, engaged the enemy at Rowanty Creek, driving them; had one man wounded severely and one slightly, one horse lost from shot wound. April 3, went into action near Appomattox River, capturing four pieces of artillery, without resistance, and a large number of prisoners. April 4, engaged the enemy's cavalry near Appomattox River, skirmishing on the flank and rear of the column during the day, and at Amelia Court-House had a sharp action with the enemy. Casualties of the day, 1 lieutenant (Lieutenant Clark) wounded and 1 horse killed. April 5, moved down the Danville railroad, skirmishing with the enemy's pickets and driving them, camping near Amelia Court-House. April 6, moved to Burkeville Junction without meeting the enemy and encamped at that place at night. April 7, moved in the direction of Prince Edward Court-House, driving the enemy's pickets on the way, charging them and the stragglers to the Court-House, capturing thirty-eight prisoners, with casualties. April 8, marched from near Prince Edward Court-House to the neighborhood of Appomattox Court-House without an engagement and went into camp. April 9, moved out from camp about daylight, engaging the enemy's pickets about 7 a. m., holding them until ordered to form a new line to the rear of our position, being heavily pressed by rapidly increasing numbers of the enemy, skirmishing all the time with unknown numbers until about noon, when orders to cease firing were received. Flag of truce and surrender of Lee announced. Went into camp near the field of final action. April 10, on picket duty near Appomattox Court-House. April 11, remained in camp; party out foraging in charge of Lieutenant Betts obtained a fair supply without trouble. April 12, took the line of march for Lynchburg, as advanced guard, at 5 a. m., and arrived at that city about noon; the entire command placed on duty guarding public property and as patrols and street guards. April 13, command relieved from duty by infantry of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps about 2 p. m., and moved to north side of the James and encamped about one mile from the city. April 14 and 15, remained in camp. April 16, moved off at 8 a. m. as rear guard of the brigade; took the line of march in the direction of Appomattox Court-House; arrived at the former camp ground and then went into camp for the night near Appomattox Court-House. April 17, took the line of march at 11 a. m. en route on the Farmville road, and arrived at Prospect Station about 11 p. m.; received two days' rations and one day's forage. April 18, moved from camp at 12 m.; a squad of men, in charge of Lieutenant Betts, sent out on foraging duty; arrived at Farmville in the evening about 4 o'clock; received five days' rations and two days' forage; resumed march and camped four miles from Farmville for the night. April 19, moved from camp as advance guard in the direction of Burkeville Junction about 11 a. m., arriving at the camp-ground, four miles from Burkeville, on the Richmond road, at about 7 p. m. April 20 and 21, remained in camp. April 22, took line of march in the direction of Richmond, Va., at 5 a. m.; camped that night near Goode's Bridge, on the Appomattox River. April 23, moved out from camp, marching in the direction of Richmond about sixteen miles and camped for the night. April 24, moved at 5 a. m., arriving at Richmond about 1 p. m., passing through the city; camped on this ground between 2 and 3 p. m.

I have pleasure in stating that our loss in men and property is light, considering the amount and character of duties performed during the period

embraced in this report, being for several successive days almost continuously engaged in conflict with the enemy, our loss being only 1 officer severely wounded, 1 man severely wounded and 1 slightly, with 2 horses killed.

It is almost impossible to accurately locate by name the numerous places in which the command was brought into action, nor yet the exact time, as we have been many hours at a time engaging the enemy without the means of knowing the hour commencing or ending the engagement.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. STANNARD BAKER,

Major, Commanding First District of Columbia Cavalry and Detachment of Twentieth New York Cavalry.

Maj. A. H. FENN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Brigade, Army of the James.

No. 263.

Report of Col. Andrew W. Evans, First Maryland Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MARYLAND CAVALRY,
CAVALRY BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE JAMES,
Camp near Richmond, Va., April 29, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Maryland Cavalry in the recent campaign in Virginia:

The regiment, forming then a part of the Second Brigade, Cavalry Division, under Colonel Spear, left camp near New Market road on the evening of March 28, and bivouacked early the next morning at Hancock's Station, in front of Petersburg. The march was continued to a point on the old stage road from Petersburg to Dinwiddie Court-House near Arthur's Swamp, where it remained until the morning of April 1, when the regiment, with the rest of the division, was moved to the front, and was in position on the extreme right of General Sheridan's forces at the battle of Five Forks (Dinwiddie). In connection with this affair might be mentioned the very prompt and energetic conduct of Capt. Henry C. Erich in pushing the flying enemy and picking up prisoners, acting under the immediate orders of the brigadier-general commanding.

Upon the 2d instant the regiment marched across the South Side Railroad, and upon the 3d secured a number of prisoners near the Appomattox River. On this day the squadrons of Captains Erich and Fowler, forming half the regiment, under Major Von Koerber, were detached, and, until the 6th, when they rejoined us at Burkeville, formed the escort of Major-General Sheridan. While thus acting a very gallant charge was made by Captains Erich and Fowler into Jetersville, capturing a number of prisoners.

On the 4th of April the remainder of the regiment, having the advance of the division, moved to Five Forks, Amelia County, then held by the enemy. Captain Hancock, with Lieutenant Good, had the advance guard and immediately charged and drove from that position a superior force of the rebel cavalry. Captain Hancock divided his command in making this charge, taking himself one road and Lieutenant Good another. The latter was recharged by the enemy, and lost one or two men. The remainder of the regiment (being, in

fact, but one squadron), with the Eleventh Pennsylvania and First District of Columbia Cavalry, was in the act of forming in a field about a mile in rear when orders were received to charge immediately to meet a supposed attack of the enemy upon our left flank. This charge, from the nature of the ground and obstacles (fences and wood), as well as from the hurry which was insisted upon, was almost necessarily one "as foragers." No enemy was met and the regiment was reformed at the Forks. This position was held in part by the First Maryland Cavalry against the infantry skirmishers of the enemy, with some loss, until relieved in the evening by the First Brigade. There is reason to believe that the main body of Lee's army was then in or near Amelia Court-House, only a mile and a half distant; that they were considerably flurried by this demonstration upon our part, and that they, in consequence, destroyed a large quantity of their ordnance.

The Second Brigade spent the night of the 4th in bivouac at the junction of the Dennisville road with the road from Deep Creek to Amelia Court-House and with the road from Avery's Church to Jetersville, and by the latter, on the afternoon of the 5th, it was moved to demonstrate upon the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The road was struck at a point about three miles west of Amelia Court-House, where it passed near the top of a hill, having upon this side a slope, nearly clear, with a running stream, crossed by two bridges, at the foot, and on the farther and upper side a rather dense growth of oak and chestnut timber. Only a small squad of the enemy was first observed, who disappeared into the wood, and a few men running a hand-car upon the railroad. The First Maryland Cavalry was in our advance, and a line of skirmishers, dismounted, from the squadron of Captain Hiteshew, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Counselman, went up to and occupied a point on the road without opposition. Captain Hancock's squadron, farther to the left and mounted, was subsequently moved to their support. Without adverting to the movements of other regiments of the brigade, it will be sufficient to observe that the enemy suddenly advanced from the wood across the road against Lieutenant-Colonel Counselman's line with a large body of infantry (at least, a brigade) in mass, with a strong skirmish line in front. I had myself been charged with the superintendence of the whole affair upon our part, but was in effect relieved by the brigadier-general commanding, who gave orders direct to the regimental commanders, in two instances, at least, countermanding my own. This is not now mentioned by way of complaint, but as explanatory of my share in the day's work. The two squadrons of the First Maryland Cavalry were unsupported, and the force of the enemy (believed to have been Pickett's division) was far superior to our whole brigade. Finding my skirmish line retiring before them, and hearing that First Sergeant Castle and one or two other men of Captain Hiteshew's squadron had been left near the railroad unsupported, I directed that officer to dismount and send forward a platoon of their relief, which was done. Early in this affair Lieutenant Campbell, with a platoon of Company E, dismounted, had been posted to hold a bridge over the stream, then supposed to be the only one. He was subsequently moved over to the support of the skirmish line by Lieutenant-Colonel Counselman, who speaks in high terms of his spirited conduct and that of his men, particularly of First Sergeant Brandt, who was captured. This was before anything more than the skirmish line of the enemy could be observed. As this platoon itself became hotly engaged immediately, I directed Captain Hancock's whole squadron to be dismounted and sent up to their support, which order was, however,

ntermanded by the brigadier-general commanding. Captain Hitew, with a part of his command, finally came off safely, but Sergeant tle was taken prisoner, and several other men were lost. The earance and advance of the enemy in force pushed back the whole gade, which terminated the engagement.

)n the 6th, 7th, and 8th the regiment, with the rest of the division w consolidated into a brigade), moved by long and rapid marches ough Jetersville, Burkeville Junction, and Prince Edward Courtuse to a position near Clover Hill, in Appomattox County, where, on morning of the 9th, it became engaged with the enemy upon the of General Crook's cavalry division. The whole regiment, disunted, and leaving the horses in a wood, had position directly upon south side of the high road leading from Appomattox Court-House Lynchburg, about a mile and a half distant from the former place, ich was held by the enemy and which we faced. After a short time fighting it was ordered to remount. At about the same moment the emy, with a view of developing our infantry, charged upon the whole nt and upon both flanks of our line, and the cavalry was compelled retire. Unfortunately all the horses of my regiment were found to ve been moved without authority; they were only discovered after ich search, scattered over the fields south of the road and some were en taken several miles distant. I succeeded in collecting and mountg a portion of the regiment, and led it through a very dense growth small wood which intervened between the Lynchburg road and the ace where the horses were found. A narrow wood road afforded a ssage through a portion of this thicket, which necessarily lengthened e column very much. The rear of it thus became involved with the emy and several men were cut off, while it was impossible for the vance to participate. The regiment was, as quickly as practicable, rmed in an adjoining field, which the enemy did not come near, and e approach of the infantry of the Twenty-fourth Corps at this oment checked their farther advance. No other movements of the giment occurred of sufficient importance to be recorded, and the surnder of Lee's army upon this day may, I presume, be considered as e close of the active campaign.

I feel obliged to speak in great praise of the able services of Lieunant Colonel Counselman, and, in fact, of all the officers of the regient, who, with their respective commands, did themselves great redit throughout the campaign.

The regiment took the field upon March 28 with 13 officers and 347 nlisted men.

Losses were as follows: April 1, Five Forks (Dinwiddie), 2 enlisted ien wounded, 1 prisoner; April 3, Burgess' Mill, 1 enlisted man ounded (by guerrillas); April 4, Five Forks (Amelia), 1 enlisted man illed, 1 enlisted man mortally wounded; April 5, Danville road, 2 nlisted men wounded (1 mortally), 14 prisoners; April 5 [9], Clover Hill, 1 enlisted man killed, 1 officer and 9 enlisted men wounded, 5 nlisted men prisoners.

Summary: Killed and mortally wounded (since died), 4 enlisted nen; wounded, 1 officer and 14 enlisted men; missing (prisoners), 19 nlisted men

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. EVANS,
Colonel First Maryland Cavalry.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Cavalry Brigade, Army of the James.

Various narrow escapes (though of trifling importance) may be mentioned as showing something of the nature of some of the engagements. Captains Erich, Philapy, and Hiteshew, at Clover Hill, on the 9th, were at close quarters with the enemy. The acting adjutant, Lieutenant Luckett, there received a ball through the hat, and Second Lieutenant McCullough was knocked down by a rail thrown by an exploding shell. Lieutenant Farrington was wounded in this affair severely. Near the Danville railroad, on the 5th, Acting Second Lieutenant Gibson had his horse shot under him.

All, or nearly all, the prisoners captured from us were recovered by the surrender of Lee's army. No correct record of prisoners taken from the enemy could be kept, as nearly all were immediately turned over. Between 65 and 70 are known to have been turned over by Major Von Koerber's command while detached.

A. W. EVANS,
Colonel First Maryland Cavalry.

No. 264.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Near Richmond, Va., April 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of operations of this regiment during the late campaign:

Breaking up the winter's camp on the north side of the James on the evening of the 28th of March, the command during the night crossing the James at Varina and the Appomattox at Point of Rocks, moved to the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, in the rear of the lines of the Army of the Potomac. The following day the regiment proceeded to Reams' Station, at which point it remained, with the division, until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of April, when the march was resumed. The command proceeded to Dinwiddie Court-House and from there took the road leading into the White Oak road, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry having the advance. At 1 p. m., about half a mile from the White Oak road, we struck the enemy's pickets, and pushing on soon developed a considerable force strongly posted in rifle-pits in the edge of a wood along the road named, with an open field in their front. Major McFarlan, commanding the advance battalion, deployed Captain Menzies' squadron (Companies G and H) on the right and left of the road, mounted, and Captain Elliott's squadron (Companies F and B) farther to the right and left, in the woods, dismounted. The remaining six companies were then ordered up under Major Skelley, temporarily in command of the regiment, to support the advance battalion. As soon as formed, about a quarter of a mile from the enemy's line, Major Monroe, with two squadrons (Companies A, E, K and C), was directed to charge the enemy's position, which was promptly done, the general commanding the division charging at the head of the column. The squadrons moved at first on the left of the road, and then crossing it obliquely struck the left of the enemy's position, charging over the works into the road and driving the enemy out in confusion; meantime Lieutenant Meekins, with Company I, had dislodged the left of the enemy's line, and Captain Ring, with part of his com-

pany, gallantly charged the enemy for a considerable distance along the White Oak road to the left. Captain Elliott pushed his dismounted men rapidly across the road into the wood, driving the enemy for some distance. Major Skelley supported the attack with Captain Nimmon's squadron (Companies D and M), moving up at a gallop on the right of the line. The rebels were completely dispersed at every point. Their number, as afterward ascertained, was 600, double the number of my regiment.

We have to mourn the loss in this charge of Major Monroe and Lieutenant Mathews, mortally wounded, and Captain Lancaster, killed, all brave and gallant officers, who fell gloriously while leading their men to the attack. Lieutenant Wolfe was taken prisoner, having pushed out too far on the left. Our loss otherwise was not heavy.

The command during the afternoon took part with the Fifth Corps in its right flank movement at the Five Forks which resulted so disastrously to the enemy. A considerable number of prisoners were captured by the regiment and turned over to the infantry.

The regiment moved with the division on the 2d, 3d, and 4th to the vicinity of Amelia Court-House. At Deep Creek we attacked the rebel rear guard, strongly posted, and after half an hour's skirmishing drove them out with considerable loss, having only one man wounded on our side. On the 4th, upon nearing the Court-House, Major McFarlan, commanding the advance battalion, met and charged the enemy's cavalry outposts, driving their skirmish line back upon their infantry support. He was followed up in the charge by the remainder of the regiment, which was ordered forward by Colonel Evans, commanding the brigade. Only two or three men were lost. The next day I supported the First Maryland Cavalry in its attack on the enemy at the railroad, to the left of the Court-House. Two or three men were slightly wounded in this affair. Moving thence, via Burkeville, to Prince Edward Court-House, on the 7th, we there, in conjunction with Major Baker's battalion, captured a considerable number of rebels, including one or two officers. The following day we marched to the vicinity of Appomattox Station, on the South Side Railroad, and on the morning of the 9th moved out to the main road from Appomattox Court-House to Lynchburg, about a mile westerly from the Court-House, this regiment having the advance. Captain Nimmon's squadron was deployed, dismounted, and pushed across the road to develop the enemy's position. I moved the remainder of the regiment into the wood on the left, dismounting four companies, under Major Skelley, holding Captain Ring's squadron in reserve, mounted, and sending Captain Tripp with his squadron to watch our left. About twenty minutes after Captain Nimmon commenced skirmishing I discovered the enemy pushing out about a brigade of infantry from the wood on our right and moving down the slope at right angles with our line. Changing front to the right, I opened fire with some effect, but receiving orders in a few minutes to fall back retired slowly toward the main road. Before reaching it, however, I was directed to deploy again, about 200 yards in front of the road, to protect the left flank, which I did. Captain Ring's squadron and one squadron under Lieutenant Cook were formed in line on the main road to repel the enemy, who were following closely our dismounted men, retiring under their orders to fall back. The enemy's cavalry being reported moving to our left and rear, I sent Major McFarlan to move the led horses as his judgment might direct for their safety. This duty he creditably performed, and afterward had the horses ready for mounting as soon as wanted by me.

While affairs were in this position Davies' brigade, dismounted, aided by our dismounted men, repelled the attack of the enemy on this road. At this moment some of the rebel cavalry dashed in upon our rear, and were met and checked by such men as could be brought up in time. Almost at the same time our infantry, a part of the Twenty-fourth Corps, advanced in line from the woods in our rear, sweeping back the head of the column of rebel cavalry, and pushing beyond us toward the Court-House soon left us in the rear. During this cavalry attack Captain Ring made a dashing charge on a superior force of cavalry in our rear with some effect, although I had no men at hand mounted to support him. Receiving orders to mount the regiment I did so without delay, and, under orders, moved down the road about a mile westerly to meet the rebel cavalry, there posted across the road. Before any decisive operations were commenced at this point orders to suspend hostilities were received. Although a portion of the engagement was quite sharp this morning I lost but one man killed and three or four wounded.

From this place, on the evening of the 9th, I detached Captain Elliott's squadron to search for artillery supposed to be abandoned by the enemy in the vicinity of Red Oak Church. A copy of his report has already been forwarded, from which it will be seen that he captured 60 prisoners, 54 pieces of field artillery, 36 gun carriages and caissons, and 1 battle-flag.

On the 12th the command marched to Lynchburg and occupied the town about 4 p. m. Upon entering the place I received orders to take command of the troops in the place, consisting of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and Major Baker's battalion, and to take possession of and destroy all public property. These orders were carried out as far as possible during the evening. The next day I turned over the command and the captured property to Lieutenant-Colonel Potter, of General Turner's division, of the Twenty-fourth Corps. Very large amounts of military stores were found here, comprising ordnance and ordnance stores of every kind, quartermaster's property, a large amount of subsistence stores, 25 locomotives, many cars, and much other railroad property, and much property of a miscellaneous nature. This property was all turned over by me to Lieutenant-Colonel Potter as stated. I found here 56 field pieces, 6 heavy guns, 41 mortars, 7 forges, 75 caissons and gun carriages, 15,000 muskets, several hundred sabers, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Including the guns, &c., captured on the 9th, at Red Oak Church, the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry has captured and taken possession of and delivered to the proper officers 110 field pieces, 41 mortars, 6 heavy guns, 111 caissons and carriages, a large amount of ordnance stores, 1 battle-flag, and many prisoners.

Leaving Lynchburg on the 16th the regiment marched with the brigade to Burkeville, and thence, via Goode's Bridge, to Richmond, at which place it arrived on the 24th instant.

I cannot speak too highly of the soldierly conduct of both officers and men of the regiment during this brief campaign. I have heretofore recommended several officers for promotion and others as deserving honorable mention, but their service, under the eye of the commanding general, has enabled him to judge of their merits.

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,
Lieut. Col. Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Maj. AUGUSTUS H. FENN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mackenzie's Cav. Brig., Army of the James.

No. 265.

Report of Capt. Thornton J. Elliott, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

NEAR LYNCHBURG, VA., *April 15, 1865.*

SIR: In obedience to orders received I reported with my squadron, consisting of Companies F and B, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Major Abell, chief of artillery, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, at Appomattox Court-House, April 9, 1865. On the following day (10th) I proceeded to Red Oak Church, capturing in that vicinity as follows: 60 rebels, who surrendered under a flag of truce; 54 pieces of artillery, brass and iron field pieces; 1 battle-flag; 36 gun carriages and caissons. The cannon were mostly buried or secreted. In addition to the above there was a large amount of ammunition, many wagons, caissons, forges, and sets of harness which had been destroyed by the enemy.

From April 10 to 12 engaged in extracting and removing cannon. Received orders the 13th to report to my command at Lynchburg, Va., at which place I arrived on the morning of the 14th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THORNTON J. ELLIOTT,
Captain, Commanding Squadron, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel STRATTON,
Commanding Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

P. S.—The foregoing property was turned over to the proper authorities.

T. J. ELLIOTT,
Captain.

No. 266.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services under Resolution of Congress, No. 43, approved July 12, 1862, and section 6 of Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Allen, Abner P	Corporal, Company K, 39th Illinois Infantry.	.....	Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Anderson, Thomas	Corporal, Company I, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 8	Capture of unknown rebel flag at Appomattox Station, Va.
Apple, Andrew O	Corporal, Company I, 12th West Virginia Infantry.	.....	Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Barber, James A	Corporal, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery.	Apr. 2	Gallantry in action at Petersburg, Va.
Benjamin, John F	Corporal, Company M, 2d New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of battle-flag of 9th Virginia Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Bennett, Orren	Private, Company D, 141st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Bickenderfer, Milton	Corporal, Company E, 126th Ohio Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Bonebrake, Henry G	Lieutenant, Company G, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Boon, Hugh P	Captain Company B, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Brant, William, jr	Lieutenant, Company B, 1st New Jersey Veteran Battalion.	Apr. 3	Capture of battle-flag of 46th North Carolina at Petersburg, Va.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Brest, Lewis F	Private, Company D, 57th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Brewer, William J	Private, Company C, 2d New York Cavalry.	Apr. 4	Capture of engineer's flag, Army of Northern Virginia, in Virginia.
Briggs, Elijah A	Corporal, Company B, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery.	Apr. 2	Capture of battle-flag at Petersburg, Va.
Bringle, Andrew	Corporal, Company F, 10th New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Gallantry in action at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Calkin, Ivers S	First sergeant Company M, 2d New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 18th Virginia Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Cary, James L	Corporal, Company G, 10th New York Cavalry.	Apr. 9	Daring bravery and urging the men forward in a charge at ——, Va.
Chapman, John	Private, Company B, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Clapp, Albert A	First sergeant Company G, 2d Ohio Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of battle flag of 8th Florida Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Connell, Trustrim	Corporal, Company I, 138th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Corcoran, John	Private, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery.	Apr. 2	Gallant and meritorious conduct in the assault upon the works in front of Petersburg, Va.
Cunningham, Francis M.	First sergeant Company H, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of battle-flag of 12th Virginia Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Curtis, Josiah M	Second lieutenant Company I, 12th West Virginia Infantry.	.....	Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Custer, Thomas W	Second lieutenant Company B, 6th Michigan Cavalry.	Apr. 2 and 6.	Capture of two flags at Namozine Church and Sailor's Creek, Va.
Davidsizer, John A	Sergeant, Company A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of flag at Paine's Cross-Roads, Va.
Davis, Thomas	Private, Company C, 2d New York Heavy Artillery.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Delavie, Hiram A	Sergeant, Company I, 11th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Dockun, Warren C	Private, Company H, 121st New York Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of Savannah Guards at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Dolloff, Charles W	Corporal, Company K, 11th Vermont Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Donaldson, John	Sergeant, Company L, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag at Appomattox Court-House, Va.
Edwards, David	Private, Company H, 146th New York Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Elliott, Alexander C	Sergeant, Company A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of flag at Paine's Cross-Roads, Va.
Ennis, Charles D	Private, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery.	Apr. 2	Gallant conduct in action at Petersburg, Va.
Evans, Coron D	Private, Company A, 3d Indiana Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 28th Virginia Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Evans, Ira H	Captain, 116th U. S. Colored Troops.	Apr. 2	Distinguished bravery at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Everson, Adelbert	Private, Company D, 185th New York Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Ewing, John C	Private, Company E, 211th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Fernald, Albert E	First lieutenant, 20th Maine Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Fesq, Frank	Private, Company A, 40th New Jersey Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag of 18th North Carolina at Petersburg, Va.
Fisher, Joseph	Corporal, Company C, 61st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Distinguished gallantry at the battle of Petersburg.
Ford, George W	First lieutenant Company E, 88th New York Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Fox, William R	Private, Company A, 95th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Bravery in action at Petersburg, Va.
Funk, West	Major 121st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 9	Capture of flag of 46th Virginia at Appomattox Court-House, Va.
Gardner, Charles N	Private, Company E, 32d Massachusetts Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Gardner, Robert J	Sergeant, Company K, 34th Massachusetts Infantry.	.....	Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Gibbs, Wesley	Sergeant, Company B, 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Gifford, Benjamin	Private, Company H, 121st New York Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Gould, Charles G	Captain, 5th Vermont Infantry.	Apr. 2	Gallantry in the assault and capture of Petersburg, Va.
Gribben, James H	Lieutenant, Company C, 2d New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 12th Virginia at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Grindlay, James	Colonel 146th New York Infantry.	Apr. 1	Conspicuous bravery in the battle of Five Forks, Va.
Hack, Lester G	Sergeant, Company F, 5th Vermont Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Haggerty, Asel	Private, Company A, 61st New York Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Harman, Amzi D	Corporal, Company K, 211th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Havron, John	Sergeant, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery.	Apr. 2	Gallantry in action at Petersburg, Va.
Hawkins, Gardner C	First Lieutenant Company E, 3d Vermont Infantry.	Apr. 2	Distinguished gallantry at the battle of Petersburg, Va.
Haynes, Asbury F	Corporal, Company H, 17th Maine Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Higby, Charles	Private, Company F, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. —	Capture of flag in Virginia.
Highland, Patrick	Corporal, Company D, 23d Illinois Infantry.		Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Hoffman, Henry	Corporal, Company M, 2d Ohio Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Holmes, William T	Private, Company A, 3d Indiana Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 27th Virginia Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Hooper, William B	Corporal, Company L, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Mar. 31	Gallantry in action at Chamberlain's Creek, Va.
Houlton, William M	Commissary-sergeant, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Howard, James	Sergeant, Company K, 158th New York Infantry.		Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Hughey, John	Corporal, Company L, 2d Ohio Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 38th Virginia Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Hunter, Charles A	Sergeant, Company E, 34th Massachusetts Infantry.		Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
James, Isaac	Private, Company H, 110th Ohio Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Jordan, Absalom	Corporal, Company A, 3d Indiana Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Kane, John	Corporal, Company K, 100th New York Infantry.		Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Kauss, Augustus	Corporal, Company H, 15th New York Heavy Artillery.	Apr. 1	Capture of battle-flag at Five Forks, Va.
Kenyon, Samuel P	Private, Company B, 24th New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of battle-flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Keough, John	Corporal, Company E, 67th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of battle-flag of 50th Georgia at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Kimball, Joseph	Private, Company B, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 6th North Carolina Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Kline, Henry	Private, Company E, 40th New York Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of battle-flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Kougle, Jacob	First lieutenant Company G, 7th Maryland Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of battle-flag at Five Forks, Va.
Landis, James P	Chief bugler 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of flag at Paine's Cross-Roads, Va.
Lane, Morgan D	Private, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of gun-boat Nansemond near Jetersville, Va.
Lanfare, Aaron S	First lieutenant Company B, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 11th Florida Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Larimer, Smith	Corporal, Company G, 2d Ohio Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of General Kershaw's headquarters at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Lewis, Samuel E	Corporal, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery.	Apr. 2	Gallantry in action at Petersburg, Va.
Lilley, John	Private, Company F, 205th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of battle-flag at Petersburg, Va.
Loyd, George	Private, Company A, 122d Ohio Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of division battle-flag of General Heth at Petersburg, Va.
Ludgate, William	Captain Company G, 59th New York Infantry.	Apr. 7	Gallant and meritorious services at Farmville, Va.
Lutes, Franklin W	Corporal, Company D, 111th New York Infantry.	Mar. 31	Capture of flag of 41st Alabama at Petersburg, Va.
McCaualin, Joseph	Private, Company D, 12th West Virginia Infantry.		Gallantry in action. (Issued May 2, 1865.)

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
McElhany, Samuel O..	Private, Company A, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
McGraw, Thomas.....	Sergeant, Company B, 23d Illinois Infantry.	.....	Gallantry in action. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
McKee, George	Color-sergeant, Company D, 89th New York Infantry.	.....	Do.
McMillen, Francis M..	Sergeant, Company C, 110th Ohio Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
McWhorter, Walter F.	Commissary-sergeant, Company E, 3d West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 6th Tennessee Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Mangam, C. Richard ..	Private, Company H, 148th New York Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capturing the colors of the 8th Mississippi Regiment at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Marquette, Charles....	Sergeant, Company F, 93d Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Mathews, John C.....	Corporal, Company A, 61st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Bravery in the storming of Petersburg, Va.
Matthews, Milton	Private, Company C, 61st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag of 7th Tennessee at Petersburg, Va.
Menter, John W	Sergeant, Company D, 5th Michigan Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Merrill, Augustus	Captain, 1st Maine Veteran Infantry.	Apr. 2	Distinguished conduct in action at Petersburg, Va.
Miller, Frank	Private, Company M, 2d New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 25th Battalion Virginia Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Mitchell, Theodore....	Private, Company C, 61st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
Molbone, Archibald ...	Sergeant, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery.	Apr. 2	Gallantry in action at Petersburg, Va.
Morris, William	Sergeant, Company C, 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 40th Virginia at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Mundell, Walter L	Corporal, Company E, 5th Michigan Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Murphy, Thomas J....	First sergeant Company G, 146th New York Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Myers, William H.....	Private, Company A, 1st Maryland Cavalry.	Apr. 9	Gallantry in action at Appomattox Court-House, Va.
Neville, Edwin M.....	Captain Company C, 1st Connecticut Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Newman, William H ..	Lieutenant, Company B, 86th New York Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag near Amelia Springs, Va.
Norton, Elliott M.....	Second lieutenant Company H, 6th Michigan Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of two flags at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Norton, John R.....	Lieutenant, Company M, 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Norton, Llewellyn P ..	Sergeant, Company L, 10th New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Gallantry in action at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Orr, Robert L	Major 61st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Distinguished gallantry in the assault upon the enemy's lines at Petersburg, Va.
Parker, Thomas	Corporal, Company E, 2d Rhode Island Infantry.	Apr. 2 and 6.	Gallantry in action at Petersburg and Sailor's Creek, Va.
Payne, Irvin C	Corporal, Company M, 2d New York Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of Virginia State colors at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Piersol, James K	Sergeant, Company F, 13th Ohio Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of flag at Paine's Cross Roads, Va.
Phillips, Josiah	Private, Company E, 148th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Sutherland's Station, Va.
Pitman, George J	Sergeant, Company C, 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of the Sumter Heavy Artillery at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Porter, William	Sergeant, Company H, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Gallantry in action at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Potter, George W	Private, Battery G, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery	Apr. 2	Gallantry in the assault of Petersburg, Va.
Read, Morton A.....	Lieutenant, Company D, 8th New York Cavalry.	Apr. 8	Capture of flag of 1st Texas Infantry at Appomattox Station, Va.
Reeder, Charles A.	Private, Company G, 12th West Virginia Infantry.	.....	(Issued April 3, 1867.)
Richardson, William R.	Private, Company A, 2d Ohio Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Gallant and meritorious conduct at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Riddell, Rudolph	Lieutenant, Company I, 61st New York Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.

Medals of Honor awarded for distinguished services, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Rank and organization.	Date.	Awarded for—
		1865.	
Sargent, Jackson	Sergeant, Company D, 5th Vermont Infantry.	Apr. 2	Distinguished conduct in action as color-bearer at Petersburg, Va.
Savacool, Edwin F	Captain Company K, 1st New York (Lincoln) Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Schmal, George W	Blacksmith, Company M, 24th New York Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of flag at Paine's Cross-Roads, Va.
Schorn, Charles	Chief bugler, Company M, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 8	Capture of flag of the Sumter Flying Artillery at Appomattox, Va.
Scott, John Wallace	Captain Company D, 157th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Shahan, Emisire	Corporal, Company A, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 76th [?] Georgia at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Shepherd, William	Private, Company A, 3d Indiana Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Shields, Bernard	Private, Company E, 2d West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 8	Capture of flag of the Washington Artillery at Appomattox, Va.
Shipley, Robert F	Sergeant, Company A, 140th New York Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Shopp, George J	Private, Company E, 191st Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 1	Do.
Shubert, Frank	Sergeant, Company E, 43d New York Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of two markers at Petersburg, Va.
Simmons, John	Private, Company D, 2d New York Heavy Artillery.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Southard, David	Sergeant, Company C, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Sova, Joseph E	Saddler, Company H, 8th New York Cavalry.	Apr. —	Capture of flag in Virginia.
Sperry, William J	Major 6th Vermont Infantry.	Apr. 2	Distinguished conduct in the battle of Petersburg, Va.
Stewart, George W	First sergeant Company E, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of flag at Paine's Cross-Roads, Va.
Stewart, Joseph	Private, Company G, 1st Maryland Infantry.	Apr. 1	Capture of flag at Five Forks, Va.
Streile, Christian	Private, Company I, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Apr. —	Capture of flag in Virginia.
Taggart, Charles A	Private, Company B, 37th Massachusetts Infantry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Thomas, Hampton S	Major 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Amelia Springs, Va.
Thompson, Freeman C.	Corporal, Company F, 116th Ohio Infantry.	.....	Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Titus, Charles	Sergeant, Company H, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Gallantry in action at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Tompkins, Aaron B.	Sergeant, Company G, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Gallantry in action in Virginia.
Tucker, Allen	Sergeant, Company F, 10th Connecticut Infantry.	.....	Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Tucker, Jacob R.	Corporal, Company G, 4th Maryland Infantry.	Apr. —	Gallantry in the final and successful assault upon Petersburg, Va.
Van Matre, Joseph	Private, Company G, 116th Ohio Infantry.	.....	Gallant conduct in battle. (Issued May 2, 1865.)
Warfel, Henry C.	Private, Company A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of Virginia State colors at Paine's Cross-Roads, Va.
Welch, Richard	Corporal, Company E, 37th Massachusetts Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Petersburg, Va.
White, Adam	Corporal, Company G, 11th West Virginia Infantry.	Apr. 2	Capture of flag at Hatcher's Run, Va.
Wilson, Charles E	Sergeant, Company A, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Gallantry in action as color-bearer at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Wilson, Francis A	Corporal, Company B, 95th Pennsylvania Infantry.	Apr. 2	Bravery in action at Petersburg, Va.
Wilson, John	Sergeant, Company L, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.	Mar. 31	Gallantry in action at Chamberlain's Creek, Va.
Winegar, William W	Lieutenant, Company B, 1st New York Dragoons.	Apr. 1	Capture of battle-flag at Five Forks, Va.
Woodall, William H	Scout, General Sheridan's headquarters.	Apr. —	Capture of headquarters flag of Brigadier-General Barringer, commanding brigade of North Carolina cavalry, in Virginia.
Woods, Daniel A	Private, Company K, 1st West Virginia Cavalry.	Apr. 6	Capture of flag of 18th [?] Florida Infantry at Sailor's Creek, Va.
Young, Andrew J	Sergeant, Company F, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry.	Apr. 5	Capture of flag at Paine's Cross-Roads, Va.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 22, 1865.

Corpl. JACOB R. TUCKER,
Company G, Fourth Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry:

The sum of $460 was sent to me by patriotic citizens to be presented as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise our flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I have concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg.

You have been selected by Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, as entitled to this honor on behalf of that command, and I herewith present to you $153.33, as one-third of the original sum.

It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your commanding general such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium of transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defense of our common country.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 22, 1865.

Sergt. DAVID W. YOUNG,
One hundred and thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers:

The sum of $460 was sent to me by patriotic citizens to be presented as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise our flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I have concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg.

You have been selected by Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding the Sixth Army Corps, as entitled to this honor on behalf of that command, and I herewith present to you $153.33, as one-third of the original sum.

It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your commanding general such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium of transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defense of our common country.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 22, 1865.

Sergt. THOMAS MCGRAW,
Company B, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers:

The sum of $460 was sent to me by patriotic citizens to be presented as a reward for gallantry to the soldier who should first raise our flag over Richmond. As Richmond was not taken by assault, I have concluded that the donors' wishes will be best carried out by dividing the sum between three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final and successful assault on Petersburg.

You have been selected by Maj. Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, as entitled to this honor on behalf of that command, and I herewith present to you $153.33 as one-third of the original sum.

It affords me great satisfaction to receive from your commanding general such unqualified testimony of your gallantry and heroism in battle, and to be the medium of transmitting to you this recognition of the worth of your services in defense of our common country.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

No. 267.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS,
March 29, 1865. (Via Petersburg. Received 1.45.)

Enemy are reported to have crossed Hatcher's Run at Monk's Neck Bridge with infantry and cavalry, moving toward Dinwiddie Court-House.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Secretary of War, Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
March 29, 1865. (Received 11.15 p. m.)

The enemy crossed Hatcher's Run this morning at Monk's Neck Bridge with a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and to-night his left extended to Dinwiddie Court-House. Gregg's cavalry advanced a mile and a half on Ford's road toward the South Side Railroad. General Anderson moved out from his position and struck his column near the intersection of the Quaker road and Boydton plank road, but did not succeed in driving him back.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond.
(Copy sent to the President.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 1, 1865.

SIR: After my dispatch of last night I received a report from General Pickett, who, with three of his own brigades and two of General Johnson's, supported the cavalry under General Fitz Lee near Five Forks, on the road from Dinwiddie Court-House to the South Side road. After considerable difficulty, and meeting resistance from the enemy at all points, General Pickett forced his way to within less than a mile of Dinwiddie Court-House. By this time it was too dark for further operations, and General Pickett resolved to return to Five Forks to protect

his communication with the railroad. He inflicted considerable damage upon the enemy and took some prisoners. His own loss was severe, including a good many officers. General Terry had his horse killed by a shell and was disabled himself. General Fitz Lee's and Rosser's divisions were heavily engaged, but their loss was slight. General W. H. F. Lee lost some valuable officers. General Pickett did not retire from the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House until early this morning, when, his left flank being threatened by a heavy force, he withdrew to Five Forks, where he took position with General W. H. F. Lee on his right, Fitz Lee and Rosser on his left, with Roberts' brigade on the White Oak road connecting with General Anderson. The enemy attacked General Roberts with a large force of cavalry, and after being once repulsed finally drove him back across Hatcher's Run.

A large force of infantry, believed to be the Fifth Corps, with other troops, turned General Pickett's left and drove him back on the White Oak road, separating him from General Fitz Lee, who was compelled to fall back across Hatcher's Run. General Pickett's present position is not known. General Fitz Lee reports that the enemy is massing his infantry heavily behind the cavalry in his front. The infantry that engaged General Anderson yesterday has moved from his front toward our right, and is supposed to participate in the operations above described. Prisoners have been taken to-day from the Twenty-fourth Corps, and it is believed that most of that corps is now south of the James. Our loss to-day is not known. A report from Staunton represents that the Eighth Corps passed over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the 20th to the 25th ultimo. General Hancock is at Harper's Ferry with 2,000 men. One division of the Nineteenth Corps is at Winchester, with about 1,000 cavalry. The infantry at Winchester have marching orders, and all these troops are said to be destined for General Grant's army. The enemy is also reported to have withdrawn all his troops from Wolf Run Shoals and Fairfax Station, and to be concentrating them at Winchester.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond.

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HEADQUARTERS,
April 2, 1865. (Via Petersburg. Received 10.40 o'clock.)

I see no prospect of doing more than holding our position here till night. I am not certain that I can do that. If I can I shall withdraw to-night north of the Appomattox, and, if possible, it will be better to withdraw the whole line to-night from James River. The brigades on Hatcher's Run are cut off from us; enemy have broken through our lines and intercepted between us and them, and there is no bridge over which they can cross the Appomattox this side of Goode's or Beaver's, which are not very far from the Danville railroad. Our only chance, then, of concentrating our forces, is to do so near Danville railroad, which I shall endeavor to do at once. I advise that all preparation be made for leaving Richmond to-night. I will advise you later, according to circumstances.

R. E. LEE.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS,
April 2, 1865. (Received 4.55 o'clock.)

I think the Danville road will be safe until to-morrow.

R. E LEE.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Secretary of War, Richmond.*

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PETERSBURG, *April 2, 1865.*
(Received 7 o'clock.)

It is absolutely necessary that we should abandon our position to-night, or run the risk of being cut off in the morning. I have given all the orders to officers on both sides of the river, and have taken every precaution that I can to make the movement successful. It will be a difficult operation, but I hope not impracticable. Please give all orders that you find necessary in and about Richmond. The troops will all be directed to Amelia Court-House.

R. E. LEE.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Secretary of War, Richmond.*

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NEAR APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
April 12, 1865.

Mr. PRESIDENT: It is with pain that I announce to Your Excellency the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The operations which preceded this result will be reported in full. I will therefore only now state that, upon arriving at Amelia Court-House on the morning of the 4th with the advance of the army, on the retreat from the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and not finding the supplies ordered to be placed there, nearly twenty-four hours were lost in endeavoring to collect in the country subsistence for men and horses. This delay was fatal, and could not be retrieved. The troops, wearied by continual fighting and marching for several days and nights, obtained neither rest nor refreshment; and on moving, on the 5th, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, I found at Jetersville the enemy's cavalry, and learned the approach of his infantry and the general advance of his army toward Burkeville. This deprived us of the use of the railroad, and rendered it impracticable to procure from Danville the supplies ordered to meet us at points of our march. Nothing could be obtained from the adjacent country. Our route to the Roanoke was therefore changed, and the march directed upon Farmville, where supplies were ordered from Lynchburg. The change of route threw the troops over the roads pursued by the artillery and wagon trains west of the railroad, which impeded our advance and embarrassed our movements. On the morning of the 6th General Longstreet's corps reached Rice's Station, on the Lynchburg railroad. It was followed by the commands of Generals R. H. Anderson, Ewell, and Gordon, with orders to close upon it as fast as the progress of the trains would permit or as they could be directed on roads farther west. General Anderson, commanding Pickett's and B. R. Johnson's divisions, became disconnected with Mahone's division, forming the rear of Longstreet. The enemy's cavalry penetrated the line of march through the interval thus left and attacked the wagon train moving toward Farmville. This caused serious delay in the march of the center and rear of the column, and enabled the enemy to mass upon their flank. After successive attacks Anderson's and Ewell's corps were captured or driven from

their position. The latter general, with both of his division commanders, Kershaw and Custis Lee, and his brigadiers, were taken prisoners. Gordon, who all the morning, aided by General W. H. F. Lee's cavalry, had checked the advance of the enemy on the road from Amelia Springs and protected the trains, became exposed to his combined assaults, which he bravely resisted and twice repulsed; but the cavalry having been withdrawn to another part of the line of march, and the enemy massing heavily on his front and both flanks, renewed the attack about 6 p. m., and drove him from the field in much confusion.

The army continued its march during the night, and every effort was made to reorganize the divisions which had been shattered by the day's operations; but the men being depressed by fatigue and hunger, many threw away their arms, while others followed the wagon trains and embarrassed their progress. On the morning of the 7th rations were issued to the troops as they passed Farmville, but the safety of the trains requiring their removal upon the approach of the enemy all could not be supplied. The army, reduced to two corps, under Longstreet and Gordon, moved steadily on the road to Appomattox Court-House; thence its march was ordered by Campbell Court-House, through Pittsylvania, toward Danville. The roads were wretched and the progress slow. By great efforts the head of the column reached Appomattox Court-House on the evening of the 8th, and the troops were halted for rest. The march was ordered to be resumed at 1 a. m. on the 9th. Fitz Lee, with the cavalry, supported by Gordon, was ordered to drive the enemy from his front, wheel to the left, and cover the passage of the trains; while Longstreet, who from Rice's Station had formed the rear guard, should close up and hold the position. Two battalions of artillery and the ammunition wagons were directed to accompany the army, the rest of the artillery and wagons to move toward Lynchburg. In the early part of the night the enemy attacked Walker's artillery train near Appomattox Station, on the Lynchburg railroad, and were repelled. Shortly afterward their cavalry dashed toward the Court-House, till halted by our line. During the night there were indications of a large force massing on our left and front. Fitz Lee was directed to ascertain its strength, and to suspend his advance till daylight if necessary. About 5 a. m. on the 9th, with Gordon on his left, he moved forward and opened the way. A heavy force of the enemy was discovered opposite Gordon's right, which, moving in the direction of Appomattox Court-House, drove back the left of the cavalry and threatened to cut off Gordon from Longstreet, his cavalry at the same time threatening to envelop his left flank. Gordon withdrew across the Appomattox River, and the cavalry advanced on the Lynchburg road and became separated from the army.

Learning the condition of affairs on the lines, where I had gone under the expectation of meeting General Grant to learn definitely the terms he proposed in a communication received from him on the 8th, in the event of the surrender of the army, I requested a suspension of hostilities until these terms could be arranged. In the interview which occurred with General Grant in compliance with my request, terms having been agreed on, I surrendered that portion of the Army of Northern Virginia which was on the field, with its arms, artillery, and wagon trains, the officers and men to be paroled, retaining their side-arms and private effects. I deemed this course the best under all the circumstances by which we were surrounded. On the morning of the 9th, according to the reports of the ordnance officers, there were 7,892 organized infantry with arms, with an average of seventy-five rounds

of ammunition per man. The artillery, though reduced to sixty-three pieces, with ninety-three rounds of ammunition, was sufficient. These comprised all the supplies of ordnance that could be relied on in the State of Virginia. I have no accurate report of the cavalry, but believe it did not exceed 2,100 effective men. The enemy were more than five times our numbers. If we could have forced our way one day longer it would have been at a great sacrifice of life, and at its end I did not see how a surrender could have been avoided. We had no subsistence for man or horse, and it could not be gathered in the country. The supplies ordered to Pamplin's Station from Lynchburg could not reach us, and the men, deprived of food and sleep for many days, were worn out and exhausted.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *April 10, 1865.*

After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them. But, feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous considerations for myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.*

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 268.

Organization of the C. S. Forces, commanded by General Robert E. Lee.

[Compiled from reports of operations and parole lists.]

PROVOST GUARD.

Maj. D. B. BRIDGFORD.

1st Virginia Battalion, ——— ———.
44th Virginia Battalion, Company B, ——— ———.

ESCORT.

39th Virginia Battalion, Capt. Samuel B. Brown.

ENGINEER TROOPS.

Col. THOMAS M. R. TALCOTT.

1st Regiment, ——— ———.
2d Regiment, ——— ———.

* See also version of this order as telegraphed April 14, 1865, by Hon. E. B. Washburne to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Part III, p. 744.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Steuart's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. STEUART.

9th Virginia, Capt. John P. Wilson, jr.
14th Virginia, Maj. William D. Shelton.
38th Virginia, Col. George K. Griggs.
53d Virginia, Capt. Henry Edmunds.
57th Virginia, Lieut. Col. William H. Ramsey.

Corse's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY D. CORSE.*
Col. ARTHUR HERBERT.

15th Virginia, Maj. Charles H. Clarke.
17th Virginia, Col. Arthur Herbert.
29th Virginia, Lieut. John A. Coulson.
30th Virginia, Col. Robert S. Chew.
32d Virginia, Capt. Samuel W. Armistead.

Hunton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EPPA HUNTON.*
Maj. MICHAEL P. SPESSARD.

8th Virginia, ——— ———.
18th Virginia, Lieut. Charles H. Wilkinson.
19th Virginia, ——— ———.
28th Virginia, Maj. Michael P. Spessard.
56th Virginia, Capt. John W. Jones.

Terry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. TERRY.†
Maj. WILLIAM W. BENTLEY.

1st Virginia, ——— ———.
3d Virginia, ——— ———.
7th Virginia, ——— ———.
11th Virginia, ——— ———.
24th Virginia, Maj. William W. Bentley.

FIELD'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CHARLES W. FIELD.

Perry's (late Law's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM F. PERRY.

4th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Lawrence H. Scruggs.
15th Alabama, Col. Alexander A. Lowther.
44th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John A. Jones.
47th Alabama, Capt. Eli D. Clower.
48th Alabama, Maj. John W. Wigginton.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

7th Georgia, Col. George H. Carmical.
8th Georgia, Col. John R. Towers.
9th Georgia, Maj. John W. Arnold.
11th Georgia, Capt. William H. Ramsey.
59th Georgia, Col. Jack Brown.

Benning's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY L. BENNING.

2d Georgia, Capt. Thomas Chaffin, jr.
15th Georgia, Maj. Peter J. Shannon.
17th Georgia, Maj. James B. Moore.
20th Georgia, ——— ———.

Gregg's Brigade.

Col. ROBERT M. POWELL.

3d Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Robert S. Taylor.
1st Texas, Col. Frederick S. Bass.
4th Texas, Lieut. Col. Clinton M. Winkler.
5th Texas, Capt. W. T. Hill.

Bratton's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN BRATTON.

1st South Carolina, Col. James R. Hagood.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John M. Steedman.
2d South Carolina (Rifles), Col. Robert E. Bowen.
Palmetto (South Carolina) Sharpshooters, Capt. Alfred H. Foster.

* Captured April 6.
† Disabled March 31.

KERSHAW'S DIVISION.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.†

Du Bose's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DUDLEY M. DU BOSE.†
Capt. J. F. ESPY.

16th Georgia, Lieut. William W. Montgomery.
18th Georgia:
Capt. J. F. Espy.
Lieut. Gideon J. Lasseter.
24th Georgia, Capt. J. A. Jarrard.
3d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, ——— —
Cobb's (Georgia) Legion, Lieut. W. G. Steed.
Phillips (Georgia) Legion, Lieut. A. J. Reese.

Humphreys' Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. FITZ GERALD.
Capt. GWIN R. CHERRY.

13th Mississippi, Lieut. W. H. Davis.
17th Mississippi, Capt. Gwin R. Cherry.
18th Mississippi, Lieut. John W. Gower.
21st Mississippi, Lieut. Benjamin George.

Simms' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES P. SIMMS.
Capt. GEORGE W. WALDRON.

10th Georgia, Lieut. John B. Evans.
50th Georgia:
Capt. George W. Waldron.
Lieut. Hillary W. Cason.
51st Georgia, Capt. H. R. Thomas.
53d Georgia, Capt. R. H. Woods.

ARTILLERY.‡

Brig. Gen. EDWARD P. ALEXANDER.

Haskell's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. JOHN C. HASKELL.

North Carolina Battery, Capt. Henry G. Flanner.
North Carolina Battery (Ramsay's), Lieut. Jesse F. Woodard.
South Carolina Battery, Capt. Hugh R. Garden.
Virginia Battery (Lamkin's), Lieut. Fletcher T. Massie.

Huger's Battalion.

Maj. TYLER C. JORDAN.

Louisiana Battery (Moody's), Lieut. George Poindexter.
South Carolina Battery (Fickling's), Lieut. E. L. Purse.
Virginia Battery (Parker's), Lieut. Edwin S. Wooldridge.
Virginia Battery, Capt. John Donnell Smith.
Virginia Battery (Taylor's), Lieut. John H. Weddell.
Virginia Battery, Lieut. James Woolfolk.

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* During the retreat Kershaw's and G. W. C. Lee's divisions, with other troops from the defenses of Richmond, were commanded by Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell.
† Captured April 6.
‡ The artillery of the army was commanded by Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. GORDON.

GRIMES' (late RODES') DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BRYAN GRIMES.

Battle's Brigade.

Col. EDWIN L. HOBSON.

3d Alabama, Capt. Cornelius Robinson, jr.
5th Alabama:
Col. Edwin L. Hobson.
Capt. Thomas M. Riley.
6th Alabama, Maj. Isaac F. Culver.
12th Alabama, Capt. Poleman D. Ross.
61st Alabama, Capt. Augustus B. Fannin, jr.

Cox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. COX.

1st North Carolina, Maj. Louis C. Latham.
2d North Carolina, Maj. James T. Scales.
3d North Carolina, Maj. William T. Ennett.
4th North Carolina, Capt. John B. Forcum.
14th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William A. Johnston.
30th North Carolina, Capt. David C. Allen.

Grimes' Brigade.

Col. DAVID G. COWAND.

32d North Carolina, Capt. P. C. Shuford.
43d North Carolina, Capt. Wiley J. Cobb.
45th North Carolina, Col. John R. Winston.
53d North Carolina, Capt. Thomas E. Ashcraft.
2d North Carolina Battalion, ——— ———.

Cook's Brigade.

Col. EDWIN A. NASH.

4th Georgia:
Col. Edwin A. Nash.
Capt. John M. Shiver.
12th Georgia, Capt. Josiah N. Beall.
21st Georgia, Capt. Edward Smith.
44th Georgia, Capt. John A. Tucker.
Georgia Battery (Patterson's), ——— ———.

*Archer's Battalion.**

Lieut. Col. FLETCHER H. ARCHER.

3d Battalion Virginia Reserves, Capt. Joseph A. Rogers.
44th Virginia Battalion, Capt. A. B. Morrison.

EARLY'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. WALKER.

Johnston's Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. LEA.

5th North Carolina:
Col. John W. Lea.
Capt. James M. Taylor.
12th North Carolina, Capt. P. Durham.
20th North Carolina, Lieut. Archibald F. Lawhon.
23d North Carolina, Capt. Abner D. Peace.
1st North Carolina Battalion, Sharpshooters, Lieut. R. W. Woodruff.

Lewis' Brigade.

Capt. JOHN BEARD.

6th North Carolina, Capt. Joseph H. Dickey.
21st North Carolina, Capt. John H. Miller.
54th North Carolina, ———, ———.
57th North Carolina, Capt. John Beard.

Walker's (late Pegram's) Brigade.

Maj. HENRY KYD DOUGLAS.

13th Virginia, Capt. George Cullen.
31st Virginia, Maj. William P. Cooper.
49th Virginia, Capt. William D. Moffett.
52d Virginia, Capt. Samuel W. Paxton.
58th Virginia, Lieut. Robert L. Walrond.

* Temporarily attached during the retreat.

GORDON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CLEMENT A. EVANS.

Evans' Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. LOWE.

13th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Richard Maltbie.
26th Georgia, Capt. James Knox.
31st Georgia, Capt. Edward C. Perry.
38th Georgia, Lieut. Col. Philip E. Davant.
60th Georgia, } Col. Waters B. Jones.
61st Georgia, }
9th Georgia Battalion Artillery, Sergt. Horace L. Cranford.
12th Georgia Battalion Artillery, Capt. Samuel H. Crump.
18th Georgia Battalion Infantry, Capt. George W. Stiles.

Terry's Brigade.

Col. TITUS V. WILLIAMS.

2d Virginia, Capt. Joseph J. Jenkins.
4th Virginia, Capt. Hamilton D. Wade.
5th Virginia, Capt. Peter E. Wilson.
10th Virginia, Lieut. Col. D. H. Lee Martz.
21st Virginia, Col. William A. Witcher.
23d Virginia, Lieut. Col. John P. Fitzgerald.
25th Virginia, Maj. Wilson Harper.
27th Virginia, Capt. Franklin C. Wilson.
33d Virginia, Capt. Henry A. Herrell.
37th Virginia, Capt. John A. Preston.
42d Virginia, Lieut. James L. Tompkins.
44th Virginia, Maj. David W. Anderson.
48th Virginia, Col. Robert H. Dungan.

York's Brigade.

Col. EUGENE WAGGAMAN.

1st Louisiana, ———, ———.
2d Louisiana, Capt. A. S. Blythe.
5th Louisiana, Lieut. Hiram Baxter.
6th Louisiana, Maj. William H. Manning.
7th Louisiana, ———, ———.
8th Louisiana, Capt. Louis Prados.
9th Louisiana, ———, ———.
10th Louisiana, ———, ———.
14th Louisiana, ———, ———.
15th Louisiana, Col. Edmund Pendleton.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. ARMISTEAD L. LONG.

Braxton's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. CARTER M. BRAXTON.

Virginia Battery (Carpenter's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Cooper's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery, Capt. William W. Hardwicke.

Cutshaw's Battalion.

Capt. C. W. FRY.

Alabama Battery (Reese's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Carter's), Lieut. Lucian D. Robinson.
Virginia Battery (Montgomery's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Fry's), Lieut. William A. Deas.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Asher W. Garber.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Lorraine F. Jones.

Hardaway's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT A. HARDAWAY.

Virginia Battery (Dance's), Lieut. John R. Bagby.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Archibald Graham.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Charles B. Griffin.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Benjamin H. Smith, jr.

Johnson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. MARMADUKE JOHNSON.

Virginia Battery (Clutter's), Lieut. Lucas McIntosh.
Virginia Battery, Capt. John G. Pollock.

Lightfoot's Battalion.

Virginia Battery (Caroline Artillery), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Nelson Artillery), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Surry Artillery), ——— ———.

Stark's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER W. STARK.

Louisiana Battery (Green's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery, Capt. David A. French.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Andrew D. Armistead.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.*

Lieut. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.†

PROVOST GUARD.

5th Alabama Battalion, Capt. Wade Ritter.

HETH'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY HETH.

Davis' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. DAVIS.

1st Confederate Battalion, Capt. Anthony B. Bartlett.
2d Mississippi, ——— ———.
11th Mississippi, ——— ———.
26th Mississippi, ——— ———.
42d Mississippi, ——— ———.

Cooke's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. COOKE.

15th North Carolina, Col. William H. Yarborough.
27th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Webb.
46th North Carolina, Col. William L. Saunders.
48th North Carolina, Col. Samuel H. Walkup.
55th North Carolina, Capt. Walter A. Whitted.

MacRae's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MACRAE.

11th North Carolina, Col. William J. Martin.
26th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. James T. Adams.
44th North Carolina, Maj. Charles M. Stedman.
47th North Carolina, ——— ———.
52d North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Eric Erson.

McComb's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MCCOMB.

2d Maryland Battalion, Capt. John W. Torsch.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army), Maj. Felix G. Buchanan.
7th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Samuel G. Shepard.
14th Tennessee, Maj. James H. Johnson.
17th Tennessee, } Col. Horace Ready.
23d Tennessee, }
25th Tennessee, } ——— ———.
44th Tennessee, }
63d Tennessee, ——— ———.

WILCOX'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

Thomas' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, Col. Richard P. Lester.
35th Georgia, Col. Bolling H. Holt.
45th Georgia, Col. Thomas J. Simmons.
49th Georgia, Maj. James B. Duggan

Lane's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. LANE.

18th North Carolina, Maj. Thomas J. Wooten.
28th North Carolina, Capt. T. James Linebarger.
33d North Carolina, Col. Robert V. Cowan.
37th North Carolina, Maj. Jackson L. Bost.

McGowan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN.

1st South Carolina (Provisional Army), Lieut. Col. Andrew P. Butler.
12th South Carolina, Capt. J. C. Bell.
13th South Carolina, Col. Isaac F. Hunt.
14th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Edward Croft.
Orr's (South Carolina) Rifles, Lieut. Col. James T. Robertson.

Scales' Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH H. HYMAN.

13th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. E. Benton Withers.
16th North Carolina, Col. William A. Stowe.
22d North Carolina, Col. Thomas S. Galloway, jr.
34th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. George M. Norment.
38th North Carolina:
Col. John Ashford.
Lieut. Col. George W. Flowers.

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* Attached to First Corps April 2, after death of General Hill.
† Killed April 2.

MAHONE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

Forney's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. FORNEY.

8th Alabama, Lieut. Col. John P. Emrich.
9th Alabama, Maj. James M. Crow.
10th Alabama, Maj. Louis W. Johnson.
11th Alabama, Capt. Martin L. Stewart.
13th Alabama, Capt. Samuel Sellers.
14th Alabama, Capt. John A. Terrell.

Weisiger's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. WEISIGER.

6th Virginia, Col. George T. Rogers.
12th Virginia, Maj. Richard W. Jones.
16th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Richard O. Whitehead.
41st Virginia, Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Minetree.
61st Virginia, Col. Virginius D. Groner.

Harris' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL H. HARRIS.

12th Mississippi, Capt. A. K. Jones.
16th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. James H. Duncan.
19th Mississippi, Col. Richard W. Phipps.
48th Mississippi, Col. Joseph M. Jayne.

Sorrel's Brigade.

Col. GEORGE E. TAYLOE.

3d Georgia, Lieut. Col. Claiborne Snead.
22d Georgia, Capt. George W. Thomas.
48th Georgia, Capt. Alexander C. Flanders.
64th Georgia, Capt. James G. Brown.
2d Georgia Battalion, Maj. Charles J. Moffett.
10th Georgia Battalion, Capt. Caleb F. Hill.

Finegan's Brigade.

Col. DAVID LANG.

2d Florida, Col. Walter R. Moore.
5th Florida, ——— ———.
8th Florida, Maj. Thomas E. Clarke.
9th Florida, ——— ———.
10th Florida, Col. Charles F. Hopkins.
11th Florida, ——— ———.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. R. LINDSAY WALKER.

McIntosh's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM M. OWEN.

Alabama Battery (Hurt's), Lieut. George A. Ferrell.
Louisiana Battery, Capt. Edward Owen.
Maryland Battery (Chew's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Chamberlayne's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Berryman Z. Price.
Virginia Battery (Donald's), Lieut. William T. Wilson.

Poague's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. POAGUE.

Mississippi Battery (Richards'), Lieut. John W. Yeargain.
North Carolina Battery, Capt. Arthur B. Williams.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Charles F. Johnston.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Addison W. Utterback.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Nathan Penick.

Thirteenth Virginia Battalion.

Otey Battery, Capt. David N. Walker.
Ringgold Battery, Capt. Crispin Dickenson.

Richardson's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES RICHARDSON.

Louisiana Battery, Capt. R. Prosper Landry.
Virginia Battery (Moore's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Grandy's), ——— ———.

Pegram's Battalion.

Col. WILLIAM J. PEGRAM.
Lieut. Col. JOSEPH MCGRAW.

South Carolina Battery, Capt. Thomas E. Gregg.
Virginia Battery, Capt. George M. Cayce.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Thomas Ellett.
Virginia Battery (Brander's), Lieut. James E. Tyler.

ANDERSON'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD H. ANDERSON.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. WALLACE.*

Wise's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

26th Virginia, Maj. William K. Perrin.
34th Virginia, Col. John Thomas Goode.
46th Virginia, ——— ———.
59th Virginia, Col. William B. Tabb.

Wallace's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. WALLACE.

17th South Carolina, Capt. E. A. Crawford.
18th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. W. B. Allison.
22d South Carolina, Col. William G. Burt.
23d South Carolina, Lieut. Col. John M. Kinloch.
26th South Carolina, Maj. Ceth S. Land.
Holcombe (South Carolina) Legion, ——— ———.

Moody's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. YOUNG M. MOODY.

41st Alabama, Col Martin L. Stansel.
43d Alabama, Maj. William J. Mims.
59th Alabama, Maj. Lewis H. Crumpler.
60th Alabama, Col. John W. A. Sanford.
23d Alabama Battalion, Maj. Nicholas Stallworth.

Ransom's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MATTHEW W. RANSOM.

24th North Carolina, ——— ———.
25th North Carolina, Col. Henry M. Rutledge.
35th North Carolina, Maj. Robert E. Petty.
49th North Carolina, Maj. Charles Q. Petty.
56th North Carolina, Col. Paul F. Faison.

* In command April 9.

ARTILLERY.

Col. HILARY P. JONES.

Blount's Battalion.

Georgia Battery, Capt. C. W. Slaten.
North Carolina Battery (Cumming's), Lieut. Alexander D. Brown.
North Carolina Battery (Miller's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Young's), ——— ———.

Stribling's Battalion.

Virginia Battery (Dickerson's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Marshall's), Lieut. T. Marshall Archer.
Virginia Battery (Macon's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Sullivan's), Lieut. William S. Archer.

Colt's Battalion.

Mississippi Battery (Bradford's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Richard G. Pegram's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Wright's), ——— ———.

Smith's Battalion.

Capt. WILLIAM F. DEMENT.

1st Maryland Battery, Lieut. John Gale.
Virginia Battery (Johnston), Lieut. Thomas R. Adams.
Virginia Battery (Neblett), Lieut. Robert J. Braswell.
Virginia Battery, Capt. John W. Drewry.
Virginia Battery, Capt. Thomas Kevill.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

FITZHUGH LEE'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS T. MUNFORD.

Payne's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. PAYNE.*
Col. REUBEN B. BOSTON.†

5th Virginia, Col. Reuben B. Boston.
6th Virginia, ——— ———.
8th Virginia, ——— ———.
36th Virginia Battalion, ——— ———.

Munford's Brigade.

1st Virginia, Col. William A. Morgan.
2d Virginia, Lieut. Col. Cary Breckinridge.
3d Virginia, ——— ———.
4th Virginia, Col. William B. Wooldridge.

Gary's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARTIN W. GARY.

7th Georgia, Capt. William H. Burroughs.
7th South Carolina, Col. Alexander C. Haskell.
Hampton (South Carolina) Legion, Lieut. Col. Robert B. Arnold.
24th Virginia, Col. William T. Robins.

W. H. F. LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM H. F. LEE.

Barringer's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RUFUS BARRINGER.‡

st North Carolina, ——— ———.
d North Carolina, ——— ———.
d North Carolina, ——— ———.
th North Carolina, ——— ———.

Beale's Brigade.

Capt. SAMUEL H. BURT.

9th Virginia, ——— ———.
10th Virginia, ——— ———.
13th Virginia, ——— ———.
14th Virginia, ——— ———.

* Wounded March 30.
† Killed April 6.
‡ Captured April 3.

Roberts' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. ROBERTS.

4th North Carolina, ——— ———.
16th North Carolina Battalion, ——— ———.

ROSSER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. ROSSER.

Dearing's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES DEARING.*
Col. ASHER W. HARMAN.

7th Virginia, ——— ———.
11th Virginia, ——— ———.
12th Virginia, Col. Asher W. Harman.
35th Virginia Battalion, ——— ———.

McCausland's Brigade.

16th Virginia, ——— ———.
17th Virginia, ——— ———.
21st Virginia, ——— ———.
22d Virginia, ——— ———.

ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. R. PRESTON CHEW.

Breathed's Battalion.

Maj. JAMES BREATHED.

Virginia Battery (P. P. Johnston's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Shoemaker's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (Thomson's), ——— ———.

Chew's Battalion.

Virginia Battery (Graham's), ——— ———.
Virginia Battery (McGregor's), ——— ———.

G. W. C. LEE'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. G. W. CUSTIS LEE.†

Barton's Brigade.

Crutchfield's Brigade.

Col. STAPLETON CRUTCHFIELD.*

Tucker's Naval Battalion.‡

EWELL'S RESERVE CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL.†
Lieut. Col. THOMAS J. SPENCER.

NOTE.—The following battalions of artillery, borne on the return of the Army of Northern Virginia for January 31, 1865, are not enumerated in the Appomattox parole lists, viz: Cabell's, of the First Corps; Nelson's, of the Second Corps; Lane's and Eshleman's, of the Third Corps; and Sturdivant's, of Anderson's corps.

* Killed April 6.
† Captured April 6.
‡ Attached.

No. 269.

Tabular statement of officers and men of the Confederate Army paroled at Appomattox Court-House.

[Compiled from parole lists.]

Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.			
General Lee, staff, and escort	11	87	98
Staff corps	58	125	183
Total	69	212	281
INFANTRY.			
FIRST CORPS.			
Lieutenant-General Longstreet and staff	16	.....	16
Pickett's division:			
Major-General Pickett and staff	14	.....	14
Corse's brigade, Col. A. Herbert	32	262	294
Hunton's brigade, Maj. M. P. Spessard	17	149	166
Steuart's brigade, Brigadier-General Steuart	46	358	404
Terry's brigade, Maj. W. W. Bentley	11	142	153
Total Pickett's division	120	911	1,031
Field's division:			
Maj. Gen. Charles W. Field and staff	9	.....	9
Anderson's brigade, Brigadier-General Anderson	92	895	987
Benning's brigade, Brigadier-General Benning	76	733	809
Bratton's brigade, Brigadier-General Bratton	130	1,418	1,548
Perry's (late Law's) brigade, Brigadier-General Perry	91	892	983
Texas brigade, Col. R. M. Powell	64	553	617
Total Field's division	462	4,491	4,953
Kershaw's division:			
——— ——— and staff	4	13	17
Du Bose's brigade, Capt. J. F. Espy	22	325	347
Humphreys' brigade, Capt. G. R. Cherry	20	231	251
Simms' brigade, Capt. G. W. Waldron	12	178	190
Total Kershaw's division	58	747	805
Total First Corps	656	6,149	6,805
SECOND CORPS.			
Major-General Gordon, staff, &c.*	28	115	143
Grimes' (late Rodes') division:			
Major-General Grimes and staff	13	5	18
Battle's brigade, Col. E. L. Hobson	33	331	364
Cook's brigade, Col. E. A. Nash	28	322	350
Cox's brigade, Brigadier-General Cox	51	521	572
Grimes' brigade, Col. D. G. Cowand	34	496	530
Archer's battalion	13	52	65
Total Grimes' division	172	1,727	1,899
Early's division:			
Brigadier-General Walker and staff	11	1	12
Johnston's (R. D.) brigade, Col. J. W. Lea	30	433	463
Lewis' brigade, Capt. John Beard	26	421	447
Walker's (late Pegram's) brigade, Maj. H. K. Douglas	42	262	304
Total Early's division	109	1,117	1,226
Gordon's division:			
Brigadier-General Evans and staff	10	.....	10
Evans' brigade, Col. J. H. Lowe	51	790	841
Terry's brigade, Col. T. V. Williams	67	477	544
York's brigade, Col. E. Waggaman	28	345	373
Total Gordon's division	156	1,612	1,768
Total Second Corps	465	4,571	5,036

* Provost guard, couriers, escort, and hospital attendants included.

Tabular statement of officers and men of the Confederate Army, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
INFANTRY—Continued.			
THIRD CORPS.*			
Staff and provost guard	28	119	147
Heth's division:			
Maj. Gen. H. Heth and staff	15	.....	15
Cooke's brigade, Brigadier-General Cooke	70	499	569
Davis' brigade, Brigadier-General Davis	21	54	75
MacRae's brigade, Brigadier-General MacRae	42	400	442
McComb's brigade, Brigadier-General McComb	54	426	480
Total Heth's division	202	1,370	1,572
Mahone's division:			
Major-General Mahone and staff	13	1	14
Finegan's brigade, Col. D. Lang	64	441	505
Forney's brigade, Brig. Gen. W. H. Forney	72	880	952
Harris' brigade, Brig. Gen. N. H. Harris	33	339	372
Sorrel's brigade, Col. G. E. Tayloe	71	962	1,033
Weisiger's brigade, Brigadier-General Weisiger	78	583	661
Total Mahone's division	331	3,206	3,537
Wilcox's division:			
Major-General Wilcox and staff	12	.....	12
Lane's brigade, Brigadier-General Lane	56	514	570
McGowan's brigade, Brigadier-General McGowan	69	798	867
Scales' brigade, Col. Joseph H. Hyman	92	627	719
Thomas' brigade, Brig. Gen. E. L. Thomas	57	456	513
Total Wilcox's division	286	2,395	2,681
Total Third Corps	847	7,090	7,937
ANDERSON'S CORPS.			
——— ——— and staff	.....	24	24
Johnson's division:			
Maj. Gen. B. R. Johnson and staff	10	.....	10
Elliott's brigade, Brigadier-General Wallace	62	568	630
Moody's brigade, Brigadier-General Moody	63	515	578
Ransom's brigade, Brigadier-General Ransom	41	394	435
Wise's brigade, Brigadier-General Wise	72	528	600
Total Anderson's corps	248	2,029	2,277
Ewell's command, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Spencer	19	275	294
Total infantry	2,235	20,114	22,349
CAVALRY.			
Major-General Fitzhugh Lee and staff	6	1	7
Fitz Lee's division:			
Gary's brigade, Col. A. C. Haskell	61	772	833
Payne's brigade	6	82	88
Wickham's brigade	10	177	187
Total Fitz Lee's division	77	1,031	1,108
W. H. F. Lee's division:			
Maj. Gen. W. H. F. Lee and staff	7	1	8
Barringer's brigade	2	21	23
Beale's brigade, Capt. S. H. Burt	22	152	174
Roberts' brigade, Brig. Gen. W. P. Roberts	5	88	93
Total W. H. F. Lee's division	36	262	298
Lomax's division:			
Jackson's brigade	.....	9	9
Total Lomax's division	.....	9	9

*Attached to First Corps after death of A. P. Hill.

Tabular statement of officers and men of the Confederate Army, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
CAVALRY—Continued.			
Rosser's division:			
Major-General Rosser and staff	*8	1	9
Dearing's brigade, Col. A. W. Harman	6	95	101
McCausland's brigade	1	26	27
Total Rosser's division	15	122	137
Total cavalry	134	1,425	1,559
ARTILLERY.			
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.			
Brigadier-General Pendleton and staff	12	13	25
FIRST ARMY CORPS.			
Brig. Gen. E. P. Alexander and staff	11	36	47
Haskell's battalion, Lieut. Col. John C. Haskell	15	139	154
Huger's battalion, Maj. T. C. Jordan	21	307	328
McIntosh's battalion, Lieut. Col. W. M. Owen	14	268	282
Poague's battalion, Lieut. Col. William T. Poague	17	279	296
13th Virginia Battalion, Capt. D. N. Walker	2	10	12
Richardson's battalion, Capt. R. Prosper Landry	4	77	81
Total First Army Corps	84	1,116	1,200
SECOND ARMY CORPS.			
Brig. Gen. A. L. Long and staff	8	22	30
Carter's command, Col. T. H. Carter	2	4	6
Braxton's battalion, Lieut. Col. Carter M. Braxton	7	19	26
Cutshaw's battalion, Capt. C. W. Fry	12	199	211
Hardaway's battalion, Lieut. Col. R. A. Hardaway	19	382	401
Johnson's battalion, Lieut. Col. M. Johnson	8	135	143
Lightfoot's battalion, Asst. Surg. J. B. Coakley	1	29	30
Stark's battalion, Lieut. Col. A. W. Stark	11	154	165
Total Second Army Corps	68	944	1,012
ANDERSON'S CORPS.			
Col. H. P. Jones	2	1	3
Blount's battalion	3	21	24
Coit's battalion	.....	37	37
Stribling's battalion	2	8	10
Total Anderson's corps	7	67	74
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Smith's battalion, Capt. W. F. Dement	13	252	265
Total artillery†	184	2,392	2,576
Miscellaneous troops‡	159	1,307	1,466

RECAPITULATION.

General headquarters	69	212	281
Infantry	2,235	20,114	22,349
Cavalry	134	1,425	1,559
Artillery	184	2,392	2,576
Miscellaneous troops	159	1,307	1,466
Grand total	2,781	25,450	28,231

*Officers whose paroles are signed by Rosser included.

†Cabell's, King's, Lane's, Nelson's, Pegram's, and Sturdivant's battalions, borne on return for January 31, 1865, are not accounted for by the paroles.

‡Composed of detachments of engineers, invalids, naval brigade, provost guards, &c.

No. 270.

Report of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 10, 1865—Day after surrender.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery under my command from the 1st day of April to the present time. Much to my regret it has to be made without possible access, as it will be seen from the circumstances of the case, to special reports from those superior officers of this important arm—General A. L. Long, chief of artillery, Second Corps; General E. P. Alexander, chief of artillery, First Corps; and General R. L. Walker, chief of artillery, Third Corps:

Owing to demonstrations of the enemy on the right of our lines near Petersburg on the morning of the 1st April, I ordered seven guns of Poague's battalion, which had been held in reserve near Howlett's, to march to Petersburg, and on the night of the 1st, by direction of the commanding general, I ordered the remainder of the battalion down; at the same time ordered the guns which had arrived during the day to proceed on the road toward the right, so as to be out of sight of the tower by dawn. Those guns were used with good effect near Mr. Turnbull's house (General Lee's headquarters) on the morning of the 2d, where the enemy had unexpectedly massed a heavy force against the opposite portion of our line and succeeded in breaking it, and then sweeping down toward the city, captured a number of men and guns along the line. While these guns were well contesting the ground and holding the enemy in check, Lieutenant-Colonel Poague arrived with the remainder of his guns, and rendered admirable service in retarding the heavy advance of the enemy until such troops as remained could be withdrawn into the interior line. Three pieces with Major Brander were placed on the north side of the Appomattox, so as to annoy the left flank of the enemy and prevent him from crossing. On the line and to the right of the Cox road were placed four pieces of the horse artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Chew and Major Breathed. The enemy had by this time, 12 o'clock, fully established his line from Fort Gregg to the Appomattox River.

In the fighting attendant upon these operations various batteries of the Third Corps were captured. The conduct of officers and men was worthy of all praise, and that of the drivers and supernumeraries of the artillery, who had been by General Walker armed with muskets, deserves special mention. Those in Fort Gregg fought until literally crushed by numbers, and scarcely a man survived.

In the meantime the firing on Colonel Jones' front, east of the city, had been severe. During the night of the 1st the fire from mortars and guns was incessant, and the men were very much exposed throughout the 2d. I saw Colonel Jones on the line about 3 o'clock, and found his pieces so disposed as effectually to prevent any attempt of the enemy to improve the advantage already gained at the Rives' Salient.

I was at Battery 45 during the day, and directed its guns against columns of the enemy moving down the valley toward the Weldon railroad. The officers in charge of this part of the line deeming an attack imminent, I ordered two pieces of artillery to strengthen the position.

In obedience to orders from the commanding general, I ordered the withdrawal of all the guns at 8 p. m. This was accomplished with

great success, and although the difficulties on Colonel Jones' line were very great, he succeeded in withdrawing all but about ten, which for the most part were not provided with horses, and not intended to be removed. Several mortars were also brought off. Every piece that was abandoned was first disabled. After making all necessary arrangement with regard to this movement, and seeing all the guns safely across the river, about 2 a. m. on the 3d I moved on by the Hickory road, marching all night.

The march on the 3d was fatiguing, and very slow, on account of the immense number of carriages with the army. At night I bivouacked on the roadside about nine miles from Goode's Bridge.

I reached Amelia Court-House on the morning of the 4th, and immediately proceeded to make arrangements for reducing the artillery with the troops to a proportionate quantity, and properly to dispose of the surplus. These arrangements were at last effected; and on the 5th General Walker moved to the right and west of the line of march of the army, having in charge all the artillery not needed with the troops. Ninety-five caissons, mostly loaded, which had early in the winter been sent to the rear from Petersburg, were here destroyed.

Moving on past Amelia Springs, by 10 o'clock the next morning (6th) we reached Rice's Station, on the South Side Railroad. Our troops here went into line, and I chose positions for guns commanding the Burkeville road and sweeping the ground to its left. On this line there was heavy skirmishing during the evening, but no attack by the enemy. The enemy's cavalry meanwhile having attacked our wagon train about two miles back on the road, I (happening to be with the commanding general when he received information of this) was requested by him to see what could be done to prevent any further loss in that quarter. On the way I met a few wearied men of Harris' brigade, and taking from them some twenty volunteers proceeded with them to the road where the train had been attacked. While attempting to rescue some of the property most valuable, I discovered a line of the enemy in a thick pine wood, and supposing it to be but a small body I arranged for an attack upon them [with] one of General Cooke's regiments, which had just reported to me in consequence of a message previously sent to the commanding general. This regiment was unable to hold its ground, and fell back some half a mile on the same road, until re-enforced by two regiments of cavalry. They then again moved forward, but after regaining the original advanced position the infantry was recalled by General Cooke, and the cavalry, by my direction, fell back with some few prisoners they had secured. The enemy meantime had fired our train to prevent us from saving anything. The enemy now seemed disposed to quiet, and nothing apparently remaining to be accomplished by the small force with me, I directed it slowly to withdraw toward our main body near the station, and returned myself in that direction. Not long after the enemy made a sudden rush, and succeeded for a time in running over our small cavalry force, and threatening the unprotected rear of our line; our cavalry regiment, however, speedily rallied and charged in turn, and inflicted merited punishment upon their greatly outnumbering assailants. Shortly after night closed our guns were withdrawn, and we moved on the Farmville road, reaching Farmville early on the morning of the 7th.

As we were leaving Farmville by the bridges there crossing the Appomattox, the enemy pressed up close after our rear guard, and guns were placed in position and used to good purpose on the heights north of the river. Guns were again used with effect a mile or two farther

on, when General Gordon (then commanding Second Corps, with the justly honored General A. L. Long, his chief of artillery) pressed back the enemy's line near the road along which all our wagons were passing, so as to allow these to get well on their way. This position was held all day, and it was not until midnight that the column moved on the road toward Buckingham Court-House. In spite of the terrible roads quite a long march was effected, and the evening of the 8th saw the head of our column near Appomattox Court-House. I pushed on in person to communicate with General Walker, and found him with his command parked about two miles beyond the Court-House on the road to Appomattox Station, South Side Railroad. While I was with him an attack wholly unexpected was made by the enemy on his defenseless camp. To avert immediate disaster from this attack demanded the exercise of all our energies. It was, however, at once effectually repelled by the aid especially of the two gallant artillery companies of Captains Walker and Dickenson, under command of the former, which, being at the time unequipped as artillerists, were armed with muskets as a guard. They met the enemy's sharpshooters in a brush-wood near, and enabled a number of General Walker's pieces to play with effect while the remainder of his train was withdrawn. After a sharp skirmish this attack seemed remedied, and I started back, having received by courier a note requesting my presence with the commanding general. When I had reached a point a few hundred yards from the court-house, the enemy's cavalry, which had under cover of dusk gained the road, came rushing along, firing upon all in the road, and I only escaped being shot or captured by leaping my horse over the fence and skirting for some distance along the left of that road toward our column then advancing, and until I reached a point beyond where the enemy's charge was checked. While these operations were in progress there was much noise of engines upon the South Side Railroad. From this circumstance, and from the enemy's using artillery in the attack above described, I became satisfied that the attacking body, which had at first seemed to me small, was a large and accumulating force, and the inference became inevitable that General Walker and his guns must be, if they had not already been, captured. These facts and inferences were reported to the commanding general on my reaching his headquarters about 1 a. m. of the 9th.

Movements at daylight confirmed all that had been thus inferred. The enemy was found in heavy force on our front, and dispositions were promptly made for a fierce encounter. The artillery participated with alacrity, with cavalry and infantry, in a spirited attack upon the enemy's advancing columns, and promptly succeeded in arresting their advance. Two guns were captured from the enemy and a number of prisoners taken; but in spite of this the conviction had become established in the minds of a large majority of our best officers and men that the army, in its extremely reduced state, could not be extricated from its perilous condition, surrounded by the immense force of the enemy, and without subsistence for men or animals, unless with frightful bloodshed, and to scarcely any possible purpose, as its remnant, if thus rescued, must be too much enfeebled for efficient service. In view of these convictions, known of in part by him, and of all the facts before his own mind, the commanding general, before the battle had raged extensively, made arrangements for arresting hostilities By the respective commanders-in-chief main principles of our surrender were then agreed upon, and as soon thereafter as practicable articles in detail were adjusted by a commission of officers on both sides. Those serving under General Lee's

appointment were General Longstreet, chief of First Corps, General Gordon, chief of Second Corps, and the general chief of artillery. In accordance with stipulations thus adjusted, the artillery was withdrawn, as were the other troops, and it was, as soon as practicable, in due form turned over to the enemy. Of 250 field pieces belonging to the army on the lines near Richmond and Petersburg, only sixty-one remained, and thirteen caissons.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 271.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army.

CAMDEN, S. C., *October 9, 1865.*

MAJOR: On the morning of Monday, the 3d of April last, I moved, in obedience to the orders of Lieutenant-General Ewell, from my position on the lines near Fort Gilmer through Richmond to Mayo's Bridge, reporting in person to Lieutenant-General Ewell.

Under his orders I detached two battalions to suppress the mob then engaged in sacking the city. Arriving at the bridge I found it in flames, and rapidly passed my command over to Manchester, informing General Ewell of the facts. By the efforts of some boatmen the flames were arrested before they had rendered the bridge impassable. By the time the infantry had passed, the large mill above the Danville depot—and too far distant from it to have been ignited by the burning of the latter—was observed to be on fire, the smoke being first seen to issue through the roof in all parts of it, and then the windows on all sides, indicating that it had been set on fire in the interior. As much of the conflagration which ensued was caused by the burning of this building, the circumstance has been deemed of sufficient importance to be stated here, in order to remove the erroneous imputation that the conflagration resulted from the action of the authorities.

A few miles from the river the command united with that of General Custis Lee and moved in the direction of Amelia Court-House. Learning that all the upper crossings of the Appomattox were impassable, on Tuesday the command moved to the railroad crossing, and by night had succeeded in passing the river with the entire train. The next day the rear of the Petersburg army was overtaken at Amelia Court-House, and marching all night the command arrived at Amelia Springs a little after sunrise the next day. From this point Gordon's corps marched in the rear. About 10 o'clock the command reached a point where the wagon train was moved to the right upon a cross-road which intersected that upon which the troops moved at right angles. Here the column was posted to resist the cavalry of the enemy—Merritt's and Custer's divisions—which attacked at that point, and repulsed several charges upon different parts of the line. They were held at bay until the last of the train had passed the point attacked, when I was directed to follow the movement of General Custis Lee's division. Before my troops left the ground Gordon's advance appeared, while his rear was engaged with the enemy. I was not informed that Gordon would fol-

low the wagon train as he did, and was therefore surprised on arriving at Sailor's Creek to find that my rear was menaced. As the troops in my front had halted, I detached Humphreys' brigade, commanded by Colonel Fitz Gerald, and Gary's dismounted battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barham, to take position near the house occupied as a hospital by Pickett's division, to cover my crossing Sailor's Creek. Upon arriving at the top of the hill on the south side of the creek, I was informed by General Ewell that the enemy had possession of the road in front of General Anderson, and that we were to hold the enemy in check while that officer attempted to open the way. My command then consisted of only three brigades—Humphreys', Simms' (Brig. Gen. J. P. Simms commanding), and Du Bose's brigade (Brig. Gen. D. M. Du Bose commanding)—and the dismounted cavalry already mentioned; the whole at that time amounted to less than 2,000 effective men. Du Bose was placed in the edge of the wood, with his right resting on the road; Simms, on the left of the road, a little in advance. General Lee's division was on the left of the road, his right occupying a line in front of Du Bose, his left on the same line, or nearly so. In the meantime the enemy attacked and overpowered Humphreys and the dismounted cavalry, forcing them back to my position. They were formed at once on the left of the road, and Simms was moved farther to the right. The enemy planted batteries near the hospital and swept our position at short range, and under cover of the fire the Second and Sixth Corps attacked us. Both in his (General Lee's) front and my own they were repulsed, with loss, on every advance, but pressed on constantly with fresh troops, extending all the while to our left. During this attack I received from General Anderson a message, through Capt. S. D. Shannon, aide-de-camp, to the effect that he had commenced his movement, and hoped to be successful if I could hold out a few moments longer. Sending him an encouraging reply, I continued to resist the enemy for some time, hoping to hear from General Anderson that the way was open. Unfortunately his attempt had failed, and the enemy made his appearance in rear of Simms' brigade at the same time he was engaged in front and flank. That officer attempted to extricate his command, but found it impossible to do so without confusion, as he was attacked on all sides. This condition of things being discovered by the other troops, all fell back toward the rear and left. I kept up something of a skirmish as the command retreated; but after moving some 400 yards I discovered that all who had preceded me had been taken by the Yankee cavalry, who were in line of battle across the road. I then directed the men about me and the members of my staff to make their escape in any way possible. I discovered afterward that but one had succeeded, as the enemy had completed the circle around our position when General Anderson's line was broken. My losses in killed and wounded must have been considerable, but I have no means of estimating the number.

The conduct of the officers and men of the command under these trying circumstances is beyond all praise, and worthy the reputation of these veteran regiments. On no battle-field of the war have I felt a juster pride in the conduct of my command.

I beg leave expressly to include in these just encomiums the little command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barham, and especially that officer.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW.

Maj. CAMPBELL BROWN,
Richmond, Va.

No. 272.

Report of Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army.

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, *April 10, 1865.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the night of the 1st of April four regiments of my brigade, with intervals between the men varying from six to ten paces, were stretched along the works between Battery Gregg and Hatcher's Run in the following order from right to left: Twenty-eighth, Thirty-seventh, Eighteenth, Thirty-third [North Carolina Infantry], the right of the Twenty-eighth resting near the brown house in front of General MacRae's winter quarters, and the left of the Thirty-third on the branch near Mrs. Banks'.

The enemy commenced shelling my line from several batteries about 9 o'clock that night; the picket-lines in my front opened fire at a quarter to 2 the following morning. The skirmishers from McGowan's brigade, who covered the works held by my command, were driven in at a quarter to 5 o'clock. My line was pierced by the enemy in strong force at the ravine in front of the right of the Thirty-seventh, near General McGowan's headquarters. The Twenty-eighth, enfiladed on the left by this force and on the right by the force that had previously broken the troops to our right, was forced to fall back to the plank road. The enemy on its left took possession of this road, and forced it to fall still farther back to the Cox road, where it skirmished with the enemy and supported a battery of artillery, by order of Brigadier-General Pendleton. The other regiments fought the enemy between McGowan's winter quarters and those occupied by my brigade, and were driven back. They then made a stand in the winter quarters of the right regiment of my command, but were again broken, a part retreating along the works to the left and the remainder going to the rear. These last, under Colonel Cowan, made a stand on the hill to the right of Mrs. Banks', but were forced back to the plank road, along which they skirmished for some time, and then fell back to the Cox road, where they supported a battery of artillery, by order of Lieutenant-General Longstreet. That portion of my command which retreated along the works to the left made two more unsuccessful attempts to resist the enemy, the last stand being made in the Church road leading to the Jones house. It then fell back to Battery Gregg and the battery to its left, but under Major Wooten and assisted by a part of Thomas' brigade it soon after charged the enemy, by order of Major-General Wilcox, and cleared the works as far as the branch on which the left of the Thirty-third rested the night previous. Here we were rejoined by Colonel Cowan, and we deployed as skirmishers to the left of the Church road and perpendicular to the works, but did not hold this position long, as we were attacked by a strong line of skirmishers, supported by two strong lines of battle. A part of us retreated to Battery Gregg, and the rest to the new line of works near the dam. Battery Gregg was subsequently attacked by an immense force, and fell after the most gallant and desperate defense. Our men bayoneted many of the enemy as they mounted the parapet. After the fall of this battery the rest of my command along the new line was attacked in front and flank, and driven back to the old line of works running northwest from Battery 45, where it remained until the evacuation of Petersburg. We were here rejoined by the Twenty-eighth, under Captain Linebarger.

On the afternoon of the 3d we crossed the Appomattox at Goode's Bridge, bivouacked at Amelia Court-House on the 4th, and on the 5th

formed line of battle between Amelia Court-House and Jetersville, where our sharpshooters, under Major Wooten, became engaged. Next day, while resting in Farmville, we were ordered back to a fortified hill to support our cavalry, which was hard pressed, but before reaching the hill the order was countermanded. We moved rapidly through Farmville, and sustained some loss from the artillery fire while crossing the river near that place. That afternoon we formed line of battle, facing to the rear, between one and two miles from Farmville, and my sharpshooters were attacked by the enemy. During the night we resumed our march, and on the 9th, while forming line of battle, we were ordered back and directed to stack our arms, as the Army of Northern Virginia had been surrendered.

My officers and men behaved well throughout this trying campaign, and superiority of numbers alone enabled the enemy to drive us from the works near Petersburg. Colonel Cowan, though indisposed, was constantly with his command and displayed his usual gallantry, while Major Wooten nobly sustained his enviable reputation as an officer.

We have to mourn the loss of Captains Nicholson, Fain, McCauley, and Long, and other gallant officers.

Capt. E. J. Hale, jr., assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. E. B. Meade, aide-de-camp, were constantly at their posts, displaying great bravery, and giving additional evidence of their efficiency as staff officers.

I am unable to give our exact loss at Petersburg. I surrendered at this point 56 officers and 484 men, many of the latter being detailed non-arms bearing men, who were sent back to be surrendered with their brigade.

The Seventh [North Carolina], the other regiment of my command, is absent in North Carolina on detached service.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. LANE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 273.

Report of Maj. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS JOHNSON'S DIVISION,
April 10, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I submit the following report of the operations of my division from the 28th [29th] of March to the 9th of April, 1865:

On Tuesday [Wednesday], the 28th [29th] of March, 1865, the cavalry having reported the enemy advancing in force with cavalry, artillery, and infantry on the Quaker (or military) road, west of Hatcher's Run, I was ordered by Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson to move my command down the road, attack them, and drive them back to the Vaughan road. As I was drawing out my command the cavalry informed me that the enemy were retiring beyond Gravelly Run. I therefore did not expect to encounter them until I reached the line of the run. I advanced Wise's brigade in line of battle, stretching across the Quaker road, and moved Wallace's, Moody's, and Ransom's brigades, in the

order named, by the flank in rear of Wise's brigade. Upon entering the skirts of the woods, south of the forks of the Boydton plank road and the Quaker road, Wise's brigade came under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers and charged forward until they encountered and drove back a short distance a line of battle posted with artillery. The engagement was commenced at 3.20 p. m. In a few moments a portion of Wise's brigade, on the Quaker road, was driven back from the woods to the open ground, and, by direction of Lieutenant-General Anderson, who had arrived on the ground about the time of the charge of Wise's brigade, I sent forward Wallace's brigade to the support of the part of Wise's brigade still contesting the ground with the enemy. Finding that the left of Wise's brigade had encountered a battery, which they had well-nigh captured, and were very hardly pressed, I directed Brigadier-General Moody to move his brigade up on the left of Wise's and Wallace's, but before this movement could be carried out, Wallace's brigade, with Wise's (save Colonel Goode's (Thirty-fourth) regiment, which had moved to the Boydton road to operate with the cavalry on the enemy's left), was repulsed by a heavy fire from the left. Lieutenant-General Anderson now directed my division to be withdrawn, at about 5 p. m., and to take position across the Boydton plank road in the margin of the woods north and east of the Bevill house. In this position we remained until dusk, when, by direction of General Anderson, pickets were left in front and the division retired into the breastworks adjacent to Burgess' Mill and west of Hatcher's Run. Our losses were about 250 men, mainly from Wise's and Wallace's brigades. Capt. Harvey E. Jones, assistant adjutant-general, Gracie's brigade was

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On the afternoon of Wednesday [Thursday], the 29th [30th] of March, Ransom's and Wallace's brigades were detached and moved, with three brigades of General Pickett's division, on the White Oak road to Five Forks.

On the morning of Thursday, the 30th of March, Brigadier-General Hunton, of Pickett's division, reported to me with his brigade for duty with my command. In the evening of this day the enemy's skirmishers made their appearance in the open field east of Halter Butler's house and south of the White Oak road. This position was to the right of that portion of the works occupied by our troops. By instruction of General Lee, I believe it was, I threw Colonel Stansel's regiment, of Moody's brigade, out of the works on the White Oak road, and established a line of skirmishers south of the road, fronting those of the enemy. I was advised that it would not be desirable to make a vigorous attack at that point at that time, as it might be better not to draw attention to it then, but to attack the enemy there at a later period, if it proved to be the left flank of his infantry.

At about 11 a. m. on the 31st of March, finding the enemy in two lines in the field west of Halter Butler's house, I at once ordered out Hunton's brigade, and notified Lieutenant-General Anderson and Major-General Heth that I would make an attack as soon as I could form my line of battle. While forming this line, Brigadier-General McGowan, of Wilcox's division, reported to me with his brigade. My line was formed with McGowan's brigade on the right, Moody's brigade, commanded by Colonel Stansel, of the Forty-first Alabama Regiment, in the center, and Hunton's brigade on the left. Having ascertained that an admirable movement might be made on the enemy's left flank, I had ordered McGowan's brigade to move behind a woods for that purpose; but this movement had only commenced when I discovered

that the enemy were advancing. I immediately ordered my command to advance and meet the enemy's attack. The movement was handsomely and gallantly made, and Brigadier-General McGowan, in advancing, moved on the enemy's flank, as proposed, for a preparatory movement. The enemy's line immediately gave way, and my command followed up their advantage in a most spirited manner. By 2 p. m. the enemy were driven about one mile and a half to a position west of a branch of Gravelly Run, which skirts the Boydton road in vicinity of the bridge on that road over the latter stream. In this position the enemy's line, in strong force, was formed on vantage ground. During this advance Wise's brigade was moved out on the left of Hunton's brigade, by order of General Lee, and gallantly participated in the fight; but encountering a superior force, and having its left flank exposed, its left was driven back. For the operations of Wise's brigade on this day you are referred to the report of the brigade commander. The next brigade on the right, that of General Hunton, repulsed (with the aid of the right of Wise's brigade) three charges by the enemy. The operations on the left of Hunton's brigade caused that brigade to close to the left, and Moody's brigade was compelled to extend both to the left and right, in order to cover the enemy's line in its front. Our troops persistently continued to fight, but were unable to advance, and orders were first sent to hold the position they had gained. It, however, became evident that our troops were being exhausted, and needed re-enforcements, of which there was none available. Lieutenant-General Anderson now ordered my command to be withdrawn to the enemy's line of rifle-pits, thrown up by his skirmishers south of the White Oak road during the previous night. This position was occupied by my command, save Wise's brigade, which retired into the breast-works when the enemy advanced in strong force and with great spirit. In occupying this line Moody's brigade was shifted by force of circumstances to the left of Hunton's brigade, and occupied an angle from which a connection was made with the regular rifle-pits for the skirmishers in front of our fortifications. The enemy's attack fell with force upon this angle, and carried it, and all our forces were then, at about 5 p. m., drawn into the main breast-works, where they lay during the night, with pickets well out on the White Oak road and to the right and left of it. The losses of the enemy were heavy, including about 470 prisoners. Our losses were about 800, including killed, wounded, and prisoners.

On Saturday morning, the 1st of April, the enemy disappeared from the vicinity of the White Oak road, and it was discovered that they had moved toward the right. At 4 p. m. heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Five Forks. At 5.45 I received orders from Lieutenant-General Anderson to move with Wise's, Moody's, and Hunton's brigades to Church Crossing, on the South Side Railroad, and at 6.30 p. m. was in motion. At 2 a. m. on the 2d of April we arrived at the crossing. Heavy artillery firing was heard all night in direction of Petersburg. About 12 m. we moved from the crossing on Church (or Ford's) road toward Namozine bridge. At 3 p. m. reached Namozine road; cavalry skirmishing all the way in our rear. By 11 a. m. we learned that the lines at Petersburg had been broken, and that the enemy's cavalry, pressing toward South Side Railroad, had reached it at Jarratt's Station. Between 5 and 6 p. m. Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding cavalry, in my rear, requested me to form my command to meet the enemy, who were heavily pressing him. A handsome line was formed, and hasty barricades of rails were thrown up on the high

ground about one mile and a half south of Namozine Creek. The enemy charged about 6.30 p. m., and were repulsed by artillery and infantry fire. They renewed the charge three times, the last at about 8 p. m., and were repulsed each time, without any loss on our part. At about 11 p. m. we commenced crossing the Namozine Creek, leaving Hunton's brigade to cover the passage. By 2 a. m. on the 3d the whole command had crossed, including the cavalry.

On Monday, the 3d of April, we moved at 6 a. m. and took the right-hand road at Namozine Church. After making an unpleasant passage of a small creek about two miles from the church, I received orders from Lieutenant-General Anderson (who had gone in advance on the previous day) to take the left-hand or Namozine road at Namozine Church, in order to cross Deep Creek at Brown's Bridge, the creek being impassable at the lower bridge. General Anderson at the same time sent instructions for the cavalry to follow the same road. I consequently took a left-hand road to cross a distance of two miles to the Namozine road. As we approached the latter road I sent forward Major Foote, assistant adjutant-general, to reconnoiter it and to see if the enemy or our cavalry occupied it. Major Foote reported that he saw two cavalrymen on the road, but whether they were ours or those of the enemy he was not able to decide. I then went forward in person, accompanied by Captain Sanders, aide-de-camp, and Major Foote. Sent out Major Foote, who went up to the Federal pickets before he determined their character, and was captured. The command moved forward and brushed the enemy's pickets from the Namozine road after a slight skirmish in which only one Federal was killed. Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee here came up with cavalry and moved forward to forks of the road near Brown's Bridge, which we found in possession of the enemy. Moody's and Wallace's brigades immediately moved up in line and made an attack with skirmishers. Wise's brigade came up on the right and its skirmishers pressed forward. The enemy opened with artillery but were pushed back after a sharp brush, in which we lost ——. Having fairly cleared the road we promptly moved in quick time by the left flank to Brown's Bridge, which we crossed, and passed some five miles from Tabernacle Church to vicinity of Bevill's Bridge, over the Appomattox River, where we came up with Pickett's division.

On Tuesday, the 4th of April, we moved at 8 a. m.; marched about four miles, in rear of Pickett's division, toward Amelia Court-House, to where the road by Tabernacle Church crosses the road to Court-House. The enemy appeared on the road to Tabernacle Church. A line of battle was formed across this road, and skirmishing, with artillery fire, on our part continued until night, the enemy's cavalry feeling my line from left to right. At night the cavalry formed to protect my right flank, and we rested until 3 a. m. on the 5th of April.

On Wednesday, 5th of April, came up with Hill's corps and Lieutenant-General Ewell's command; moved between the two past Amelia Court-House and marched all night.

On Thursday, April 6, my division marched in rear of Pickett's division and in front of that of Maj. Gen. Custis Lee. Early in the day the enemy made a dash down the road between Major-General Lee's division and my own, and some thirty or forty stragglers, collected by some staff officers (Colonel Venable and Captain Whitner), held them in check until I halted and closed my command to the left to cover the road. Sharp skirmishing continued on my left for some two hours, during which the men constructed temporary breast-works, and Pickett's

division closed on mine. Major-General Lee closed upon my left very shortly after the dash was made. About 2 p. m. I was ordered, by command of General Anderson, to close to the right and follow Pickett's division, which had moved to the right in consequence of the burning of a wagon train and the occupation of the road in our front. Rapid firing was now heard in Pickett's division. Upon closing to that division, it was found that the enemy was still on the road in its front and holding a commanding position, and my division was soon engaged in heavy skirmishing. Two regiments on the left of Wise's brigade, which had previously been detached by General Anderson, here took position on the left of Wallace's brigade, having come up subsequently to the latter. General Wise, having discovered the advantages of the enemy's commanding position in his front, at once ordered a charge, which was executed gallantly by his two right regiments; but, perhaps, for want of orders from division commander, who was not advised of the movement, it was not carried out by the troops of the other brigades on his right. The enemy, however, was gallantly driven from the crest of the hill in front. About this time General Anderson sent a staff officer to say to me that, as we appeared to be driving the enemy, I should advance my whole command. Not having been advised of the advance in Wise's brigade, and being at the time engaged with other parts of the line, and believing that the firing proceeded from an assault of the enemy, and that we were only maintaining our position, I stated the latter fact in reply, and awaited a repetition of the order, as I gave the staff officer to understand I would do. Subsequently, having learned the facts in the case, and General Anderson having stated that he thought the advance of my command should be made, I proposed to try it, and had given the necessary orders, when I received instructions from General Anderson to face my command and march directly toward the west in line of battle, while Pickett's division moved by the right flank, connecting with my left, and General Lee's command moved by left flank, connecting with my right. Three brigades of my division were placed in line, when I was urged, through a staff officer of General Anderson, to hasten the movement. Consequently, I moved the three brigades at once, leaving Moody's brigade, now in rear, to gain its position on my right, my whole division moving by rear rank. Upon passing out of the woods to an open field I halted the command to correct the line and to bring up Moody's brigade. The enemy's artillery now opened on our position from the rear and our left flank. The movement was resumed and a lane beyond the field was gained. The line was halted and corrected again. The command forward was given, when General Pickett rode up and asked me to halt until he connected with my left flank. At this moment the enemy appeared in rear of my left, having passed between my command and that of General Pickett's, and my troops broke and moved rapidly on to the west and gained the road in rear, which connected with the right or advanced portion of our army. I here reported to General Lee, who directed me, with my assistant adjutant-general, to collect together all the scattered forces from General Anderson's and General Ewell's commands. Darkness and the movement of our troops toward Farmville, under General Lee's instructions to assemble the stragglers on the north side of the Appomattox river, terminated the work here before much progress had been made therein. The losses in my division were quite small. A portion of the division provost guard, including its two ranking officers, were captured.

On the morning of the 7th of April General Wise, with his own brigade, Wallace's, about 250 of Moody's, and 80 of Ransom's brigade, arrived at Farmville, and formed on the hill on the north side of the Appomattox River. Here the work of collecting stragglers was further prosecuted. About 12 m., having been advised by an officer, who informed me that he was a member of Major-General Gordon's staff, that my command was assigned to General Gordon's corps, we marched under orders from the corps commander in direction of Lynchburg, and continued the movement until 11 o'clock at night.

On Saturday, April 8, 1865, we resumed our march at 4 a. m., and marched until about 3 p. m., encamping about one mile from Appomattox Court-House. Under instructions given by the corps commander to Brigadier-General Walker, my division was moved out, under command of Brigadier-General Wallace, about 8 p. m., to Appomattox Court-House, where it remained in line of battle all night, in consequence of a dash made by enemy's cavalry upon that position.

For the operations of the division on the 9th of April, I refer you to the report of Brigadier-General Wallace, who was in command on that day.

[B. R. JOHNSON,
Major-General.]

Capt. V. DABNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Quaker road: Wise lost—killed, 3 officers, 17 men; wounded, 9 officers, 89 men; missing, 4 officers (4 wounded and missing), 53 men (3 wounded and missing); aggregate, 183.

March 31, White Oak road: Killed, 2 officers, 8 men; wounded, 6 officers, 74 men; missing, 8 officers (2 wounded and missing), 82 men (5 wounded and missing); aggregate, 187.

April 3: Wounded, 15 men.

April 9, loss about: Killed, 3 officers, 5 men; wounded and captured, 15; missing, 40; about 63.

April 9: Moody's brigade—captured after flag of truce passed out, 70 men, 16 officers.

No. 274.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. Wallace, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS WALLACE'S BRIGADE,
Near Appomattox Court-House, April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this brigade was moved on the 28th ultimo from the lines near Hatcher's Run to a position near Burgess' Mills, where it remained in line during the day without being engaged, and retiring at night to its former camp.

On the 29th of March it was moved, with the rest of the division, to the plank road near Bevill's house, and at 3 p. m. was readvanced against a position of the enemy near Bevill's house (held by infantry and artillery), which it failed to carry. At night-fall it was withdrawn to the camp within the lines near Hatcher's Run.

On the 2d of April, instant, the remnant of the brigade which had escaped from the affair of April 1 at the Five Cross-Roads reported to

Major-General Johnson at Ford's Depot, and was marched to a position on ——— Creek, where it intrenched and remained until 2 a. m., when it was moved across the creek and encamped.

On the 3d instant it was marched in the direction of Amelia Court-House, and skirmished with the enemy on the march.

On the 4th instant it moved on in the same direction, and intrenched about four miles from Amelia Court-House, where it repelled an attack by the enemy's cavalry skirmishers.

On the 5th instant the command marched through Amelia Court-House, and continued to march until 6 p. m. on the 6th instant, when it was placed in position, and about 12 m. repelled an attack of cavalry skirmishers, who were driven back some distance by our line. About 1 p. m. it was moved farther on in the direction of the previous line of march, and ordered to hold a position, where it repelled an attack of cavalry skirmishers. At 5 p. m. it moved in line of battle in a direction unknown, with the division, which was attacked, after advancing a short distance, on its left flank by a party of cavalry and routed. The men, after falling back about a mile, were reassembled and marched to a road upon which the army was moving, where it joined the column and arrived at High Bridge about 11 p. m.

On the 7th instant, at 2 a. m., it moved to Farmville, and at 1 p. m. retreated with the army from that place.

On the 8th instant it reached a point about one mile from Appomattox Court-House, and at 10 p. m. was formed in line to meet a threatened attack. At 11 p. m. it was moved to Appomattox Court-House and again formed in line, the men sleeping on their arms. About this time I was directed to report with my command to Brigadier-General Evans, Second Army Corps.

The strength of the brigade on the 29th of March was about 1,300 aggregate, and the loss about 188. On the 2d of April about 350 men had been reassembled. The losses in the subsequent skirmishes cannot be stated, but were slight.

I beg to call attention to the conspicuous gallantry of Maj. R. J. Betsill, Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, in all the actions mentioned in this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WALLACE,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. E. SANDERS,
Aide-de-Camp.

No. 275.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, C. S. Army.

SPRING HILL, TENN., *December 20, 1865.*

GENERAL: About the middle of February last I received a communication from you inclosing a law which I was directed to carry out. This law required preparations to be made for destroying the cotton, tobacco, &c., which the owners could not remove, in places exposed to capture by the enemy. I immediately sent Major Brown, of my staff, to Mayor Mayo with the document, and requested him to call a meeting of the common council to give their opinion as to the measures proper to be taken. After a free discussion with some of the council, and by their

advice, I issued a circular to the "merchants and owners of cotton and tobacco," embodying the substance of your order and the law that accompanied it. This I intrusted to those gentlemen and to Maj. Isaac H. Carrington, provost-marshal, for distribution. Being informed a few hours later that it was misunderstood as to take effect at once, I substituted another, stating expressly that "the necessity had not yet arisen." Together with Mr. Scott, a tobacco owner and councilman, I visited and inspected all the warehouses containing tobacco, and after consulting the keepers we concluded they could be burned without danger of a general conflagration. I gave instructions to Major Carrington to make the necessary arrangements, and requested Mr. Scott and the other members of the council to consult with him and give him their views. The Ordnance Department offered to furnish barrels of turpentine to mix with the tobacco, so as to insure its burning, but this I declined for fear of setting fire to the city. I sent for the mayor and several of the most prominent citizens, earnestly urged upon them the danger of mob violence should we be forced to evacuate, and the entrance of Federal troops be delayed, and begged them to endeavor to organize a volunteer guard force for such an emergency, proffering the necessary arms. I regret to say but one man volunteered, and the rioters, as predicted, were unchecked.

On the night of Saturday, April 1, I received a dispatch from General Longstreet telling me he was going to the south side with two divisions, that Kershaw would be left on the lines, directing me to move whatever troops I could collect down the Darbytown road, and to ride by his headquarters for further instructions. I left my staff to see to the movement and collection of troops (of which only the cadets and three battalions of convalescents from the hospitals were in town) and rode down, but General Longstreet had gone before I reached his headquarters, and I received orders from his assistant adjutant-general, Colonel Latrobe, to relieve and send forward two brigades left on picket, which was done soon after sunrise by Colonel Shipp, commanding the cadets and convalescents.

At 10 a. m. of Sunday I received a message from Major Chestney, my assistant adjutant-general, to return at once to the city, and on doing so received the order for the evacuation, and to destroy the stores which could not be removed. All that time allowed was done.

General G. W. C. Lee's division, being mostly composed of heavy artillery, was almost without transportation, which was procured by impressing all that could be found.

All the guard forces were required to take the prisoners from the Libby and Castle Thunder, and as the militia had dispersed, being mostly foreigners, no troops remained in town, except a few convalescents. A mob of both sexes and all colors soon collected, and about 3 a. m. set fire to some buildings on Cary street, and began to plunder the city. The convalescents, then stationed in the square, were ordered to repress the riot, but their commander shortly reported himself unable to do so, his force being inadequate. I then ordered all my staff and couriers who could be spared to scour the streets, so as to intimidate the mob by a show of force, and sent word to General Kershaw, who was coming up from the lines, to hurry his leading regiment into town. By daylight the riot was subdued, but many buildings which I had carefully directed should be spared had been fired by the mob. The arsenal was thus destroyed, and a party of men went to burn the Tredegar Works, but were deterred by General Anderson arming his operatives and declaring his intention to resist. The small bridge over the canal

on Fourteenth street was burned by incendiaries, who set a canal-boat on fire and pushed it under the bridge. This was evidently done in hopes of embarrassing our retreat, and General Kershaw's division passed the bridge while on fire at a double-quick. By 7 a. m. the last troops had reached the south side, and Mayo's and the railroad bridges were set on fire.

From the hills above Manchester we watched for some time the progress of the flames, and all at once saw fire break out through the roof of one of the large mills on the side farthest from the burning warehouses, the flames from which scarcely reached half way up the sides of the mill. It was considered a fire-proof building, and extra precautions had been taken by the owners. I cannot conceive how it could have caught in such a place, unless set on fire. I have been told that Mr. Crenshaw found his mill full of plunderers, whom he got out by agreeing to give them all the provisions in the mill, and that they were in the act of building a fire on the upper story of the mill when discovered. I tried to find out if this were true, but no reply has come to the letters written for that purpose. If correct, it affords exact proof of what I am firmly convinced is the case—that the burning of Richmond was the work of incendiaries, and might have been prevented by the citizens.

General G. W. C. Lee's division crossed the river at Drewry's, and united with Kershaw a few miles from Manchester. We marched very rapidly to join the main body, and though delayed by the swollen condition of the Appomattox came up with it near Amelia Court-House on the 5th of April. We were to march all that night, but, owing to the slow progress of the trains and troops in front, had only reached Amelia Springs, seven miles off, by 8 a. m. Parties of cavalry here appeared on our left flank, and about 11 a. m. made an effort to get to the road on which our trains were moving past us. Gordon's corps, the rear guard, was being hard pushed at the same time. I threw out as skirmishers part of Colonel Atkinson's command of heavy artillery, of General Lee's division, and a battalion of light artillery, acting as infantry, under Captain Dement, which had just been assigned to me. These troops soon repelled the enemy's cavalry skirmishers. Their demonstrations continued from 11 a. m. till 2 p. m., and I retained my troops in position to cover the passage of the trains. As soon as they were out of the way I followed General Anderson's corps, and was followed by General Gordon, who brought up the rear of the trains, constantly fighting.

On crossing a little stream known as Sailor's Creek, I met General Fitz Lee, who informed me that a large force of cavalry held the road just in front of General Anderson, and was so strongly posted that he had halted a short distance ahead. The trains were turned into a road nearer the river, while I hurried to General Anderson's aid. General Gordon's corps turned off after the trains. General Anderson informed me that at least two divisions of cavalry were in his front, and suggested two modes of escape—either to unite our forces and break through, or to move to the right through the woods and try to strike a road which ran toward Farmville. I recommended the latter alternative, but as he knew the ground and I did not, and had no one who did, I left the dispositions to him. Before any were made the enemy appeared in rear of my column in large force preparing to attack. General Anderson informed me that he would make the attack in front if I would hold in check those in rear, which I did until his troops were broken and dispersed.

I had no artillery, all being with the train. My line ran across a little ravine which leads nearly at right angles toward Sailor's Creek. General G. W. C. Lee was on the left, with the Naval Battalion, under Commodore Tucker, behind his right. Kershaw's division was on the right. All of Lee's and part of Kershaw's division were posted behind a rising ground that afforded some shelter from artillery. The creek was perhaps 300 yards in their front, with brush pines between and a cleared field beyond it. In this the enemy's artillery took a commanding position, and finding we had none to reply, soon approached within 800 yards and opened a terrible fire. After nearly half an hour of this, their infantry advanced, crossing the creek above and below us at the same time. Just as it attacked General Anderson made his assault, which was repulsed in five minutes. I had ridden up near his lines with him to see the result, when a staff officer, who had followed his troops in their charge, brought him word of its failure. General Anderson rode rapidly toward his command. I returned to mine to see if it were yet too late to try the other plan of escape. On riding past my left I came suddenly upon a strong line of the enemy's skirmishers advancing upon my left rear. This closed the only avenue of escape, as shells and even bullets were crossing each other from front and rear over my troops, and my right was completely enveloped. I surrendered myself and staff to a cavalry officer who came in by the same road General Anderson had gone out on. At my request he sent a messenger to General G. W. C. Lee, who was nearest, with a note from me telling him he was surrounded, General Anderson's attack had failed, I had surrendered, and he had better do so too, to prevent useless loss of life, though I gave no orders, being a prisoner. Before the messenger reached him General Lee had been captured, as had General Kershaw, and the whole of my command.

My two divisions numbered about 3,000 each at the time of the evacuation; 2,800 were taken prisoners, about 150 killed and wounded. The difference of over 3,000 was caused mainly by the fatigue of four days' and nights' almost constant marching, the last two days with nothing to eat. Before our capture I saw men eating raw fresh meat as they marched in ranks.

The heavy artillery brigade of Lee's division was closely engaged for the first time on this occasion, and spite of the fall of its commander, Colonel Crutchfield, displayed a coolness and gallantry that earned the praise of the veterans who fought alongside of it, and even of the enemy.

I was informed at General Wright's headquarters, whither I was carried after my capture, that 30,000 men were engaged with us when we surrendered, namely, two infantry corps and Custer's and Merritt's divisions of cavalry.

I deem it proper to remark that the discipline preserved in camp and on the march by General G. W. C. Lee, and the manner in which he handled his troops in action, fully justified the request I had made for his promotion. General Kershaw, who had only been a few days under my command, behaved with his usual coolness and judgment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. EWELL,
Late Lieutenant-General, C. S. Army.

General R. E. LEE,
Lexington, Va.

No. 276.

Report of Maj. Gen. George W. C. Lee, C. S. Army.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 25, 1865.*

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command from the time of its leaving the lines at Chaffin's farm, on Sunday night, April 2, 1865, to its capture on the afternoon of the following Thursday, April 6, 1865:

The order to withdraw from the intrenchments was received by me at Major-General Kershaw's quarters, about 10 p. m. of the 2d of April, and was issued to the two brigades (Barton's and Crutchfield's) under my command, at Chaffin's farm, about 11 p. m. of that night. The wagons, which had been loaded up in obedience to the preparatory order received at Chaffin's on the afternoon of Sunday, April 2, were at once sent off to cross James River at Richmond and proceed to Amelia Court-House, via Buckingham road and Meadville, as ordered. Not being able to cross the Appomattox River near Meadville, the wagon train moved up to Clemmentown, there made the passage of the river, and proceeded with safety until within about four miles of Amelia Court-House, when it was destroyed by a detachment of the enemy's cavalry on the morning of Wednesday, April 5, with the baggage of my division and 20,000 good rations, as I have recently learned from the division commissary, who escaped. The troops (Barton's and Crutchfield's brigades) crossed the James River on the Wilton bridge about 1 a. m. of Monday, April 3. The picket-line was withdrawn at 3 o'clock of that morning, and passed safely over the same bridge about daylight. My command then moved to Branch Church, and thence by Gregory's to the Genito road, as directed, camping that night about half a mile beyond Tomahawk Church.

In the absence of Lieutenant-General Ewell in a Northern prison, it may be proper for me to mention here that the detachments of troops in Richmond and Kershaw's division, followed by Gary's cavalry, or a portion of it, crossed the James River at Richmond, and followed my division to Tomahawk Church.

On the following morning, Tuesday, April 4, it being positively ascertained that the Appomattox River could not be crossed at Genito Bridge, arrangements were made to prepare the railroad bridge at Mattoax Station for the passage of the wagons, artillery, and troops, which was accomplished that night, and all went into camp on the hills beyond the river.

Early on Wednesday, April 5, the bridge having been destroyed, the column moved on to Amelia Court-House, at which place the Naval Battalion, commanded by Commodore Tucker, and the command of Maj. Frank Smith, from Howlett's, were added to my division. From Amelia Court-House, General Ewell's column, following that of General Anderson and followed by that of General Gordon, much impeded by the wagon trains, moved toward Jetersville and Amelia Springs, marching slowly all night. During this night march, firing having commenced between our flankers and some of the enemy's scouts, as is supposed, Maj. Frank Smith was mortally wounded, Captain Nash, assistant adjutant-general, Barton's brigade, lost a leg, and several others, whose names I have not been able to ascertain, were wounded. We passed Amelia Springs on the morning of Thursday, April 6, and

moved toward Rice's Station. About midday, immediately after crossing a little stream within about two miles of Sailor's Creek, the enemy's cavalry made an attack upon a portion of General Anderson's column, about a mile in advance of us, at the point where the wagon train turned off to the right, causing some delay and confusion in the train. The cavalry was soon driven off, and my division, followed by General Kershaw's, closed upon General Anderson. About this time the enemy attacked our train at the stream we had shortly before crossed, and appeared in heavy force to the left of our line of march between this stream and Sailor's Creek, which, measured on the road we traveled, are about two miles apart. Word was also received from General Gordon that the enemy was pressing him heavily. To cover the wagon train and prevent General Gordon from being cut off, line of battle was formed along the road and a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out, which drove back the enemy's skirmishers, and held him in check until General Gordon came up in the rear of the wagons, which must have been from one to two hours after the skirmishing commenced.

So soon as General Gordon closed up, my division, following General Anderson's rear and followed by General Kershaw, moved on across Sailor's Creek toward the point where General Pickett was understood to be engaged with the enemy's cavalry, which had cut the line of march in the interval between him and General Mahone. General Gordon having filed off to the right after the wagon trains, the enemy's cavalry followed closely upon General Kershaw's rear, driving it across Sailor's Creek, and soon after the enemy's infantry (said to be the Sixth Corps) massed rapidly in our rear. To meet this movement General Kershaw's division formed on the right and mine on the left of the road upon which we were moving, our line of battle being across the road, facing Sailor's Creek, which we had not long passed. Before my troops got into position the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon our lines, which was continued up to the time of our capture. After shelling our lines and skirmishing for some time, an hour or more, the enemy's infantry advanced and were repulsed, and that portion which attacked the artillery brigade was charged by it and driven back across Sailor's Creek. This brigade was then brought back to its original position in line of battle under a heavy fire of artillery. Finding that Kershaw's division, which was on my right, had been obliged to retire, in consequence of the enemy having turned his right flank, and that my command was entirely surrounded, to prevent useless sacrifice of life the firing was stopped by some of my officers, aided by some of the enemy's, and the officers and men taken as prisoners of war.

I cannot too highly praise the conduct of my command, and hope to have an opportunity of doing it full justice when reports are received from the brigade commanders. Among a number of brave men killed or wounded I regret to have to announce the name of Colonel Crutchfield, who commanded the artillery brigade. He was killed after gallantly leading a successful charge against the enemy. I have also to mourn the loss of Lieut. Robert Goldsborough, my aide-de-camp, who was mortally wounded by a fragment of a shell, while efficiently discharging his duty.

In the absence of Generals Ewell and Kershaw in a Northern prison, I have endeavored to give the principal facts of the march and capture of the former's command so far as I am acquainted with them, and

although for the want of reports, memoranda, or maps I may be mistaken in some minor matters, I believe in the main features this report will be found to be correct so far as it goes.

G. W. C. LEE,
Major-General.

Lieut. Col. W. H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—I was told after my capture that the enemy had two corps of infantry and three divisions of cavalry opposed to us at Sailor's Creek, and was informed by General Ewell that he had sent me an order to surrender, being convinced of the hopelessness of further resistance. This order was not received by me.

G. W. C. L.

[Memorandum.]

On the morning of Thursday, April 6, when the enemy attacked our wagon train between Sandy and Sailor's Creeks, General Anderson, in conjunction with General Ewell, formed line of battle along the road between these two streams (as I have already stated in my report) to protect the train and prevent General Gordon, who was bringing up the rear of the wagon train, from being cut off. General Anderson seemed anxious to push on, and said to me that he must move on to support General Pickett, who was engaged with the enemy farther on toward Rice's Station (and as I suppose beyond Sailor's Creek). As soon as General Gordon closed up on General Ewell's rear (Kershaw), General Anderson moved forward toward Sailor's Creek. My division followed, and while its head was halted on the hill beyond Sailor's Creek to allow the rear to close up, General Ewell told me that the enemy had cut the road in advance of us, and that General Anderson wished us to unite with him and drive the enemy out of the way. To this end my division moved forward a few hundred yards, when the enemy's driving General Kershaw's rear across Sailor's Creek, and his appearance in heavy force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery in our rear, stopped the farther movement. General Anderson told General Ewell that the latter would have as much as he could do to take care of the rear, and that he (General Anderson) would endeavor to drive the enemy out of the way in front. General Anderson did make the attack, but failed, losing Brigadier-Generals Hunton and Corse and a large number of his officers and men as prisoners. No other general officers were captured at that time of General Anderson's command, as far as I know. General Ewell, with all his general officers, were taken prisoners.

But little of the above came under my personal observation. Most of the statement was gathered from conversations with General Ewell and other officers after the capture.

G. W. C. LEE,
Major-General.

No. 277.

Report of Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Corps.

RICHMOND, VA., *April 22, 1865.*

GENERAL: I comply with pleasure with the desire expressed by you to have a report of the last operations of the cavalry of your army, and have the honor to submit the following:

On the 28th of March my division moved from its position on the extreme left of our lines in front of Richmond, on the north side of James

River, marched to Petersburg and up the South Side Railroad, reaching Sutherland's Station, nineteen miles from Petersburg, on the 29th. In compliance with verbal instructions received from you, I marched the next day (30th) toward Dinwiddie Court-House, via Five Forks, to watch and counteract the operations threatened by the massing of the Federal cavalry at Dinwiddie Court-House under Sheridan. After passing Five Forks a portion of the enemy's cavalry were encountered with success, and driven back upon their large reserves near the Court-House. Night put an end to further operations, and my division was encamped in the vicinity of Five Forks. My loss, though slight, included Brig. Gen. W. H. Payne among the wounded; and the loss of the services of this bold, capable officer was severely felt in all subsequent movements. I was joined during the evening by the divisions of Maj. Gens. W. H. F. Lee and Rosser, and, by order of the commanding general, took command of the Cavalry Corps.

On the 31st of March, Pickett coming up with five small brigades of infantry, we attacked the very large force of the enemy's cavalry in our front at Five Forks, killed and wounded many, captured over 100 prisoners, and drove them to within half a mile of Dinwiddie Court-House. Munford, in command of my old division, held our lines in front of the enemy's position, whilst the remaining two divisions of cavalry, preceding the infantry, moved by a concealed wooded road to turn and attack their flank A short stream, strongly defended at its crossing, presented an unexpected obstacle to the sudden attack contemplated. It was finally carried, however, with loss in W. H. F. Lee's and Rosser's divisions. Munford, attacking about the same time, also successfully carried the temporary works thrown up in his front, and by a gallant advance again united his command with the other divisions. Darkness put an end to our farther advance. Amongst the wounded were numbered Major-General Rosser, slightly, Captain Dawson, my very efficient and gallant chief of ordnance, severely, and Lieutenant-Colonel Feild, Third Virginia Cavalry; Lieutenant Croxton, Fourth Virginia, was killed, and a number of others whose names I have not been able to obtain.

Our position in the vicinity of Dinwiddie Court-House brought us in rear of the left of the infantry confronting the right of our line of battle at Burgess' Mills, and ascertaining during the night that that force, consisting of the Fifth Corps, had about-faced and was marching to the support of Sheridan and his discomfited cavalry, which would have brought them directly upon our left flank, at daylight on the 1st we commenced moving back to our former position at Five Forks, where Pickett placed his infantry in line of battle. W. H. F. Lee was on his right, one regiment of Munford's command on his left, uniting with the pickets of General Roberts' command, who filled the gap between our position and the right of our main army, then at Burgess' Mills. Rosser was placed just in rear of the center as a reserve, Hatcher's Run intervening between him and our line. Everything continued quiet until about 3 p. m., when reports reached me of a large body of infantry marching around and menacing our left flank. I ordered Munford to go in person, ascertain the exact condition of affairs, hold his command in readiness, and if necessary order it up at once. He soon sent for it, and it reached its position just in time to receive the attack. A division of two small brigades of cavalry was not able long to withstand the attack of a Federal corps of infantry, and that force soon crushed in Pickett's left flank, swept it away, and before Rosser could cross Hatcher's Run the position at the Forks was seized and held and an

advance toward the railroad made. It was repulsed by Rosser. Pickett was driven rapidly toward the prolongation of the right of his line of battle by the combined attack of this infantry corps and Sheridan's cavalry, making a total of over 26,000 men, to which he was opposed with 7,000 men of all arms. Our forces were driven back some miles, the retreat degenerating into a rout, being followed up principally by the cavalry, whilst the infantry corps held the position our troops were first driven from, threatening an advance upon the railroad, and paralyzing the force of reserve cavalry by necessitating its being stationary in an interposing position to check or retard such an advance. The disastrous halt was made at Five Forks upon the day of our retrograde movement from Dinwiddie Court-House, on account of the importance of the location as a point of observation to watch and develop movements then evidently in contemplation for an attack on our left flank or upon our line of railroad communication, the importance of preserving which intact could not be overestimated. It was thought Pickett's infantry and my cavalry could successfully contend against the superior numbers of the enemy's cavalry (and which the fighting the day before amply verified), and should their infantry be withdrawn from the position of their lines contiguous to our operations, a corresponding force of our own would have thus been made available and could be used to restore the status, the distance from Burgess' Mills (the terminus, respectively, of the right and left of the two lines of battle) being short from Five Forks, with a plain road joining the two. I remained in position on Hatcher's Run, near Five Forks, during the night, and was joined by the cavalry which was driven back the previous afternoon and by Lieutenant-General Anderson, with Wise's and Gracie's brigades, who, leaving the position at Burgess' Mills, had marched by a circuitous route to our relief. Had he advanced up the direct road it would have brought him on the flank and rear of the infantry forming the enemy's right, which attacked our left at Five Forks, and probably changed the result of the unequal contest. Whilst Anderson was marching, the Fifth Corps was marching back, and was enabled to participate in the attack upon our lines the next day, whilst the services of the three infantry brigades which General Anderson re-enforced us by too late for use and the five with Pickett, by their absence, increased the disparity between the contending forces upon the next day for the possession of the lines circumvallating Petersburg.

On April 3 General Anderson, learning that the enemy had been successful in penetrating our lines, and that our army was withdrawing from the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg, commenced moving back on the Namozine and Tabernacle road toward Amelia Court-House. I followed, protecting his rear and skirmishing with the enemy's advance until Amelia Court-House was reached, on the 5th instant. At Deep Creek, en route, the command was placed in line of battle to take advantage of the defensive position offered and to give a check to the enemy's rapid advance. Wise's and Hunton's brigades constituted a part of the rear guard at that time. The attack was not made upon us until after dark, and was principally sustained by Munford's command, of my old division, with a steadiness reflecting high credit upon the valor and discipline of his men. Owing to the fact that General Heth's troops were expected to arrive by the road by which the enemy advanced, they were permitted to approach very close to our lines, and it was not until Lieutenant-Colonel Strother, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, was sent to reconnoiter that it was ascertained who they were, he having walked into their line of skirmishers,

which were so near to ours that the questions asked him were distinctly heard by our troops. At another of the temporary halts upon this march to check the enemy in the vicinity of Namozine Church, that very excellent North Carolina brigade, of W. H. F. Lee's division, suffered severely. The troops had been placed in motion again to resume the march. This brigade was the rear of the column, and I was obliged to retain it in position to prevent the enemy from attacking the remainder of the command. Whilst getting in motion their rapidly arriving forces soon augmented the troops it was so gallantly holding in check, and produced a concentration impossible for it to resist. Its commander, Brigadier-General Barringer, was captured whilst in the steady discharge of his duties, and his loss was keenly felt by the command. I also had the great misfortune to be deprived of the services of my most efficient and untiring adjutant-general, Maj. J. D. Ferguson, who was captured about the same time, and whose assistance, always important, was especially desirable at this time.

Reporting to the commanding general at Amelia Court-House on the 5th, I was ordered to move with my command on the Paineville road to protect the wagon train, a portion of which was reported to have been attacked by some of the enemy's cavalry. W. H. F. Lee was detached and sent in advance of Longstreet, who was moving from the Court-House toward Jetersville. I found the enemy had attacked and burned a portion of the cavalry train, including my own headquarters wagons, and had retreated again toward Jetersville. I started at once in pursuit, and soon closed up on Gary with his brigade, who had been previously dispatched in that direction, and was engaging their rear near Paineville. Re-enforcing him, the enemy were rapidly driven within a mile of Jetersville, where their infantry were found in large force. (A dispatch captured that night showed General Grant to be there in person.) The pursuit was discontinued, and the command placed in camp at Amelia Springs.

In this encounter 30 of the enemy were killed, principally with the sabre, and 150 wounded and captured. The attack was made with Rosser's division, mounted, supported by a portion of my old division, dismounted. The gallantry of Brigadier-General Dearing in leading the charge of his command was here very conspicuous. Our loss was not very heavy, and I can only recall in this connection the mortally wounding of two of my bravest and best young officers, Capt. Hugh McGuire, Eleventh Virginia Cavalry, and Capt. James Rutherford, assistant inspector-general, General Dearing's staff.

The portion of the enemy's cavalry engaged in this raid had preceded the column which had been marching on our left flank, and had reached Jetersville, on the Danville railroad, before Longstreet arrived in that vicinity. Their cavalry crossed the railroad and swept around on the north of our right marching flank, and hence came upon the wagon train.

During the night, at Amelia Springs, Longstreet's corps, deflected from its original line of march by the occupation of Jetersville and Burkeville by the enemy, passed by. The commanding general arrived also, and I received from him orders to march at daylight after General Longstreet. The main body of the enemy's cavalry had ceased to follow our rear after our approach to Amelia Court-House, and was moving on a parallel route upon our left marching flank.

The next morning (6th of April) I started the main portion of my command under Rosser (the senior officer present), and remained, in compliance with instructions, to explain in person to the first infantry

officer who came up the situation of things, and to urge the importance of his keeping a sharp watch upon his left flank, as it was feared by the commanding general the enemy might tap the marching column coming down from the Amelia Springs and Jetersville road. I then rode on to rejoin the greater part of my command en route toward Rice's Station, but was stopped after crossing Sailor's Creek by the interposition of the enemy's cavalry, who, coming from their position on the railroad in the vicinity of Jetersville, had seized the road upon which we were marching after the rear of Longstreet had passed along and previous to the arrival of the head of Ewell's command. I was detained there some time, hoping an attack would be made to reopen the way. The infantry were formed in line of battle at right angles to the road and facing the direction in which they were marching. An attack commenced, but was stopped, though the enemy were being rapidly driven from our front. In the meantime the enemy made his appearance in the rear of Ewell's column, necessitating the formation of another line of battle on Sailor's Creek, the direction from which they had marched. The line of battle thus originally formed faced in opposite directions, and remained quietly in position until the Federal infantry re-enforced their large force of cavalry, and with it had almost entirely surrounded them. Though portions of this force, particularly the command of General G. W. C. Lee, fought with a gallantry never surpassed, their defeat and surrender were inevitable, after the dispositions of the enemy to effect it. I am clearly of the opinion (and I only express it because I was a witness of all that happened until just previous to the surrender) that had the troops been rapidly massed when their march was first interrupted, they could have cleared the way and been able to fall into line of battle on Longstreet's left, who was taking position at Rice's Station, some few miles ahead; or had the heads of the column been turned obliquely off in a western direction, more toward the road Gordon and the wagons were moving upon, an echelon formation adopted, the nature of the ground, wooded and much broken, would have kept the cavalry from harassing them sufficiently to retard their progress until the arrival of their infantry. I rode out by that way with my staff and a few men just previous to Ewell's surrender, and found it so feasible that I immediately sent a staff officer back to Generals Ewell and Anderson to reiterate to them my convictions previously expressed, and now so much strengthened by my own experience. The halt, allowing time for the accumulation of the enemy's troops, proved fatal. General Rosser, in command of his own, and my old division, under Munford, proceeded to Rice's Station, on the South Side road, where learning that a force had been detached from the Federal left, confronting Longstreet at that point, to open on his rear, moved at once to counteract their purpose. The enemy were overtaken and attacked on the road toward and in the vicinity of High Bridge. After a sharp encounter they were defeated, our forces capturing some 780 prisoners, and killing and wounding a large number, including amongst the killed their commander, Brigadier-General Read, chief of staff to General Ord, commanding Army of the James, whose body fell into our hands. The enemy's force proved to be a picked body of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, which, placed under this staff officer, had for its object the destruction of the High Bridge over the Appomattox, in our rear. The success was indeed dearly bought, for the lives of Brigadier-General Dearing, of Rosser's division, Colonel Boston, Fifth Virginia Cavalry, commanding Payne's brigade, of my old division, and Maj. James W. Thomson, Stuart Horse

Artillery, and Rosser's chief in that arm, were lost in attaining it. The splendid gallantry of these three officers had been tested on many fields, and their conspicuous valor was universally known. The genial and dashing Thomson was killed leading cavalry, his guns not being present.

On the night of the 6th the position at Rice's Station was abandoned, and I moved in rear of Longstreet, crossing the Appomattox a little above Farmville. Fighting took place between my rear and enemy's advance in the vicinity and in the streets of Farmville, it being found necessary to retard their progress to give time for the passage of the river by our troops.

On the 7th a portion of the enemy's cavalry, having crossed the river again, made an attack on the wagon train moving upon our line of march. They were met by Munford in front, whilst Rosser attacked their flank, and were driven back with considerable loss, including amongst the captured their commanding general, J. Irvin Gregg. Our position was held near this point of attack until 12 p. m., when the march was resumed toward Appomattox Court-House. The cavalry followed in the rear of Longstreet's corps, and maintained that order of march throughout the 8th, followed by a portion of the Federal infantry. Their cavalry and the remainder of their infantry pursued the line of railroad from Farmville to Appomattox Station.

During the evening of the 8th I received orders to move the cavalry corps to the front, and to report in person to the commanding general. Upon arriving at his headquarters I found General Longstreet there, and we were soon after joined by General Gordon. The condition of our situation was explained by the commanding general to us as the commanders of his three corps, and the correspondence between General Grant and himself, as far as it had then progressed, was laid before us. It was decided that I should attack the enemy's cavalry at daylight, then reported as obstructing our farther march; Gordon was to support me, and in case nothing but cavalry were discovered we were to clear it from our route and open a way for our remaining troops; but in case they were supported by heavy bodies of infantry the commanding general should be at once notified, in order that a flag of truce should be sent to accede to the only alternative left us. The enemy were enabled to take position across our line of march by moving up from Appomattox Station, which they reached earlier than our main advance, in consequence of our march being retarded by our wagon trains.

At daybreak on the 9th Gordon's command, numbering about 1,600 muskets, was formed in line of battle half a mile west of Appomattox Court-House, on the Lynchburg road. The cavalry corps was formed on his right, W. H. F. Lee's division being nearest the infantry, Rosser's in the center, and Munford's on the extreme right, making a mounted force of about 2,400 men. Our attack was made about sunrise, and the enemy's cavalry quickly driven out of the way, with a loss of two guns and a number of prisoners. The arrival at this time of two corps of their infantry necessitated the retiring of our lines, during which, and knowing what would be the result, I withdrew the cavalry, W. H. F. Lee retiring toward our rear, and Rosser and Munford out toward Lynchburg, having cleared that road of the enemy. Upon hearing that the Army of Northern Virginia had surrendered, the men were generally dispersed and rode off to their homes, subject to reassembling for a continuation of the struggle. I rode out in person with a portion of W. H. F. Lee's division, the nearest to me at that time, and previous to

the negotiations between the commanders of the two armies. It will be recalled that my action was in accordance with the views I had expressed in the council the night before—that if a surrender was compelled the next day, I would try to extricate the cavalry, provided it could be done without compromising the action of the commanding general, but that I would not avail myself of a cessation of hostilities pending the existence of a flag of truce. I had an understanding with General Gordon that he should communicate to you the information of the presence of the enemy's infantry upon the road in our front. Apart from the fond, though forlorn, hope that future operations were still in store for the cavalry, I was desirous that they should not be included in the capitulations, because the ownership of their horses was vested in themselves, and I deemed it doubtful that terms would be offered allowing such ownership to continue. A few days convinced me of the impracticability of longer entertaining such hopes, and I rode into the Federal lines and accepted for myself the terms offered the officers of the Army of Northern Virginia. My cavalry are being paroled at the nearest places for such purposes in their counties.

The burning by the enemy of all my retained reports, records, and data of every kind near Paineville, in Amelia County, which were in one of the wagons destroyed, and my inability to get reports from my officers, is my apology for the rendition of a report incomplete in many, though I think minor, details. I particularly regret not being able to do justice in this the only way I can to the many acts of gallantry performed by officers and men upon the memorable retreat; but such conduct is usually derived from the reports of subordinate officers, the absence of which will explain it. I testify, however, to the general conduct of my officers and men as highly creditable to themselves upon every occasion which called forth its display. They fought every day from the 29th of March to the 9th of April, both inclusive, with a valor as steady as of yore, and whose brightness was not dimmed by the increasing clouds of adversity. I desire to call attention to the marked and excellent behavior of Generals W. H. F. Lee, Rosser, and Munford, commanding divisions. The former was detached from the main command, being the senior division commander, whenever it became necessary for a force to operate separately, and I hope has made a report direct to the commanding general. He surrendered with the army at Appomattox Court-House. The other two succeeded in getting out, and immediately made arrangements to continue the struggle, until the capitulation of General Johnston's army brought the convincing proof that a further resistance was useless. The notice of the commanding general is also directed to Brig. Gens. Henry A. Wise and Eppa Hunton, commanding infantry brigades, and who were more or less under my command until Amelia Court-House was reached. The disheartening surrounding influences had no effect upon them; they kept their duty plainly in view, and they fully performed it. The past services of General Henry A. Wise, his antecedents in civil life, and his age, caused his bearing upon this most trying retreat to shine conspicuously forth. His unconquerable spirit was filled with as much earnestness and zeal in April, 1865, as when he first took up arms four years ago, and the freedom with which he exposed a long life laden with honors proved he was willing to sacrifice it if it would conduce toward attaining the liberty of his country. Brigadier-General Munford, commanding my division, mentions most favorably Col. W. A. Morgan, First Virginia Cavalry; Col. W. B. Wooldridge, Fourth Virginia; Lieut. Col. Cary Breckinridge, Second Virginia (a brother of the gallant Capt. James

Breckinridge, of the same regiment, who was killed at Five Forks, as was not previously mentioned); Lieutenant-Colonels Old, Fourth Virginia, and Irving, First Virginia—all of Munford's old brigade; Capt. Henry Lee, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Abram Warwick, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Mortimer Rogers, ordnance officer; and Sergt. Maj. L. Griffin, Second Virginia Cavalry.

I cannot close this my last official report without commending for their valuable services the following officers of my staff not previously mentioned, and who at the last moment were found doing their duty on the fated field of Appomattox: Majors Mason and Treanor, assistant adjutant and inspector generals; Maj. W. B. Warwick, chief commissary; Dr. A. C. Randolph, chief surgeon; Major Breathed, chief of artillery; Maj. G. M. Ryals, formerly of General Stuart's staff, and Capt. Lewellyn Saunderson, who, having just arrived from his native country, Ireland, joined me previous to the fall of Petersburg, and remained with me to the last. The proverbial intrepidity of the dashing Mason and reckless Breathed upon every battle-field of the war that the Army of Northern Virginia contended for is too well known for me to do more than refer to. Major Warwick, apart from his onerous duties, rendered services on many fields, his cool courage causing him often to be employed in duties not immediately pertaining to his office. I deeply regret being obliged to mention the dangerous wounding of my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Charles Minnegerode, jr. One of the last minie-balls that whistled on its cruel errand over the field of Appomattox passed entirely through the upper part of his body. He fell at my side, where for three long years he had discharged his duties with an affectionate fidelity never exceeded, a courage never surpassed. Wonderfully passing unharmed through the many battles fought by the two principal armies in this State (for an impetuous spirit often carried him where the fire was hottest), he was left at last, writhing in his great pain, to the mercy of the victors upon the field of our last struggle. The rapidly advancing lines of the enemy prevented his removal, and as we turned away the wet eyes and sorrowing hearts silently told that one was no longer in our midst. Lieutenant Minnegerode combined the qualities of an aide-de-camp to a general officer in a remarkable degree. His personal services to me will forever be prized and remembered, whilst his intelligence, amiability, and brightness of disposition rendered him an object of endearment to all.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZHUGH LEE,
Major-General, Commanding Cavalry.

General R. E. LEE.

APRIL 4, 1865.—Capture of the steamer Harriet De Ford, near Fair Haven, Chesapeake Bay, Md.

Report of Capt. Thaddeus Fitzhugh, Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *April 16, 1865.*

GENERAL: In February, 1865, in obedience to orders from you, I reported to General R. E. Lee, then before Petersburg, to submit to him the expediency of an expedition to Cherrystone, on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of capturing the steamers

Eolus and Titan. In the interview the general inquired whether a transport laden with supplies for General Grant's army could not likewise be seized and run into certain inlets, and by the aid of the land forces the supplies secured and brought to the Confederate army. Thinking such a thing possible I so informed him and offered to undertake it. He then directed me to report to my commanding officer, who would give me a detail of thirty or forty men, and to Capt. S. S. Lee, of the Confederate Navy, who would give me whatever assistance I needed in that department. I was directed by him to go into Chesapeake Bay at or near the mouth of the Rappahannock in such boats as I could there secure and proceed up the bay to such point as in my judgment might promise the capture of the steamers Highland Light or Harriet De Ford at such point below Annapolis as a copy of the Baltimore Gazette informed us they stopped. If successful in the capture of the steamers I was to proceed down the bay, seize such transports loaded with stores as I could, and push them into certain inlets above the Rappahannock River, where two companies of Mosby's battalion and a train of wagons under charge of Major Robinson, of the quartermaster's department, would secure the goods from the transports, take them across the Rappahannock at Boulware's Ferry, and then to the Confederate army at Richmond and Petersburg.

On the receipt of the above order I proceeded to execute it, and procured three open boats in which, under cover of night, we started up the bay from Wind-Mill Point, on the north side of the Rappahannock, reaching the Potomac River the next morning before day, where we remained for two days in consequence of head winds. On the third night, finding wind and tide favorable, we started, keeping so close inshore as to hear them talking on the wharf at Point Lookout.

The next morning at about sunrise we reached Cedar Point, near the mouth of the Patuxent River, where we hid our boats in the cedar brakes and my wearied men rested during the day. I with one man went up in the country to a small village and reported ourselves as deserters from Grant's army, who desired to go to Baltimore. From the citizens I learned that the De Ford would drop down the river the next day en route for Baltimore, touching at the town of Marlborough. There being telegraphic communication from that place to Point Lookout and Washington City I decided it unsafe to attempt a capture from that point, but learning she would also make a landing at Fair Haven, about fourteen miles below Annapolis, I decided on that place. As soon as it was dark we launched our boats and with a fair wind and tide started up the bay as fast as our oars and sails would take us. Reaching Herring Bay the next morning about 4 o'clock we found it all dotted over with the lights from the mast-heads of the numerous vessels at anchor, and selecting one of the largest as well as the most isolated we proceeded to capture her as a prize to operate from as well as secrete my men until time for action. Arousing our officers and men from their quiet slumbers we took possession of the boat, securing the prisoners below under guard, where my men feasted on the fine oysters with which she was about one-third loaded. That morning equipping nineteen of my best men in the clothes of the boats crew we went on shore leaving the prisoners and balance of the men in charge of Lieutenant Dutton. On shore I learned that the Highland Light (one of the fastest boats on the bay) would make a landing at a wharf on West River a few miles across by land from Fair Haven. I secured a wagon and team and we started over, stating that we were wood choppers, who wished to go to the eastern shore of Maryland to procure

work, but we reached the wharf just in time to see the beautiful steamer majestically moving down the river, and out into the bay. Returning to Fair Haven we awaited the arrival of the De Ford, a fine steamer plying between the Government farms up the Patuxent and Baltimore.

As soon as the De Ford landed we went on board and procured passage for Baltimore under guise of wood-choppers. I immediately proceeded to place my men in positions to command all points of the boat, from the engine-room to the pilot-house, and when about five miles from shore, finding all was in readiness, I went to the pilot-house, where the captain was, exposing my uniform and arms, and demanded the surrender of the boat in the name of the Confederate States. Seeing resistance useless, he ordered the surrender of the boat, and at a signal of the whistle my men quickly drew their pistols, to which was yielded the most perfect obedience.

We then turned the boat about and signaled for Lieutenant Dutton and rest of men to come on board the other vessels with prisoners. At the wharf we landed all non-combatants and a part of the boat's crew, demanding of them their parole of honor to give us such time as to get down the bay in safety. During the day before we could hear the heavy guns at both Annapolis and Washington City, and from the captain of the De Ford learned it was in honor of the capture of Petersburg and the fall of Richmond, and knowing General Lee had changed his base, rendering the object of the expedition futile, I hastened down the bay as fast as steam could take us, hoping to get back to Lee's army as best we could.

We reached Dividing River a few miles north of the Rappahannock the next morning about daylight, when we pushed up the river as far as we could go, after which we removed from the boat all valuables and a part of the machinery and a gun (a brass pivot gun) and then setting fire to her burnt the steamer to the water's edge.

That afternoon about 4 o'clock, when removing some of the stores from the shore, we saw a squadron of seven gun-boats coming up the river at a slow and cautious gait, shelling the shores on both sides.

I had with me on this expedition Lieutenant Dutton and twenty-eight men, most of my Company F, Fifth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, Payne's brigade. We started in three open boats, going nearly 100 miles by water in three nights. Our captures, 2 vessels, 1 steamer, 1 cannon, 62 stand of small-arms, and many other valuable stores, and 205 prisoners, including about 60 negroes. Our loss none.

Respectfully submitted.

T. FITZHUGH,
Capt., Comdg. Company F, Fifth Va. Cav., Payne's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. H. PAYNE, C. S. A.,
Commanding Brigade.

APRIL 8–10, 1865.—Scout from Vienna into Loudoun County, Va.

Report of Col. Nelson B. Sweitzer, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Vienna, Va., April 11, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, agreeably to Orders No. 71, headquarters First Separate Brigade, I proceeded, with 412 men, by roads on the right of the Little River turnpike, and on

reaching Aldie sent a squadron into the town. Here I learned that the Eighth Illinois had passed in the direction of Middleburg. I also learned that Mosby had been quartered near Harmony, with his men in the neighborhood, for some time. Crossing the Bull Run Mountains about three miles north of Aldie, I proceeded toward Snickersville and turned toward Harmony. I did not see any guerrillas until near Aldie, where several shots were exchanged; between Aldie and Harmony several charged by my flankers, and one rebel shot. Reaching Harmony I found that Mosby had left two days before, with all his men quartered in that vicinity, to a rendezvous at Upperville, for a raid, supposed to be on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I found that the men conscripted lately by Mosby had left, and that his band is becoming very obnoxious to the citizens; that the recent victories of our armies were creating an active and outspoken Union sentiment. The desire is to have peace—with coffee, sugar, &c. Returning by Leesburg, I found the citizens quite sociable—the formerly cold and distant secession element quite anxious that we would accept some token of their hospitality, and the Union men, formerly whispering, now quite independent. I think the political health of this department is rapidly improving.

A great deal of rain having fallen during the scout, I found Goose Creek flooded. I, however, succeeded in crossing the command without loss, though a number were carried past the ford by the current. My men brought me quite a number of prisoners, but I could find nothing to justify me in retaining them—having no arms, and not having been taken in any hostile act.

The race of guerrillas is rapidly returning to their former pursuits, the hatred of the Yankee invader not being such now as to excite a population to arms and individual desperation.

I had no loss in my command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. SWEITZER,

Col. Sixteenth New York Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WICKERSHAM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Separate Brig., Fairfax Court-House, Va.

APRIL 8–10, 1865.—Scout from Fairfax Court-House into Loudoun County, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. David R. Clendenin, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., April 11, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Gamble, I left this place on the evening of the 8th, with 400 men of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, for the purpose of scouring Loudoun Valley, south of the Snickersville pike, in search of Mosby's command. Marching at night, I arrived in the valley about 1 a. m., half my force passing through Cool Spring Gap and the other half through the gap at Aldie. Spreading over the country the houses were searched for concealed soldiers, but not one was found. One company went three miles north of Goose Creek on the Snickersville pike, and the whole force concentrated near Middleburg at daylight. The only intelligence thus far obtained was that Mosby had concentrated his forces at Upperville on the 8th and moved away.

Arriving at Upperville I learned that Mosby had been there the day previous, as reported, with considerable force, variously estimated, ranging from 400 to 900 men. From the best information I could obtain one company was sent to Maryland for the purpose of robbing a bank; another company, under Bush Underwood, was sent down to operate on this line; Mosby, with the balance of his command, crossed over into the Shenandoah to operate against Hancock's forces.

On the 6th forty Federal prisoners passed through Upperville, having been taken by Mosby's men near Harper's Ferry. These prisoners were reported to have belonged to the Loudoun Rangers.

From Upperville I moved in three columns, scouring the country, and encamped between Rectortown and White Plains, from which place I marched to camp yesterday.

During the whole trip not over fifteen rebels were seen by the entire command, two of them being captured near Sudley's Mills, and they belonged to White's battalion; about a half dozen more were seen in that vicinity. I brought in twenty-two horses, seventeen of them U. S. horses; they were found in the woods principally—nine were found in one place, seven of them being branded. Two were found near Broad Run, with old U. S. saddles on, bridles tied up, &c.; they belonged to the two men afterward captured, who had in the meantime provided other horses.

Twenty-two horses, 4 saddles, 3 revolvers and holsters, 2 belts comprise the captured property. They are subject to your order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. CLENDENIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. C. I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Separate Brigade.

APRIL 10, 1865.—Skirmishes near Burke's Station and at Arundel's Farm, Va.

Report of Col. Charles Albright, Two hundred and second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Post at Fairfax Station.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fairfax Station, Va., April 10, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that this morning I received information, through a source that I consider reliable, that a force of rebel cavalry was south of this post moving toward Burke's Station for the purpose of capturing trains at work there. I immediately ordered out all the cavalry I have under my command, and started in the direction indicated. About three miles from here I came upon the trail of the enemy, and followed it toward Burke's Station, in the neighborhood of which place some shots were exchanged between the enemy and a detachment of Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. The rebels upon being discovered beat back into the woods, and upon my recovery of the trail again followed, taking with me Lieutenant Hupp's command. At Arundel's I discovered them formed in line, and behind the house, barn, and fences. I ordered my men into line as rapidly as I could, advanced, and opened fire. The rebels soon broke, and I charged after them. We drove them to Wolf Run Shoals, and saw

their rear cross. I did not deem it prudent to follow any farther, from the fact that our horses were pretty well exhausted and the column pretty well scattered along the road. The enemy's force was a battalion of Mosby's command, Companies D and H, Captain Baylor in command—Captain Briscoe was in command of Company D—numbering altogether about 150 men. They had started from Upperville Saturday morning last.

The casualties are as follows: Company G, 2 men slightly wounded, 3 horses killed and 3 wounded; Company H, 1 horse killed; Company K, 1 horse killed and 1 wounded.

List of prisoners and property captured: Richard McVey (wounded severely), Edward Hefflebower, Thomas F. Harvey, engineer bureau, lieutenant Company F, Sixth Missouri—brought ordnance to Colonel Mosby and joined his command; First Sergt. David G. Mohler, Company H; Samuel Rogers. Six horses captured. Six or 8 horses killed; 7 complete sets of horse equipments.

The road from Mr. Arundel's to Wolf Run Shoals was strewn with blankets, hats, caps, &c. I have no doubt a number of the enemy was wounded, and probably some killed, that were got away through the woods.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallantry of Captain Warner, Lieutenants Brooks and Hupp, and also of their men. It is also my duty to add that the information was brought me from Arundel's, a heretofore suspected rebel family. Shall I send the prisoners over?

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,
Colonel 202d Regt. Pennsylvania Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

Capt. CHARLES I. WICKERSHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SEPARATE BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., April 10, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to department headquarters.

Credit is due to Colonel Albright for his energy in obtaining the information, and especially to Captain Warner, who commanded and led the detachment Eighth Illinois Cavalry in his usual way. Captain Warner is, and always has been, an excellent fighting officer, and is eminently worthy of his position and the regiment he belongs to.

W. GAMBLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

APRIL 15–23, 1865.—Scout through the counties of Randolph and Pocahontas, W. Va., and of Bath and Highland, Va.

Report of Capt. Joseph Badger, Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

PHILIPPI, W. VA., *April 23, 1865.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of a detachment of 150 men of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, sent out under my command, by Special Orders, No. 32, dated headquarters Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Philippi, W. Va., April 15, 1865:

The command consisted of detailed men from different companies and was divided into four parties—Lieutenant McConkey, 45 men;

Lieutenant Rockafield, 45; Lieutenant Dalton, 30; Lieutenant Swain, 30. The arms consisted of 40 Spencer carbines, 60 rounds of ammunition each; 110 Burnside carbines, 100 rounds each; 150 sabers, and a very few revolvers.

Saturday, April 15, received orders at 2 p. m.; marched at 3. Intended to march ten miles and stop for night. It rained hard and the night promised to be bad. I concluded to march through to Beverly, where men could get shelter for themselves and horses. Before sundown stopped an hour and a half for feed and supper.

Sunday, 16th, reached Beverly at 1 a. m. During forenoon all information I could gather induced me to believe we could accomplish more by marching via Huntersville toward Warm Springs, taking Monterey and Hightown in rear on our return, than by marching direct to Hightown. Telegraphed to the general commanding at Clarksburg asking permission to take the Huntersville route. Request granted. Drew one day's rations and marched at 2 p. m. At sundown bivouacked three miles from Huttonsville on the direct road to Hightown, and did what I could to create the impression that we were going on that route in strong force. Thirty men on picket.

Monday, 17th, marched very quietly at 2 a. m. across the neck of country between the Hightown and Lewisburg roads, fording Tygart River and coming into the latter road four miles above Huttonsville. An hour after sunrise stopped for breakfast, and fed. Moved steadily all day, stopping at sundown at the north foot of Elk Mountain, within eight miles of Marlin's Bottom bridge. Forty-five men on picket. Had heard that Joe Gay had a few bushwhackers and horse-thieves about Stony Creek, and my intention was to march at 1 a. m. and come down on Stony Creek, Marlin's Bottom, and Huntersville before daylight; but hearing that Captain McNeill, a noted guerrilla, was at his home near Huntersville, I concluded to send at once and secure him if possible. Dispatched Sergeant Walker, of Company I, at 10 p. m., with fifteen men, to get him and pick up every one about Huntersville, waiting there till I came up.

Tuesday, 18th, marched at 2 a. m. Had twenty men, under First Sergeant Nelson, Company I, scour Stony Creek for a distance of four miles for Gay's men; to join me at the bridge over Greenbrier. He found no one. Moved on to Huntersville. Sergeant Walker had picked up several stragglers and deserters. McNeill had left home the day before. Put up here one of the telegrams, and told all people I saw the terms on which rebels could come in and be paroled. They seemed gratified. Moved on toward Warm Springs, Lieutenant Swain's party, armed with Spencers, in advance. At Knap's Creek, seven miles beyond Huntersville, he heard of some rebels up that valley, and went to find them. I moved one mile past Knap's Creek, and halted for him to join me. Before halting I had picked up a few fellows, from whom I learned that Jackson's command was disbanded at Buchanan on Saturday last, and the men were on their way home in squads, some coming on the road that we were moving on. Met a family of refugees, the women of which were frightened, and reported they had heard that a party of 300 of Jackson's men, armed and partly mounted, left Warm Springs this morning going to Huntersville, whence they were going to disperse to their homes. Heard different stories of their strength, all the way from 50 to 400, but the persons from whom I got the reports were panicky, and I placed no reliance in the report of any of one party so large. Thought there might be different squads of

from twenty to forty, possibly fifty men. While waiting for Lieutenant Swain, and in less than an hour after I had heard these reports, my advance, under First Sergeant Llewellyn, Company F, was suddenly and furiously attacked. The attack was so sharp and came so soon after the reports of a large party of the enemy, that I was a little suspicious; so I immediately threw my three companies into a shape to make a strong fight if the enemy were in force, and to pursue instantly if he were not, also to give him an exaggerated idea of our number if it were simply a party of observation. Sent for Lieutenant Swain to join me as soon as possible; then galloped forward to see what it was. All this had occupied but a very few minutes. I found the enemy were running up the side of the mountain to get away. Told Lieutenant McConkey to take his company instantly up the hill after them and shove them at top speed. Told Sergeant Llewellyn to dash ahead after a few who had run back on the road by which they came. He captured one, who said it was a squad of twenty-five, with Major Hutton, Captain Marshall, and Captain Harding, going to their homes. As soon as Lieutenant Swain came up I moved on. Lieutenant McConkey joined me in two hours, having chased them four miles across the mountains. They tried to fight him, but he pushed so hard that part of them had to abandon their horses and run on foot through places where a horse could not follow. Moved ahead till toward evening, when I got the command into a secreted place, where I fed and got supper, one company at a time. I knew they would watch and see what route we took from Gatewood's, perhaps gather enough men to bushwhack the road on which they expected us. At Gatewood's, ten miles this side of Warm Springs, the road for Monterey and Hightown runs north up Great Back Creek. The pike to Warm Springs turns south and follows down the creek three miles, then crosses it and passes over a high mountain into the Jackson River valley. At Gatewood's a few fellows tried to skirmish with the advance, but were easily chased. The only benefit they derived was to gain the impression that we had 700 or 800 men. I managed to pass the forks of the road a little before dark, and pushed ahead on the Warm Springs road, going as far as the ford, three miles. It then being completely dark, went into a large field and lay down to sleep, whole command saddled and bridled. No fire. Fifty men on picket. At 12 midnight got the command up quietly and marched in perfect silence back past Gatewood's and up the road for Monterey, distant thirty-eight miles.

Wednesday, 19th, by daylight had marched sixteen miles from Gatewood's, searching every house for rebel stragglers. Found a little grain in some places, which was the first we had picked up. The people all up the valley of Back Creek were completely surprised. They had heard during the night that we had marched to Warm Springs. The story had spread that we were a strong force of cavalry going through by forced marches to join General Grant at Staunton or somewhere else. Within seven miles of Monterey the road forks, left-hand going to Crab Bottom. The horses were a good deal tired, and I concluded not to move the whole command around that way. Sent a party of thirty men to search that part, and join me at Crab Bottom. Picked up several rebels along the road to Crab Bottom, and within a few miles of that place captured Major Armesy, Thirty-third [Battalion] Virginia [Cavalry], commander of reserves of three counties. He was trying to run up a hill and escape us. Reached Hevener's farm, in Crab Bottom, just after dark. By this time the horses were a good deal

sted from scant forage and constant going, and the men very so from the loss of sleep; therefore concluded to rest all night.) command saddled and bridled. Fifty men on picket.
rsday, 20th, the whole picket force deployed in skirmish line l the bivouac from 3 o'clock till after daylight. Got the command f an hour before day. Feed and breakfast. Marched an hour laylight. I expected to find that Mr. Harding and friends had ed a pretty good squad through the mountains to bushwhack us enbrier or about the Gum road, on Cheat Mountain. Therefore alf my Spencers in the advance guard and half in the rear. At crossing of Greenbrier found good grazing, so stopped two hours, out strong pickets and letting one company at a time unsaddle oom horses half an hour. Moved on, and when near the next fork river the rear guard was bushwhacked sharply from the moun- the south side of the river. Sent Lieutenant Swain's company to examine the country about the Gum road (two miles ahead). the two rear companies, and had them scatter about 2,000 car- all over the face of the hill, which made it so warm that the nackers had to get out of their holes and leave on double-quick. were four or five of them. Moved on, reaching White's, top at Mountain. An hour before sundown stopped for supper. d that Captain Harding had passed there in the middle of the ith five men, armed and on foot, saying he was going to Beverly.) said my command was returning on that road, and would reach some time that evening. I studied a good deal as to his inten- His character is such that I felt sure he was not going to sur-
Finally concluded he had gathered up thirty or forty men, em coming through mountain by Becky's Creek, and either d to entangle us in a blockade going down the mountain, and up, or to surprise us after we encamped in the valley. It is iles from White's to Stipes' (foot of the mountain). Had Ser- Knott, Company F, take ten men on foot, with an ax, and [march] mile ahead of the advance guard to look for a blockade. Com- the descent at 9 p. m., marching the main party three-fourths of behind the advance company. Reached Stipes' without acci- d learned Harding with one man had passed there just at dark, he was going to Beverly to give himself up. This left four of unaccounted for, which made me look still more for another ting with him. Had twenty men, dismounted, go ahead and quads search every house and barn within three miles of Hut- for Harding and Ward (whose mother lives close by), but o trace whatever of them. Moved well into the valley and ked near Mrs. Wade's, making as much noise as possible to let my know where we were, it being my wish that he should a surprise. By this time it was but an hour and a half till . Put fifty men on picket, the whole deployed in an infantry line around the camp from time of stopping till an hour after . Remained up myself to superintend it, and everything g quiet, I let the main party sleep till an hour after sunrise. . 21st, got breakfast. Gathered enough grain to feed the com- Moved on to Beverly, arriving at 5 p. m. Finding forage that r commanding had sent there to meet us, I concluded to rest nand for twenty-four hours, both men and horses being much d.

Saturday, 22d, rested at Beverly. Sent prisoners on at 2 p. m. with strong guard to march twelve miles. Major Armesy tells me he expected to see the command attacked about Huttonsville, as he was sure there were men through Pocahontas who would come across and attempt his rescue. As Captain Harding has not made his appearance nor been heard of at a late hour to-night, I have no doubt he had some design against us. He had no chance.

Sunday, 23d, marched at 7 a. m.; reached Philippi at 4 p. m.

I inclose a sketch* of our route, drawn by Lieutenant Swain.

I take pleasure in reporting that I received the most hearty co-operation and support from the other officers. I attribute our little expedition going off so well and successfully entirely to this fact. If we had met serious difficulty the spirit that the officers have manifested would have been most valuable to me.

From Beverly I was accompanied by Corpl. Samuel Goodwin, Privates Tomlinson, Golliday, and Hare, all of Company A, First Virginia Cavalry, and Mr. Frank Farris, a citizen, as guides. They gave me much valuable information in regard to roads and people.

I found the people all through my route completely conquered; Lee's surrender has finished them. They see no hope in further resistance and are willing to submit on our terms. They seemed gratified when they heard the terms. There are a great many stragglers and deserters all through the country who have no idea of going back to the army, but being afraid of us they run and hide as much as possible. I believe when they understand our terms they will all come in and give the parole. I met several paroled men of Lee's army. I judge from their talk that they will be an army of missionaries all through the South to preach to the people a doctrine of common sense and the folly of further resistance. From the spirit of submission that seems to have taken possession of the people since Lee's surrender, I believe that kindness and leniency toward them now would have the most beneficial results. Their only desire seems to be to get back their sons, brothers, and husbands who have been in the army, and live in peace. Before I explained to them they supposed that all who had been in the rebel army would be confined in Northern prisons for life. I would suggest (in my humble judgment it would do vast good) that cavalry parties be sent to post up and distribute all over the territory in our front large numbers of all the printed orders that have been promulgated since Lee's surrender in regard to the terms on which both soldiers and people can give up and return to their homes in peace. It would afford me very great pleasure to take 200 men through the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Craig, Alleghany, and Bath on such a mission. In a very short time the grass through that country will be such that cavalry can subsist very well.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BADGER,
Captain, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Lieut. E. KELLY,
Adjutant Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

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* See Plate CXVI, Map 3 of the Atlas.

APRIL 23-29, 1865.—Expedition from Burkeville and Petersburg to Danville and South Boston, Va.

REPORTS.

No 1.—Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Capt. Edward Whiteford, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Danville, April 27, 1865—3.20 p. m.
(Received 4.30 p. m.)

I have the honor to report that the advance of this corps entered his place and received its surrender from the authorities at 9.45 this m. and that the corps is now going into camp about a mile south of e town. I will send further report this evening. The corps has arched from beyond Burkeville Station to this point, a distance of at ast 100 miles, since last Sunday morning; is in good condition and ady for any movements that may be ordered, though I should prefer at the men and animals be allowed one day's rest. General Sheridan s at Boydton at 8 p. m. yesterday.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General WEBB, *Chief of Staff.*

DANVILLE, VA., *April 27, 1865—7.35 p. m.*
(Received 8.25 p. m.)

The captures at this place are, as far as reported, as follows: About) prisoners, 4 locomotives, 67 box and platform cars, 2 cannon, dismounted and mostly disabled; 3,000 shell, the iron-work for 10,000 nd of arms, and the machinery for manufacturing muskets, &c., en from Harper's Ferry and subsequently from Richmond. Of the oners captured 132 are sick and wounded in hospital.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General WEBB, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 2.

Report of Capt. Edward Whiteford, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. CAVALRY, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, *May 5, 1865.*

ENERAL: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to make the wing report of the marches of the command since its departure Petersburg on the 24th of April, 1865:

nday, the 23d of April, 1865, headquarters cavalry, Ford's house, Petersburg. Orders issued for reveille to be blown at 4 a. m., the command to be in readiness to move at 6 a. m. the following ing (Monday). The command to carry fifteen days' rations and lays' forage. The attention of division and brigade commanders l to the shoeing of their command. Forges hard at work all day. nday, 24th April, reveille at 4 a. m. Headquarters, together with ommand, moved out at 6 a. m. on the Boydton plank road, Sec-

ond Division (Army of the Potomac) Cavalry, Major-General Crook commanding, in advance, followed by First and Third Divisions Cavalry, Middle Military Division; passed through Dinwiddie Court-House at 11.30 a. m.; halted to rest; proceeded on the march. Headquarters and the command went into camp within half a mile of north bank Nottoway River. General Crook's command camped on the south side. Distance marched, twenty-five miles. Nature of country, wooded.

Tuesday, April 25, reveille at 4 a. m. Headquarters and the command moved out at 6 a. m. Order of march—First, Third, and General Crook's command. Marched south on the Boydton plank road. Crossed the Waqua and Great Creeks. About one mile beyond the latter took the road to the left in the direction of Lawrenceville; turned to the right, crossed Red Creek at the mill on Doctor Price's plantation; halted to let the command close up; proceeded on the march. Reached the Meherrin River at 3 p. m.; found the ford in very indifferent condition. Pioneers of First Division ordered up to repair the banks of the river at the ford, under the supervision of Major Drew and Captain Gordon. Ford repaired; commenced crossing headquarters wagons of Generals Sheridan and Merritt; banks of ford very much injured by the crossing of the latter. Found it impossible to cross the command that night; orders for First Division to cross countermanded, and First Brigade, of First Division, only ordered to cross, the headquarters and the other two brigades, together with Third Division, to remain on north bank. Headquarters and First Brigade, First Division, went into camp at 11 p. m. two miles south of the river. Distance marched, twenty five miles.

Wednesday, 26th of April, reveille at 4 a. m. Headquarters, together with the command, moved out at 6 a. m., First Division in advance. Marched south on the Boydton plank road. Halted two hours during the march to rest the command. Reached Boydton at 4 p. m. Headquarters at Doctor Jordon's. Distance marched, twenty-four miles. Received marching orders at 10 p. m. to move at 6 a. m. following morning for Abbyville.

Thursday, 27th of April, reveille at 4 a. m. Headquarters, together with the command, Third Division in advance, moved out at 6 a. m. in the direction of Abbyville. Reached Staunton River at 11 a. m., and commenced crossing. Second Division (General Crook's command) followed in order of march, and camped on south side of the river. Owing to the lateness of the hour the First Division could not be crossed, and went into camp on north side of the river. Headquarters at Mr. Russell's, half a mile from bridge. Distance marched, nineteen miles. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the inhabitants of this part of the country for the energy and zeal displayed to facilitate the crossing of the command. To Major Young and his scouts, for their energy during the night of the 26th in procuring the boats to build the bridges, credit is also partly due.

Friday, 28th of April, reveille at 4 a. m. Headquarters, together with the command, moved out at 6 a. m. (the First Division had been crossing since daylight), General Crook's command in advance, followed by Third and First Divisions. Marched in the direction of Boston, crossing the Banister River at Clark's farm. Reached Boston, a depot on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, at 1 p. m., where the column was halted on account of the surrender of Johnston's army. A detachment of the Sixth Corps occupied the place. Distance marched, about twenty miles. Headquarters at Mr. A. Bruce's. Feeling of the people about the country for the Union good.

ırday, 29th of April, reveille at 4. a. m. Headquarters, together he command, moved out at 6 a. m., First and Third Divisions fol- by General Crook's command. Crossed Banister and Difficult , passing through Scottsburg, and crossing the Staunton River ontoon bridges built by the engineers of Sixth Corps. Distance ed, twenty miles. Headquarters at Hutchinson's house, about iles north of river.

lay, 30th of April, reveille at 4 a. m. Headquarters, together he command, moved out at 11 a. m., Third, Second (General), and First Divisions marched on the Keysville road, crossing herrin River near Pleasant Grove. Headquarters went into t Mr. Arvin's, distant from river about two miles and a quar- istance marched, about twenty-three miles. Roads in good Second Division, General Crook's command, to[ok] the left-hand

lay, May 1, reveille at 4 a. m. Headquarters, together with the d, moved out at 7 a. m., First Division in advance. Marched irection of Blacks and Whites, passing through Hungarytown r Little Nottoway Creek. Reached Blacks and Whites at 2.45 Went into camp at the depot, where forage awaited the com- Distance marched, about twenty-three miles.

lay, May 2, reveille at 4.30 a. m. Headquarters, together with mand, moved out at 7 a. m. Marched in the direction of Peters- ird Division in advance. Halted and went into camp, at 2 p. m., rd's Station, in the orchard, Mr. Osborn's plantation. Distance l, about twenty miles.

esday, 3d of May, reveille at 4.30 a. m. Headquarters, together command, moved out at 6 a. m., and marched in direction of rg. Reached there 11 a. m. Halted outside of town, awaiting Received orders to go into camp on the north side of Appo- River. General Crook's command marched on the Dinwiddie ouse road. Distance marched, about fifteen miles.

ng the above account will prove satisfactory, I have the honor , general, your obedient servant,

E. WHITEFORD,

Captain, Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Major-General MERRITT.

, 1865.—Capture of J. Wilkes Booth and David E. Herold, at Garrett's Farm, near Port Royal, Va.

of Lieut. Edward P. Doherty, Sixteenth New York Cavalry.

RS. DETACHMENT SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1865.

EL: I have the honor to report that on Monday, April 24, ceived the following order:

TS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, TWENTY-SECOND ARMY CORPS,
April 24, 1865.

NG OFFICER DETACHMENT SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY:

major-general commanding directs that you detail twenty-five men, well be commanded by a reliable and discreet commissioned officer, to report ol. L. C. Baker, Special Agent, War Department, 217 Pennsylvania ave- te Willard's Hotel. Report your action.

respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. SEWALL,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Washington, D. C., April 24, 1865.

Lieut. E. P. DOHERTY,
Sixteenth New York Cavalry:

SIR: You are hereby detailed for the duty specified in the preceding order, and will report immediately to Col. L. C. Baker for instructions.

J. SCHNEIDER,
Captain, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

In pursuance to the foregoing orders I reported to Colonel Baker, at the time and place specified, and received the following information and instructions. He informed me that he had reliable information that the assassin Booth and his accomplice were somewhere between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. He gave me several photographs of Booth and introduced me to Mr. Conger and Mr. Baker, and said they would accompany me. He directed me to scour the section of the country indicated thoroughly, to make my own disposition of the men in my command, to forage upon the country, giving receipts for what was taken from loyal parties, and to land at or near Belle Plain at all hazards, to swim my horses ashore if I could not land otherwise, and return when I thought proper. I embarked upon the steamer John S. Ide, at Sixth-street wharf, this vessel having been placed at my disposal by the following order:

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, RIVER TRANSPORTATION,
Sixth-Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., April 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN OF STEAMER JOHN S. IDE:

SIR: Having received on board twenty-five men and horses, proceed down the river, subject to the orders of the officer in charge; having performed the duties required of you, return to this city and report to me.

Respectfully,

E. S. ALLEN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

I then proceeded down the river to Belle Plain, and having landed my force I issued the following order to the captain commanding the vessel:

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT SIXTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Off Belle Plain, Va., April 24, 1865.

Capt. H. WILSON,
Commanding Steamer John S. Ide:

CAPTAIN: You will please moor off, after landing my command, to a place of safe anchorage, not to exceed one mile from this place, and there await further orders. Should you not receive a dispatch from me before the 26th instant at 6 p. m. return to Washington. Should you see any of the enemy's force report the fact to the gunboat. Forage will remain on board your boat.

E. P. DOHERTY,
First Lieutenant, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Commanding Detachment.

I then proceeded in the direction of Fredericksburg, and after advancing about three miles I turned southwest and struck the Rappahannock River about twelve miles above Port Conway, 6 a. m. There I met two fishermen, who informed me of a number of surgeons living in the vicinity, and having previously learned the fact that Booth was crippled I deemed it proper to visit the different surgeons and search their premises, making such inquiries and examinations as were thought necessary; this being accomplished, and, finding no traces of the assassin or his accomplice, Mr. Conger requested me to furnish him four men and a corporal, which I did, and he moved down the Rappahannock, following its course. I then marched with the remainder of my com-

making a detour of some fifteen miles by the way of King George House, forming a junction with Mr. Conger at Conway's Ferry m.

l 25, 1865.—Up to this time we had found no trace of the assassin accomplice. I then stopped to feed. It was thought by the ves that we would not find any traces of the assassins. After ; however, I determined to push across the ferry; Mr. Conger, the detectives, remained at the house. Mr. Baker, the other ve, accompanied me to the ferry, where I met a negro, who d me that men answering the description crossed the day before at one of them had been into Mr. Roland's house. Mr. Baker rself proceeded to the house of Mr. Roland, and there, after ng the photographs, we concluded that we were on their track. tched three men in a small boat to bring over a scow, which other side of the Rappahannock River; I also dispatched one inform Mr. Conger that we had track of the assassins, and to own immediately. Mr. Rollins, at the ferry, informed me that were brought there from Mathias Point by a negro, to whom d paid $15, and wanted to engage him, Rollins, to take them to Court-House; that he refused to go so far, but they engaged ake them to Bowling Green for $10; that these men showed ixiety to get across the river, and wished him (Mr. Rollins) to small boat, and they would pay him extra; that Herold told t they were brothers, and that Booth was wounded at Peters- hat he refused his small boat for the reason he was using it out his fishing net; that, at about this time, three Confederate came up and shook hands with one of them. Herold then the house and apologized for not taking the horse and wagon, he had met an old schoolmate, and that they were going to twain." Mrs. Rollins said the three soldiers were Capt. Willie utenants Ruggles and Bainbridge; that Captain Jett was court- ng lady by the name of Goldman, whose father kept a hotel ng Green. In the meantime the horses and men were being cross as rapidly as possible. At 6 p. m. my whole command ss, and I moved on toward Bowling Green. On the road, ree miles from Port Royal, I met a negro on horseback; not to lose time I rode ahead of the column and directed the negro ack and ride beside myself. I learned from him that the party were in quest of had all returned except Capt. Willie Jett Proceeding along we arrived at a house seven miles from Green. I learned here that some of Mosby's men had been day before and taken three horses from three Yankee soldiers. Conger and Baker entered the house and were informed that who had passed there the previous day had all returned ptain Jett. The house of Mrs. Clark, some four miles distant, en of as a place where some of the party might be. I deter- owever, to push on to Bowling Green and secure the said Cap-

Arriving within about half a mile of the town I dismounted who were ordered to accompany Mr. Baker into the town. er, Rollins (the guide), and myself rode ahead and surrounded ; the dismounted men shortly afterward arrived and sur- he house and outhouses; this was about 12 o'clock midnight ed about fifteen minutes at each door without receiving any length a negro appeared on the street who showed the way ro house in rear, and on entering I asked a negro where s, meaning Captain Jett; he replied that he was in bed.

Conger inquired where the room was, &c. In a few moments Mrs. Goldman opened the door, and we asked for her son; she showed us up stairs, and we found Jett and her son in bed, partly undressed. We took Jett down stairs and informed him our business, telling him that if he did not forthwith inform us where the men were he should suffer; that no parley would be taken, &c. He requested that two of the party withdraw and leave him with one, and he would make a full statement of what he knew of the assassin's whereabouts. This was granted. Mr. Baker and myself had scarcely left the room when he told Mr. Conger that he would show us the place. On learning this I took him in my own charge. His horse was got out, he was mounted, and we went back to the house of Mr. Garrett, about twelve miles from Bowling Green. I ordered my command to surround the house, and, as a precautionary measure, sent six men in rear of the barn and outbuildings. While I was placing my men around the buildings the detectives knocked at the door, which was opened by the elder Mr. Garrett, who was much excited; he said the men who had been there went to the woods the previous evening. While engaged in conversation the son of Mr. Garrett came in, advising the father to tell where they were. I seized this man by the collar, and pulled him out of the door and down the steps, put my revolver to his head and told him to tell me at once where the two assassins were; he replied, "in the barn." I said "show me the barn." We started on the run for the barn, I holding him by the collar, calling on my men to follow me and surround more closely the building I should indicate. In the meantime another of the Garrett sons appeared, who was seized by one of the detectives and ordered to get a candle. He immediately procured a candle. On arriving at the barn I left the Garrett I had in charge with some of my men, and posted my men around the barn. This accomplished, I returned to the front of the barn, and found Garrett coming out of the barn; it appears that he had been sent in there during my absence to summons Booth to surrender. This I disapproved, as there were soldiers enough there to perform such duty. Booth, however, refused to surrender. The detectives were in favor of firing the barn, which I opposed, declaring my intention to wait until daylight and I would send my men through the four different doors and overpower the assassin, but after consultation the project of burning the building was abandoned for the time being. In the meantime considerable conversation took place concerning the surrender of Booth between Mr. Baker, myself, and the assassin. Sergt. Boston Corbett, Company L, Sixteenth New York Cavalry asked permission to enter the barn alone, which I refused. Booth all this time was very defiant and refused to surrender. At one time he said if we would draw up in line fifty paces off he would come out, adding that he was lame and had only one leg. This, however, I refused. Booth up to this time had denied there was anyone in the barn besides himself. Considerable conversation now took place between myself, Booth, and the detectives. We threatened to burn the barn if he did not surrender; at one time gave him ten minutes to make up his mind. Finally, Booth said, "Oh, captain, there is a man here who wants to surrender awful bad." I answered, and I think Mr. Baker did at the same time, "Hand out your arms." Herold replied, "I have none." Baker said, "We know exactly what you have got." Booth replied, "I own all the arms, and intend to use them on you gentlemen." After some little parley I said, "Let him out." Some one objected. I ordered Garrett, the younger son, who had the key, to unlock the barn,

e did. I partially opened the door, and told Herold to put
hand, which he did. I then told him to put [out] his other
took hold of both his wrists and pulled him out of the barn.
simultaneous with my taking Herold out of the barn the hay
ar of the barn was ignited by Mr. Conger, and the barn fired.
oston Corbett, Company L, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, shot
sin Booth, wounding him in the neck. I entered the barn as
the shot was fired, dragging Herold with me, and found that
d fallen on his back. Messrs. Conger and Baker, with some of
entered the barn and took hold of Booth. I proceeded with
o find a rope to secure him, there being no irons for that
The assassin Booth lived about two hours. In the mean-
octor was procured, who remained with Booth till he died.
d a wagon, sewed up the body in a blanket myself, and
in the wagon. I then proceeded to Port Royal, where we
t 9 a. m. April 26, 1865, and crossed the river in a scow.
ossing my command Mr. Baker, without authority, moved
he body of the assassin, taking with him the two men who
previously detailed as a guard to the body, also one of the
(Captain Jett, rebel). I was some time crossing my com-
d experienced some difficulty in bringing Herold and the
tts along, having only one horse to mount the three; thus
occasioned. After proceeding some distance I procured
onal horse. Fearing some accident might happen to the
he assassin and the prisoner Jett, whom Mr. Baker had
h him, I dispatched an orderly to tell Mr. Baker to halt.
y rode over four miles at full speed, when, overtaking Mr.
told him to halt until the column came up. This Mr.
wever, did not do, but continued on, missing me and the
rrived at Belle Plain at 6 p. m., and found the corpse had
rrived. I felt great anxiety, and was about to apply to
worth, Sixteenth New York Cavalry, who was at Belle
his command, for a detachment of men to go in search of
when Mr. Baker arrived. I immediately asked him where
er, Captain Jett, was. He replied, "he did not know; he
d." After a short delay the body of the assassin Booth
on board the steamer John S. Ide, and we proceeded to
n, where I delivered over the body of Booth, Herold, and
rretts to Col. L. C. Baker, at 3 a. m. the 27th day of April,

mand consisted of twenty-six enlisted men of the Six-
York Cavalry, and myself, the two gentlemen, Messrs.
l Baker, sent by Colonel Baker, making a total in all of
men.

ay that great credit is due to all concerned for the fortitude
ess they displayed in pursuing and arresting the murderers.
sixty hours hardly an eye was closed or a horse dismounted
rand was accomplished.

all the attention of the commanding general to the effici-
gt. Boston Corbett, Company L, Sixteenth New York Cav-
as untiring in his efforts to bring the murderers to justice.
y qualifications have been tested before this occasion, and,
ment, are second to none in the service. Mr. Rollins, at
y, is also worthy of notice for his willingness to impart all
ion he possessed.

In conclusion I beg to state that it has afforded my command and myself inexpressible pleasure to be the humble instruments of capturing the foul assassins who caused the death of our beloved President and plunged the nation in mourning.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD P. DOHERTY,
First Lieut., Sixteenth New York Cavalry, Comdg. Detachment.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Dept. of Washington.

APRIL 26–MAY 5, 1865.—Operations in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

Report of Col. Horatio B. Reed, Twenty-second New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY,
May 5, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from the major-general commanding, I moved on the 26th of April, 1865, from the Provisional Brigade with a force consisting of the Twenty-second New York and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and camped for the night at Cedar Creek. On the following day I marched to Mount Jackson, camping there for the night. At the last-named place, as I was about going into camp, I noticed stationed upon the hill several men, apparently on picket. I sent forward a small force. When within carbine range they fired on my advance, and immediately retired over the hills and into the woods, out of my sight. I deployed a company to ascertain if these men were connected with a larger force, but soon satisfied myself that they were a small party of guerrillas, having no connection with troops.

On Friday, April 28, I marched to Harrisonburg, and while there in camp, agreeable to orders, I sent forward a force with one of the scouts from army headquarters to arrest a man named Rickerburker, at whose house the detective from Washington was said to have been last seen. The force arrested three men, who were brought to my headquarters. They all proved satisfactorily to me that neither of them was the person in question and that no such man lived in the country.

On Saturday, April 29, I marched to Staunton. I learned at this place that General Rosser had left there the same morning, but without any force. He had been for several days, in connection with a General Lilley, endeavoring to raise a force for the purpose of going south, but without success, the men refusing to join him, and in justice to the citizens it should be stated that they were opposed to his operations.

On Sunday, April 30, I received a flag of truce from Colonel Thompson, commanding the force known as Jackson's cavalry brigade, asking upon what terms he could surrender his command to the United States. I informed him that he could surrender upon the same terms as the Army of Northern Virginia, to which he properly belonged. On Monday, May 1, the force not appearing to accept my terms, I sent out a scout to ascertain their whereabouts. He returned with the information that the force consisted of about 100 men, perhaps a few more, and they were widely scattered in the mountains. I did not think it proper to attempt to capture them, as it would occupy more time and

abor than was justifiable under the circumstances (as I was under rders to return within ten days and was then very short of forage). he correspondence between Colonel Thompson and myself you will lease find inclosed.

On Tuesday, May 2, I left Staunton, and arrived at my camp in this lace this morning.

During my journey up the Valley upward of 900 soldiers belonging the Army of Northern Virginia were paroled at different points by aptain Snyder, acting assistant provost-marshal-general.

I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. REED,

Colonel, Commanding Twenty-second New York Cavalry.

Maj. WILLIAM RUSSELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Shenandoah.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S BRIGADE,

April 30, 1865.

FICER COMMANDING U. S. FORCES AT STAUNTON:

send Capt. G. W. Silcott, acting assistant adjutant-general, with a g of truce to ascertain upon what terms the U. S. authorities will ept the surrender of the troops under my command; and to that I respectfully ask an interview, at such point as you may designate, arrange the terms, or for me to decide whether they ought to be epted or not. If they are not accepted, I am sure that the U. S. horities will not attempt to interfere with myself or the troops under command until they have at least five hours' notice of the disposi- on the part of the U. S. forces to attempt mine and their capture; I respectfully ask that such assurance be given me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. THOMPSON,

Colonel Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, Commanding, &c.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Staunton, Va., April 30, 1865.

W. P. THOMPSON,

Commanding Jackson's Brigade, Lomax's Division, &c.:

LONEL: I have had the honor to receive at the hands of Captain tt, with flag of truce, a communication from you asking upon what s you can surrender troops under your command. I beg to say in , that the United States Government will receive your command the same terms given to the Army of Northern Virginia, viz, officers men to give their parole of honor not to take up arms against the ed States until exchanged; all arms, horses, and public property to rned over to the United States, officers to retain their side-arms, te horses, and personal baggage.

ave the honor to remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient nt,

H. B. REED,

Twenty-second New York Cav., Comdg. U. S. Forces at Staunton.

MAY 6–14, 1865.—Expedition from Richmond to Staunton and Charlottesville, Va.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin A. Stratton, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Charlottesville, Va., May 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of my expedition from Richmond to Staunton, and thence to this place, under instructions received from department headquarters on the 5th instant:

I left Richmond on the morning of the 6th instant with the entire effective strength of my regiment, consisting of 500 men, accompanied by fifty-five wagons. Marching via Louisa Court-House, Charlottesville, Rockfish Gap, and Waynesborough, I arrived near Staunton on the evening of the 10th of May. Learning there that General Rosser had that morning left for Lexington, I did not enter town until the next day. I found Brig. Gen. I. H. Duval stationed there with one brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, being a portion of his division—the Fourth Provisional Division of the Army of the Shenandoah. General Duval had arrived there two days previous to my arrival, and had already paroled a large part of Rosser's men and taken possession of the trivial amount of rebel government stores found there. General Duval therefore directed me to return to Charlottesville, in accordance with my instructions. A copy of his order is inclosed. I therefore, after resting my horses one day, left Staunton on the 13th, and returned to this place to-day. General Rosser, up to the time of my departure, had made no visible preparation for paroling the remainder of his men, nor was there any tangible evidence of his intention to turn over any rebel government property whatever. After several interviews with him, I ascertained that the men of his command were entirely dispersed, and would only come in in small detachments, or singly, to be paroled. This would occupy, perhaps, several weeks, and as my supplies would permit me to remain but three or four days, it seemed proper that General Duval should complete the business he had commenced.

General Rosser stated, or rather admitted, that about nine pieces of artillery were concealed somewhere about Staunton and four pieces at Lexington. These, too, I left for General Duval to find and dispose of. About eight pieces of artillery are said by General Rosser to be at Pittsylvania Court-House. I have information of there being considerable rebel property concealed about Charlottesville, but have not yet had time to find it. This comprises small-arms buried or concealed in buildings and quartermaster and commissary stores in the hands of citizens in various localities.

Not many disorders have come to my notice through the country, but there is much need of a military post at this place to preserve order and protect the citizens from small bands of marauders and robbers infesting various localties between here and the Blue Ridge. The large number of negroes here will require for some time the interposition of military authority to adjust differences in regard to labor, property, and personal rights. I have maintained the strictest discipline and order in my own command during the march, and permitted no injury whatever to the property of citizens. The railroad is now open to Keswick's Station, about seven miles from here, and will be opened

within two or three days to the Rivanna River, some two miles distant. Supplies for troops at this point could, therefore, be furnished over this route.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN A. STRATTON,

Lieut. Col. Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Comdg. Regiment.

Col. ED. W. SMITH,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Virginia.

JUNE 1-13, 1865.—Expedition through Pocahontas and Pendleton Counties, W. Va., and Highland County, Va.

Report of Col. Wesley Owens, Eighth Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH OHIO CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Clarksburg, W. Va., June 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the information of the command-g general the result of an expedition into the interior of West Vir-nia, made pursuant to instructions from headquarters Department West Virginia, dated May 28, 1865.

I left here on the 1st of June, with 400 men and horses, and moved in southeasterly direction, through Philippi and Beverly, in one column. fter leaving the latter place I detached a company of reliable men, ıder Captain Moores, with instructions to make thorough examina-ns of every place where arms or other Government property might concealed or improper persons harbored. This company preceded e main column two hours in time. On reaching Huttonsville I took e direct road to Lewisburg, passing over Elk Mountain, through Mingo ats, to Marlin's Bottom. I took this route in order to avoid any spicion of my destination to Huntersville. At Marlin's Bottom, wever, I became satisfied that ex-Governor William Smith was not in ıt neighborhood. I therefore crossed over at Knap's Creek to Hun-sville, which I found deserted, but two families living there. A ıadron was left at this place to make a thorough search for Govern-nt property and particularly concealed arms. Nothing was found. ree miles southeast of Huntersville I detached a squadron, under Cap-n Bechtel, to proceed to Gatewood's; thence northeast, through the tpeter-works, up Back Creek Valley, while I passed over the moun-ns by Knap's Creek. These two columns joined near Green Hill. ›m this place I moved to Hightown, sending on the way Lieutenant ›le's squadron through Dinwiddie Gap to Galltown, thence through nterey to New Hampton, by way of Widow Weismer's, and from New mpton to Hightown, through Crab Bottom, where it joined me. The d from Hightown to Monterey was also carefully examined. From ghtown I proceeded along the Staunton pike, over Cheat Mountain, "old man White's," and struck my old trail at Huttonsville.

t will be seen that I made a complete tour through the district ere reports of horse stealing originated, viz: Pocahontas, Highland, Pendleton Counties, Green Hill and Crab Bottom.

here were no horse thieves in this country, nor were any complaints ıorse stealing. The citizens are well disposed and quiet. Return-rebels are going to work and conduct themselves with propriety. picked up on this trip thirteen horses, one mule, seven saddles and lles, eleven carbines and rifles, all Government property. Had it

not been that a scout of West Virginia troops, under a Captain Allen, were prowling through the neighborhood of my route only a day ahead of me, robbing the people (I know of no other appropriate name to call it), under the pretense of gathering up United States property, it is very likely that I could have found many Government horses and other property; but the people, being warned of my approach, drove all horses to the mountains and concealed effectually all other property. I regret to say that this Captain Allen did not fall into my hands.

I returned after an absence of twelve days with my horses in better condition than when I left. The delay in forwarding this report is due to my serious illness since my return.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. OWENS,
Colonel Eighth Ohio Cavalry Volunteers.

Major T. MELVIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of West Virginia, Cumberland, Md.
(Through Brigade and Division Headquarters.)

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Cumberland, June 20, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to Lieut. Col. A. E. King, assistant adjutant-general, Middle Military Division, for the information of the general commanding.

So much of this report as relates to Captain Allen, of the State Scouts, has been submitted to His Excellency the Governor of West Virginia for his information.

W. H. EMORY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbot's (Henry L.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops. 1st Regiment.*
Abbott's (George R.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Adams' (Charles F., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment*
Adams' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Adams' (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Adams' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
Adams' (J. Webb) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Battery.*
Adams' (Thomas R.) **Artillery.** See *Johnston Artillery, post.*
Adams' (Zabdiel B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Adreon's (Harrison) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Alger's (George) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Alabama First Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Albemarle Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Alden's (Alonzo) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Alleghany Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Allen's (Crawford, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Allen's (David C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment*
Allen's (James) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Allen's (Thomas S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Allison's (W. B.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Amidon's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Anderson's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Anderson's (George C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Angel's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery K.*
Anthony's (George T.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 17th Battery.*
Archer's (T. Marshall) **Artillery.** See *Fauquier Artillery, post.*
Archer's (William S.) **Artillery.** See *Hampden Artillery, post.*
Arden's (G. de Peyster) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Armistead's (Andrew D.) **Artillery.** See *Mathews Artillery, post.*
Armistead's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Armstrong's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Arnett's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Arnold's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Arnold's (Robert B.) **Cavalry.** See *Hampton Legion, post.*
Ashby's (George E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
Ashcraft's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*
Ashford's (John) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Ashland Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Avery's (Martin P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 60th Regiment.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Avery's (M. Henry) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Ayers' (Michael A.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Badger's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bagby's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Powhatan Artillery, post.*
Baily's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Baird's (Andrew D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Baker's (Joel B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Baker's (Joseph J.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Baker's (J. Stannard) **Cavalry.** See *District of Columbia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Baker's (Stephen) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Francis W. H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bamberger's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Bangs' (Frank D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Barker's (Thaddeus L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Barker's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Barney's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 142d Regiment.*
Barney's (Valentine G.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Barnitz's (Albert) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Barse's (George H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Bartholomew's (Orion A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 109th Regiment.*
Bartlett's (Anthony B.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Bartlett's (Erastus G.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Bass' (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bassett's (Isaac C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 82d Regiment*
Battersby's (Jenyns C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment (Lincoln).*
Baxter's (Hiram) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Bayley's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 9th Regiment*
Beall's (Josiah N.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Beard's (John) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment*
Becker's (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment*
Bedford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Beecher's (Henry B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Behan's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Bell's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Bell's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Bennett's (David T.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Bentley's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment*
Betton's (Matthew T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Biles' (Edwin R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Bill's (George F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Bingham's (William H. H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Binkley's (Otho H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Bintliff's (James) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Bird's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment (Veteran)*
Bird's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Birkman's (Richard M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 190th Regiment.*
Bixby's (Phin P.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Blackman's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 27th Regiment.*
Bliss' (James) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Blount's (Joseph G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*
Blythe's (A. S.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Boernstein's (Augustus S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*

Bogardus' (Charles) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 151st Regiment.*
Bolton's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Booth's (George) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
Bost's (Jackson L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Boston's (Reuben B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Bosworth's (George B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Boughton's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Bowen's (George K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 188th Regiment.*
Bowen's (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Rifles.*
Bowerman's (Richard N.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Boyd's (William H., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Bradford's (William D.) **Artillery.** See *Confederate Guards, Artillery, post.*
Brady's (Hugh J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 206th Regiment.*
Brady's **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops.*
Brainerd's (Wesley) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Branch **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
Brander's (Thomas A.) **Artillery.** See *Letcher Artillery, post.*
Brannon's (Isaac F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Braswell's (Robert J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Neblett Heavy Artillery, post.*
Braxie's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Breck's (George) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Breckinridge's (Cary) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Briggs' (Alvah W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Briggs' (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Bright's (Aaron, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Brincklé's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery E.*
Briscoe's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 199th Regiment.*
Brooke **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Brooker's (Albert F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Brooks **Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
Brown's (Alexander D.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery C.*
Brown's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Brown's (Jack) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Brown's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Brown's (James G.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Brown's (Lewis G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 117th Regiment.*
Brown's (Samuel B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 39th Battalion.*
Brown's (T. Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Brown's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Brannan's (Felix G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, A.*
Brokbee's (Edwin J.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Bruker's (David T.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Burke's (Denis F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Burke's (Timothy J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 164th Regiment.*
Burns' (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Burt's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Bush's (Archibald McC.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Butler's (Andrew P.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Butler's (Thomas H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Byrne's (George W.,) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Cade's (John H.) Infantry. See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Calahan's (Charles C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Campbell's (James B.) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Campbell's (John F.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F*
Campbell's (Robert C.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Cannon's (Madison M.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Capehart's (Charles E.) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Capron's (Willis C.) Cavalry. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Carmical's (George H.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Caroline Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Carpenter's (John C.) Artillery. See *Alleghany Artillery, ante.*
Carroll's (Charles H.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery E.*
Carruth's (Sumner) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Carson's (James M.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Carter's (Joseph F.) Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Carter's (William P.) Artillery. See *King William Artillery, post.*
Casey's (James H.) Heavy Artillery. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Cason's (Hillary W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Caw's (David J.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Cayce's (George M.) Artillery. See *Purcell Artillery, post.*
Chadbourne's (Paul) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Mounted Rifles*
Chaffin's (Thomas, jr.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Chamberlayne's (John H.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Chapman's (William H.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Chase's (James E.) Artillery. See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Cheeseman's (Roland C.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Cherry's (Gwin R.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Chew's (Henry F.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Chew's (Robert S.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Chew's (Walter S.) Artillery. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 4th Battery.*
Cilley's (Jonathan P.) Cavalry. See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Clark's (A. Judson) Artillery. See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Clark's (Charles A.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 12th Battery.*
Clark's (Gideon) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Clark's (Stephen R.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Clarke's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment*
Clarke's (Thomas E.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Clay's (Cecil) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Cleary's (Joseph P.) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Clendenin's (David R.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cline's (John A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Clinton's (James B.) Artillery. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battery.*
Clough's (Joseph M.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Clower's (Eli D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Clutter's (Valentine J.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Coan's (William B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Cobb's Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Cobb's (Wiley J.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Coburn's (Marshal W.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Coey's (James) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Cole's (Eugene O.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cole's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment.*
Collins' (Joseph B.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*

Colt's (William O.) **Infantry.*** See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Colvin's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 169th Regiment.*
Comings' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Compson's (Hartwell B.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Confederate Guards, **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops.*
Cook's (Albert W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Cook's (George B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Cooper's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Cooper's (John R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cooper's (Joseph J.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Cooper's (Raleigh L.) **Artillery.** See *Stafford Artillery, post.*
Cooper's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Coppinger's (John J.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Corbit's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cornyn's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Corrie's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Coulson's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*
Cowan's (Andrew) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
Cowan's (Robert V.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Coward's (A.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Cowles' (Seneca R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Cox's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 207th Regiment.*
Crafts' (Welcome A.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Crawford's (Horace L.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 9th Battalion.*
Crawford's (E. A.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Creney's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Croft's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Crosby's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Crow's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Crowninshield's (Casper) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Crump's (Samuel H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops, 12th Battalion.*
Crumpler's (Lewis H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Crver's (Matthew H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Cullen's (George) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Culver's (Isaac F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Cumming's (James D.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion, Battery C.*
Cuningham's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Curry's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Arthur R.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Curtiss' (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Cuskey's (Dennis B.) **Infantry.*** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Cushman's (George K.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Cushon's (George B.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Custice's (Willis J.) **Artillery.** See *Powhatan Artillery, post.*
Cuttody's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Cuttiels' (Percy) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Cuttville **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Cuvant's (Philip E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Cuvey's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Cuvis' (Ebenezer W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Cuvis' (Frank) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Davis' (W. H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Day's (Albert A.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Deane's (John M.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Deas' (William A.) Artillery. See *Orange Artillery, post.*
Dempcy's (Marshall L.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 23d Regiment.*
Dent's (John T.) Infantry See *Delaware Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Dern's (George F.) Cavalry See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
De Witt's (Sewell W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Dial's (Absalom S.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Dibbell's (Harmon B.) Engineers. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Dickenson's (Crispin) Artillery. See *Ringgold Artillery, post.*
Dickerson's (James W.) Artillery. See *Joseph G. Blount's Artillery, ante.*
Dickey's (Joseph H.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Dickey's (William D.) Heavy Artillery. See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment, Battery M.*
Dinnin's (James R.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Doane's (Charles R.) Artillery. See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Battery.*
Dobie's (William) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Dodd's (Levi A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 211th Regiment.*
Doheny's (Michael) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 155th Regiment.*
Doherty's (Edward P.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Dominy's (Levi S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Donald's (William K.) Artillery. See *Rockbridge Artillery, No. 2, post.*
Donaldsonville Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Donnell's (John S.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Doolittle's (Isaac) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 188th Regiment.*
Dorsey's (Stephen W.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Doughty's (James E.) Sharpshooters. See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 2d Regiment.*
Douglass' (Robert B.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Doyle's (Richard N.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Drewry's (John W.) Artillery. See *Southside Artillery, post.*
Drown's (Azro) Heavy Artillery. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Drum's (William F.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment (Veteran).*
Drummond's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Du Bose's (D. G.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Dudley's (Hollis O.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Duggan's (James B.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Duncan's (Alender P) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Duncan's (James H.) Infantry.* See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Dungan's (Robert H.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Dunham's (Thomas H.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Durham's (P.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Durland's (Coe) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Dygert's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 152d Regiment.*
Eakin's (Chandler P.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries H and I.*
Earnest's (Robert H.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 115th Regiment.*
Eaton's (John B.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 27th Battery.*
Eckman's (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Eddy's (Henry M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Edmands' (J. Cushing) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edmands' (Thomas F.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Edmunds' (Henry) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 53d Regiment.*

* Temporarily commanding.

lgbert's (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 183d Regiment.*
lgelston's (Rouse S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 97th Regiment.*
liche's (Louis) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
linsiedel's (Detleo von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
lder's (Samuel S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
lfwing's (Nere A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 48th Regiment.*
llett's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
lliott's (Thornton J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
merson's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
mrich's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
nnett's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
'son's (Eric) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
'py's (J. F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
ington's (Heber B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 203d Regiment.*
'ans' (Andrew W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
'ans' (Edwin A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery D.*
ans' (Ira L.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
ans' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Regiment.*
hts's (Ernest F. M.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
son's (Paul F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
nin's (Augustus B., jr.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
squier Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
con's (William C.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
rell's (George A.) **Artillery.** See *William B. Hurt's Artillery, post.*
kling's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
r's (Henry H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
r's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
r's (John) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Mounted Rifles.*
's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
gerald's (George P.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
gerald's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
iders' (Alexander C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
mer's (Henry G.) **Artillery.** See *Branch Artillery, ante.*
cher's (Stephen C.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
t's (Edward A.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
vers' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
d's (Horace W.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d and 4th Regiments.*
tt's (Frederick M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery D.*
rell's (Mahlon B.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
mm's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
's (Wayland F.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
r's (Alfred H.) **Infantry.** See *Palmetto Sharpshooters, post.*
r's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
erick's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 209th Regiment.*
ricksburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
lh's (David A.) **Artillery.** See *McComas Artillery, post.*
lh's (George) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
lh's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment.*
(C. W.) Artillery. See *Orange Artillery, post.*
(William H.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*

Fuger's (Frederick) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batteries C and E.*
Funk's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Funk's (West) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Gage's (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Gale's (John) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 1st Battery.*
Gallager's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Gallaway's (Thomas S., jr.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 22d Regiment.*
Gansevoort's (Henry S.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Garber's (Asher W.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery, post.*
Garden's (Hugh R.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery, No. 2, post.*
Gault's (Olney K.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Geddis' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 126th Regiment.*
George's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Gessler's (Bernhard) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Getchell's (Edward L.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Gifford's (Haviland) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Thomas S.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 3d Battery.*
Gilkyson's (Stephen R.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Giller's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Gilmor's (Harry W.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion.*
Gilmore's (Charles D.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Gist's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Givin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 127th Regiment.*
Glazier's (Theodore C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 45th Regiment.*
Glenn's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 198th Regiment.*
Glenny's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Goff's (Nathan, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 37th Regiment.*
Goode's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Goodyear's (Ellsworth D. S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Gould's (Ezra P.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Gould's (Seward F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Gowan's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Gower's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Graham's (Archibald) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery, post.*
Graham's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Petersburg Artillery, post.*
Graham's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Grandy's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Norfolk Blues, Artillery, post.*
Grantsynn's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Gray's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Green's (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Guard, Artillery, post.*
Green's (John) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Greenfield's (Andrew J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Gregg's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Gregg's (Thomas E.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *South Carolina Troops, 18th Battalion, Battery C.*
Gregg's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Griffin's (Charles B.) **Artillery.** See *Salem Artillery, post.*
Griggs' (George K.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Grill's (Frederick) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Grindlay's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Griswold's Light Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Groner's (Virginius D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Grubb's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry, post.*

aild's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
agood's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Volunteers.*
all's (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
all's (James F.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
all's (Josiah) **Cavalry.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
all's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 38th Regiment.*
all's **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops.*
amilton's (Edgar A.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
amilton's (Isaac T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
amilton's (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
amlin's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
ampden **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
ampton **Legion.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
rdenbergh's (Jacob B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
rding's (Oliver P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 203d Regiment.*
rdwicke's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Lee Artillery, post.*
rman's (Asher W.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
rn's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
rper's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment.*
rper's (Wilson) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
riman's (Walter) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*
ris' (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
tford's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
wood's (Franklin) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Regulars.*
ibrouck's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery L.*
kell's (Alexander C.) **Cavalry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
kell's (Llewellyn F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 41st Regiment.*
tings' (Smith H.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
elton's (James B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
n's (B. Frank) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
gart's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment.*
ntzelman's (Mish T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 208th Regiment.*
bert's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
rell's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
ing's (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
s' (Frank W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
terson's (Francis G.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 10th Regiment.*
tman's (Baynton J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
jinson's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
s (Caleb F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Battalion.*
s (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 55th Regiment.*
s (Jonathan A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 11th Regiment.*
s (Joseph C.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
s (W. T.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
les' (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 96th Regiment.*
ion's (Edwin L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
ion's (William) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
ombe **Legion.** See *South Carolina Troops.*
day's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
ies' (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 205th Regiment.*
s (Bolling H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops 35th Regiment.*
s (Erastus D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops 49th Regiment*
ins' (Archibald) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops 37th Regiment.*
ins' (Charles F.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 10th Regiment.*

Hopper's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Horrell's (Napoleon J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Horton's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Houston's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howe's (S. Augustus) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment, Battery L.*
Howe's (Shesh B.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Howell's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*
Hubbard's (James) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hudson's (Horace) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Hufty's (Baldwin) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment;* also *1st Battalion (Veteran).*
Hulser's (Oscar F.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Humphreys' (Francis R.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hunsdon's (Charles) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hunt's (Isaac F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hupp's (George C.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hurt's (William B.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Husk's (Lewis W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Huyaman's (Theodore) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries C and I.*
Hyde's (John McE.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Hyde's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Ives' (Brayton) **Cavalry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Ives' (Lucius H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Jack's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
James' (Martin S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Janeway's (Hugh H.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Janeway's (Jacob J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Jardine's (George) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops.*
Jarrard's (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Jayne's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Jeff. Davis Legion, Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jenkins' (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Oneida Cavalry, post.*
Jenkins' (Joseph J.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Jewell's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Daniel D.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Deloss M.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D*
Johnson's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Louis W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Nathan J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Johnston Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnston's (Charles F.) **Artillery.** See *Albemarle Artillery, ante.*
Johnston's (Philip Preston) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnston's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Jones' (A. K.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward J.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Battery.*
Jones' (Enoch) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery H.*
Jones' (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 44th Regiment.*
Jones' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 56th Regiment.*
Jones' (Lorraine F.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, post, 2d Company.*
Jones' (Richard W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

nes' (Waters B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 60th and 61st Regiments*
lt's (Hyron) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment.*
rples' (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
lley's (Warren M.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 10th Regiment.*
llogg's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 123d Regiment.*
nnedy's (Richard) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery C.*
nnedy's (Ronald A.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
nt's (Daniel H) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
nt's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
phart's (Theophilus) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 104th Regiment.*
r's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 6th Regiment.*
rill's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *United Artillery, post.*
g **William Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
loch's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 23d Regiment.*
ins's (Christopher) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Regiment.*
ipp's (Lyman E.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 17th Regiment.*
rr's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 76th Regiment.*
ght's (George D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
ght's (Walter M.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
wles' (Oliver B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 21st Regiment.*
x's (James) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
rber's (Vincent E., von) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
ntzer's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 98th Regiment.*
s' (Ebenezer S.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 31st Regiment.*
d's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 116th Regiment.*
kin's (James N.) **Artillery.** See *Nelson Artillery, post.*
oreaux's (Sullivan B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
's (Ceth S.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 26th Regiment.*
ry's (R. Prosper) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery, ante.*
's (Nathaniel P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
oint's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
ster's (Gideon J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
am's (Louis C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
rop's (Joseph H.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
ner's (Alfred E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
hon's (Archibald F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
s (Richard G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
ock's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th and 88th Regiments.*
(John W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
h's (Frank T.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
(Richard H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Battery.*
s (Edward H.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
r's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
r's (Richard P.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
r **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
s' (Charles J.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
s' (Frederick W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
s' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
s' (Robert) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
in's (Sumner H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
arger's (T. James) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*

Littell's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Lockley's (George) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lockwood's (Abram L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Logan's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 28th Regiment.*
Loomis' (Henry) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Loomis' (Henry W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lord's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Lord's (Richard S. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Losee's (Alfred B.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 19th Battery.*
Loudoun Rangers, Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Louisiana Guard, Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Lowther's (Alexander A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 15th Regiment.*
Lubey's (Timothy) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Ludgate's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Lyman's (Jonas W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 203d Regiment.*
McAllaster's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
McAnally's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 69th Regiment.*
McCall's (William H. H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 200th Regiment.*
McClellan's (Samuel A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
McClelland's (William) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
McClennan's (Matthew R.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 138th Regiment.*
McComas Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McCoy's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment.*
McDonald's (Andrew N.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
McDonald's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 47th Regiment.*
MacDougall's (Clinton D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 111th Regiment.*
McGregor's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
McGregor's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
McIntosh's (Lucas) **Artillery.** See *Valentine J. Clutter's Artillery, ante.*
McIntyre's (Martin V.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 7th Battery.*
McKenna's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
McKinley's (James A) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
McKinley's (William P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 184th Regiment.*
McKinlock's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 147th Regiment.*
McKinnie's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Maclary's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 4th Regiment.*
McLellan's (Curwen B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
McNary's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 158th Regiment.*
McNeely's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 10th Regiment.*
McNeill's (John H.) **Partisans.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate*
Macon Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Macon's (Miles C.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Fayette Artillery, post.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Madison Light Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Malony's (William S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Maltbie's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Manger's (Andrew) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Manning's (James A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Manning's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Mansfield's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Marble's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Marsh's (E. Jay) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 186th Regiment.*
Marsh's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Marshall's (Sylvester W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery M.*

arshall's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Fauquier Artillery, ante.*
artin's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
arts's (D. H. Lee) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
ason's (Ebenezer P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
ason's (Julius W.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
assie's (Fletcher T.) **Artillery.** See *Nelson Artillery, post.*
athews **Artillery,** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
athews' (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 17th Regiment.*
atthewson's (Angell) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
attocks' (Charles P.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
axwell's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
axwell's (Norman J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
ayo's (Ezekiel R.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Battery.*
ead's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 8th Regiment.*
egraw's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
errill's (Augustus) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment (Veteran).*
eyer's (Francis X.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 117th Regiment.*
iddleton's (Gabriel) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylrania Troops, 20th Regiment.*
iles' (Erskine H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment, Battery E.*
iller's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylrania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
iller's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
iller's (John O.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Artlery E.*
iller's (Marcus P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Batterie and E.*
ller's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 139th Regiment.*
lliken's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 43d Regiment.*
lton's (Richard S.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Battery.*
ls' (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
ltree's (Joseph P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
k's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
nzer's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylrania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
shell's (John) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery B.*
shell's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 170th Regiment.*
ley's (Edward M.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
ott's (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
ott's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
tgomery's (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *Morris Artillery, post.*
tgomery's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Regiment.*
ly's (George V.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
r's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 118th Regiment.*
e's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 17th Regiment.*
e's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 203d Regiment.*
e's (Joseph D.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
e's (Samuel A.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
e's (Walter R.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 2d Regiment.*
an's (Albert T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
an's (J. Frank) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
an's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
ll's (Walter G.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 20th Regiment.*
s **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
s' (Robert M.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 6th Regiment.*
son's (A. B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 44th Battalion.*

Morrow's (Albert P.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Morrow's (B. Mortimer) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 205th Regiment.*
Mosby's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 43d Battalion.*
Moulton's (Albert P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Muhlenberg's (Charles P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Mulholland's (St. Clair A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Murdock's (William) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Murray's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Myers' (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 187th Regiment.*
Myrick's (John R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery K.*
Nash's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Neblett Heavy Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Neely's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Negus' (Edward L.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nelson Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Nelson Artillery, No. 2. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Newberry's (Walter C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*
New York 1st Dragoons, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
New York 1st Mounted Rifles. See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment, Cavalry.*
New York 20th Militia, Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
New York 69th National Guard, Artillery. See *New York Troops, 182d Regiment, Infantry.*
Nichols' (Asahel W.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Nichols' (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Nieman's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Noggle's (Dorman L.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 4th Battery.*
Norfolk Blues, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Norment's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*
Norton's (Perez L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 191st Regiment.*
Oakman's (Hiram A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 30th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (John) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
O'Keefe's (Keefe S.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Olcott's (Egbert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Olcott's (Egbert W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery M*
Oliver's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Oneida Cavalry. See *New York Troops.*
O'Neill's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Orange Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Orr's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Otey Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Overmyer's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Owen's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *Washington (La.) Artillery, post, 1st Battery.*
Owens' (Wesley) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Palmetto Artillery, No. 2. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Parker's (Ezra K.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Parker's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Parr's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Parsons' (Augustin N.) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Partridge's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Patchell's (James) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*

'attee's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th, 190th, and 191st Regiments.*
atterson's (George M.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, post, Battery B.*
atterson's (Henry D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
atterson's (Joab N.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
arton's (Samuel W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 52d Regiment.*
aoe's (Abner D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
arson's (Alfred L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 155th Regiment.*
gram's (Richard G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
ndleton's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
ndrell's (William) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment, Batteries A and H.*
nick's (Nathan) **Artillery.** See *John W. Lewis' Artillery, ante.*
ntecost's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
rine's (Dewitt M.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
rkins' (Joseph G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 19th Regiment.*
rrin's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 26th Regiment.*
rry's (Clinton) **Sharpshooters.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion.*
rry's (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment.*
tersburg **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
ttes' (William H.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
tty's (Charles Q.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 49th Regiment.*
tty's (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
llips' (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery.*
llips **Legion.** See *Georgia Troops.*
pps' (Richard W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 19th Regiment.*
kering's (John, jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment, attery I.*
r's (Colwert K.) **Infantry.*** See *New York Troops, 109th Regiment.*
roe's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment.*
roe's (Henry H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
r's (George D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
t's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 62d Regiment.*
mpton's (Homer A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 39th Regiment.*
dexter's (George) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery, ante.*
orny's (Anthony) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
ack's (John) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 40th Regiment.*
ard's (John E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 20th Regiment.*
ock's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Fredericksburg Artillery, ante.*
ell's (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 10th Regiment.*
hatan **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
los' (Louis) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
t's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 36th Regiment.*
t's (Henry A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
t's (Oscar E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
t's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 8th Regiment.*
tiss' (Clifton K.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
ton's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 37th Regiment.*
y's (Berryman Z.) **Artillery.** See *Danville Artillery, ante.*
y's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 7th Regiment.*
y's (William G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Batees B, G, and L.*

* Temporarily commanding.

Prince's (Frederick W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Pulford's (John) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Purcell Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Purse's (E. L.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery, ante.*
Ramsay's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Rowan Artillery, post.*
Ramsey's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ramsey's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 57th Regiment.*
Rand's (Arnold A.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Randall's (Francis V.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Randall's (George M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Randol's (Alanson M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment (Harris Light.)*
Rawles' (Jacob B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Batteries D and G.*
Ready's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 17th and 23d Regiments.*
Redlick's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Reen's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Reese's (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Phillips Legion, ante.*
Reese's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Jeff. Davis Artillery, ante.*
Reeves' (James H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Rehrer's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 200th Regiment.*
Reno's (Marcus A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Reynolds' (Edward H.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Rhein's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Battery.*
Rhinehart's (Alfred A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 148th Regiment.*
Rhoads' (Samuel H.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery D.*
Rhodes' (Elisha H.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Rhodes' (William B.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Rice's (Edmund) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Rice's (Thomas C.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Rich's (Giles H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Rich's (Reuben H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Richards' (John N.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Richards' (Melzer) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Richards' (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Light Artillery, ante.*
Richardson's (Hollon) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Richmond Fayette Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Richmond Howitzers, Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Richter's (Otto) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Riley's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Ringgold Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ritchie's (David F.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Ritter's (Wade) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 5th Battalion.*
Ritzius' (Henry P.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Rivers' (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Robbins' (Walter R.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Roberts' (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Robert N.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Robertson's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, Rifles.*
Robeson's (William P., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Robins' (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 24th Regiment.*
Robinson's (Cornelius, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Robinson's (Gilbert P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Robinson's (Lucian D.) **Artillery.** See *King William Artillery, ante.*

)bison's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
)ckbridge **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
)ckbridge **Artillery, No. 2.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
)ckwell's (Alfred P.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 6th Regiment.*
)der's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
)emer's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 34th Battery.*
)gers' (Chauncey P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 83d Regiment.*
)gers' (Edward W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 19th Battery.*
)gers' (George) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
)gers' (George T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
)gers' (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion Reserves.*
)gers' (Robert E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
)gers' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
)ers' (William H.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment*
)lins' (Augustus W.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 7th Regiment.*
)s' (Poleman D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
)nds' (Lewis) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
)an **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate.*
)e's (Clark E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 29th Regiment.*
)ker's (Louis H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
)ell's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
)edge's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*
)'s (Patrick M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
)n **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
)ers' (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
)rd's (John W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
)ders' (William L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
)nnah **Guards, Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Battalion.*
)er's (Charles F.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Battalion.*
)n's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Regiment.*
)s' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
)fer's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
)'s (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
)khardt's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment (Veteran).*
)ider's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
)'s (Edward N.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Company.*
)nover's (John) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*
)arts's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
)enk's (Samuel K.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 50th Regiment.*
)s (Henry B.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 4th Regiment.*
)s (John Wallace) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 157th Regiment.*
)s (Walter F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment.*
)gs' (Lawrence H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
(William) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battery.*
)rick's (Thomas D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 114th Regiment.*
)k's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 49th Regiment.*
)' (Eli G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
)' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
)nt's (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 210th Regiment.*
)'s (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 38th Regiment.*
)ur's (Frank) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment, Battery L.*

Shafer's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Shannon's (Peter J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Shatswell's (Nathaniel) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sheafer's (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Shellenberger's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Shelton's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Shepard's (Samuel G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Shepherd's (Russell B.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Shiver's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Shoemaker's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Shuford's (P. C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Shute's (Richard S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Sickel's (Horatio G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 198th Regiment.*
Silliman's (Charles N.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Simmons' (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Slaten's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Macon Artillery, ante.*
Smith's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Smith's (Benjamin H., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, ante, 3d Company.*
Smith's (Charles W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Smith's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Smith's (Edward S.) **Artillery.*** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Smith's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Smith's (Howard M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Smith's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Smith's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Smith's (John Donnell) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery, ante.*
Smith's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Smith's (Normand) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Smith's (Zemro A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Snead's (Claiborne) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Sniper's (Gustavus) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Snow's (Henry E.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Snyder's (James W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Snyder's (William A.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Southside Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Spaulding's (Ira) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Spaulding's (Joseph W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Sperry's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Spessard's (Michael P.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 23th Regiment.*
Stafford Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Stallworth's (Nicholas) **Sharpshooters.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 23d Battalion.*
Stansel's (Martin L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Stanton's (David L.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Stanton's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 198th Regiment.*
Starbird's (Isaac W.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Start's (Romeo H.) **Artillery.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d Battery.*
Staunton Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Stearns' (Ozora P.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 39th Regiment.*
Stedman's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Confederate, 46th Regiment.*
Steed's (W. G.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion, ante.*

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